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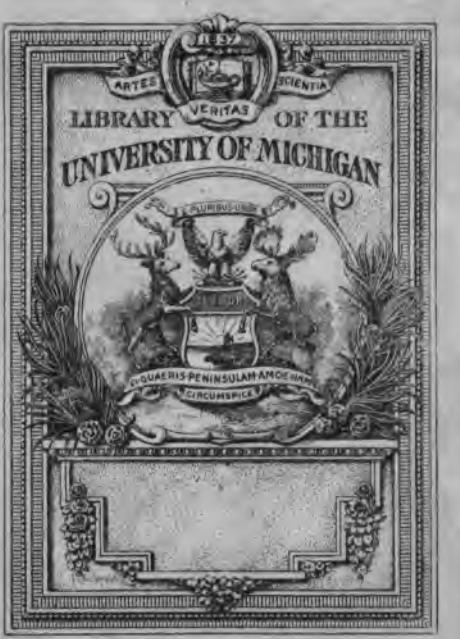
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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POTTERY VESSEL

Sheboygan Village Sites. R. Kuehne Collection.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A QUARTERLY BULLETIN PUBLISHED BY THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. 4. MILWAUKEE, WIS., OCTOBER, 1904. No. 1.

Potsherds From Lake Michigan Shore Sites in Wisconsin.

BY ALPHONSE GEREND, M. D.

Of the diverse classes of aboriginal remains obtained from Wisconsin village sites, potsherds, though by reason of their fragility the least capable of withstanding the destructive power of the elements, have yet survived in goodly quantity.

This is most fortunate for the student of antiquities, since as the number of entire and restored earthenware vessels obtained from various sites is extremely small, our knowledge of local aboriginal pottery must necessarily depend to a very great extent upon a study of the remaining sherds. By a comparison of these with the perfect vessels recovered we may readily realize that a great majority of the most interesting and artistic productions of the local fictile art have been destroyed.

In many instances careful and persistent search has failed at this late day to discover but a single fragment or two of what was from all indications at one time a capacious and handsome vessel.

By means of them we are enabled to judge of the culture status of the early inhabitants of the sites from which they were recovered, the other artefacts found usually harmonizing in a general degree of workmanship with the pottery.

Scattered over the entire area of these very extensive Wisconsin village sites, stretching at intervals along the shore of Lake Michigan from the Illinois state line to the shores of Green Bay, these potsherds and other vestiges of early aboriginal occupation are to be found.

They usually repose, as disclosed by the elements, on the top of the more or less level surface of the clear lake sands, or protrude from a sandbank or depression, often surrounded by the ashes and charcoal of some primitive fireplace.

After being once disclosed they become more or less scattered and broken, and these fragments are continually buried and disclosed again as the surface changes.

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Thus fragments of the same vessel are often found both on and at varying depths beneath the sandy surface.

Some of the fragments of a pot restored by the writer, and at present in his cabinet, were obtained on top, while the remainder were recovered at a depth of four feet beneath the surface.

Thus it may occur also that pieces of the same vessel may be found together on the surface, or separated from one another, sometimes by considerable distances.

In several instances vessels have been found in position, surrounded by and filled with sand, but these quickly fell to pieces when an attempt was made to remove them.

The sherds may be separated into two principal groups, according to the nature of the tempering material. In the first of these may be placed all of the pottery tempered with materials other than shell, and in the other the shell-tempered ware.

The former predominates on every site mentioned in this contribution, while the latter occurs less frequently and in only certain of these localities. The material employed in tempering pottery of the first group is usually granite, sand or crushed flint. The granitic material appears to have been employed in a great majority of cases, being easily obtained from boulders near at hand, which in a state of disintegration yield the characteristic particles.

This pottery is usually fabric-marked (though plain and unornamented in some cases), and ornamented in addition with incised lines, cord-impressions, imprints of various implements, of bones, seeds, finger-tips, fibers, fossils, etc. Rows of stamped impressions of an irregular shape, or elliptic and grooved by cord-marks, often occur. These elliptic stamp-impressions are also commonly found on pottery in other parts of the state. The fabric-marks vary considerably, on the various sites, in the fineness and density of the material employed, and usually run in more or less vertical lines, i. e., from the rim downwards. Where the interior surface is fabric-marked the more prominent lines are generally vertical. The inner surface of the rim of certain sherds is also often decorated with bands of diagonal or horizontal cord-impressions; elliptic, circular or square indentations.

The ornamentation is usually confined to the rim and neck of the pot, with the exception of the fabric-impressions, which when in evidence are usually imprinted over the entire external surface, or less frequently extend only upward to the margin of the rim decoration.

The variety of rim decoration is almost endless. Certain styles are seldom duplicated on the same village site, while others appear to be frequently repeated on various sites.

In some of these instances the material and workmanship are so nearly identical as to indicate that they may possibly be the products of the same individual.

The shape of this lake shore pottery varies from an almost perfect globe with incurved rims, to tapering forms with a more or less constricted neck and upright or expanding rims.

The edge of the rim may be either plain, rounded, squarish, indented, scalloped or wavy. The color of the sherds varies according to the character of the material employed.

In a small number of examples the rim projects. This projection was apparently applied after the fabric-impressions were made, as the latter may often be discerned where portions of the rim are broken off. In a small number of examples the rim is hexagonal or octagonal in outline, there being distinct ornamental elevations at the angles. Some of the vessels, as indicated by sherds and restorations, had perforations below the rim. These may be quite large, beveled, or small, closely-set openings. Some fragments exhibit perforations possibly made to facilitate the repairing of a broken or fractured vessel.

From these sites there have also been obtained a small number of miniature rounded vessels, evidently moulded on the thumb. They are most probably toys. One from the Sheboygan site is shell-tempered.

An interesting fact in connection with the shell-tempered ware is that the quantity of this pottery from a site usually varies in direct ratio with the quantity of bone objects and shell recovered from the site. Thus in such instances as have come under the writer's observation there appears to be a close relationship between shell deposits, bone artefacts and shell-tempered pottery, which may suggest that they are the remains of one tribe.

Although this ware occurs on certain sites in common with the other class, it is more frequently obtained in distinct areas on these sites, and accompanied by a different class of artefacts. The two varieties of pottery are seldom intermingled. In these localities shell-tempered pottery is probably never fabric-marked and is usually of a brighter color than other ware found there. It is oftenest ornamented with incised lines, stave-shaped grooves and indentations of various shapes. The fragments have a tendency

to split up in layers. The rim is often plain and upright, and in many cases also abruptly recurved or drooping. The tempering material is either finely ground and sparse, or coarse and thickly distributed through the paste.

Direct evidences of the exact method of the manufacture of pottery on these sites are almost wholly wanting. This is of course to be expected, since it is probable that many of the primitive potters' tools, including shaping implements, paddles, roulettes, stamps, etc., were of wood and similar perishable materials.

The ware itself does not suggest the use of basket moulds, or of the coiling process employed in some other parts of this country. It is probable that the greater portion at least, if not all, was moulded by the hand, with the aid of simple tools. Heaps of burned and blackened boulders to be found here, may have served as kilns.

In many instances this pottery is coated on the inner surface with soot, which is suggestive of the use of heated stones in connection with water in the preparation of food. There are also many fragments showing this blackening on the external surface. Liquids readily penetrate through their walls in the present porous condition. One pot obtained from the Sheboygan sites, and described in the Wisconsin Archeologist (Vol. 1, No. 3), which was cracked through its entire extent, had apparently undergone a reparative process by having the two halves pierced and secured to one another by cords. It therefore was no longer capable of holding any liquid substance and may have been employed for containing food, etc. Some small bowls restored appear to have been furnished with a beak.

SAND RIDGE POTTERY.

The "Sand Ridge" is the southernmost of these extensive lake shore sites and is situated in Kenosha county, bordering the lake shore immediately east and south of the city of Kenosha and extending a distance of some miles southward to the state line. As the name implies, this locality is covered with sand banks and hollows where are to be observed abundant vestiges of aboriginal occupancy. These have been investigated by Mr. F. H. Lyman, of Kenosha, and other local collectors, and a large amount of interesting material secured.

The pottery obtained here exhibits some well-marked characteristics. Many of the sherds indicate the very large size of some of the former vessels. The walls were very substantial and are

profusely ornamented. Mr. Lyman has some large and fine specimens in his cabinet, including a number which it has been possible to partially restore. So far as may be learned, there are no perfect or completely restored vessels from this locality in existence. In the Lyman collection are also beads of clay and a pipe of the same material.

In contra-distinction to the pottery from the other village sites mentioned, it will be noticed that this ware has the body ornamented with bands of figures of various styles. The rims are inverted in many instances. The following, illustrated in Plate I., are selected as representative specimens:

Fig. 1 is a substantial fragment, having an inverted rim, almost square at the edge, and ornamented with banded figures bearing square roulette-marks. It is of a dark reddish color.

Fig. 2 is a very fine fragment, also with an inverted rim. It is thick and of a dark yellowish color. The rim is squared off, and bears large,

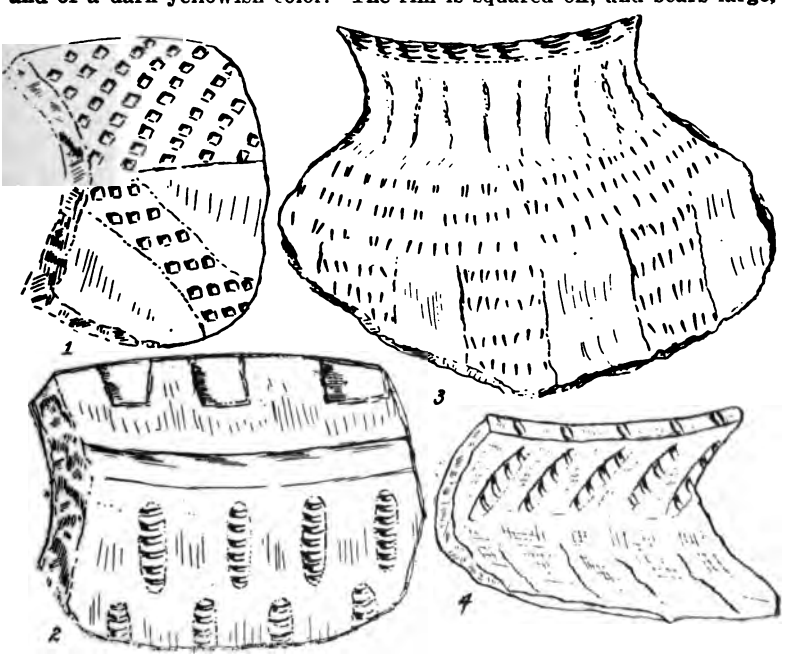

PLATE I
Sand Ridge Potsherds. F. H. Lyman Collection.

square indentations at the outer margin, below which is a wide groove. The body of the sherd is ornamented with large stamp-impressions.

Fig. 3 is a large fragment, with a slightly expanding rim. It is of a dark color. A zone of vertical cord-impressions decorates the neck. At the shoulder are three lines of short vertical incisions, while the body is ornamented with vertical bands inclosing rows of incised lines.

Fig. 4 is a rim-fragment, ornamented with stamp-impressions.

OZAUKEE COUNTY POTTERY.

From the camp or village sites situated along the lake beach near the towns of Mequon, Port Washington and Belgium, in Ozaukee county, a number of pottery fragments have been obtained, though not yet in sufficient quantity to permit of intelligent study or comparison. These are said not to differ particularly in composition or decorative treatment from those of the New Amsterdam locality, next to be considered.

NEW AMSTERDAM POTTERY.

The New Amsterdam site has been previously described by the author in an early number of the Wisconsin Archeologist. (Vol. 1, No. 3.) It is located near the former hamlet of New Amsterdam, at a distance of about fifteen miles south along the lake shore from the city of Sheboygan. It marks the southern termination of these aboriginal dwelling places in Sheboygan county. Indications of aboriginal occupation are said to have been far more abundant there in an early day than they are at present.

The earthenware obtained here exhibits a quite as marked individuality as that of the locality just considered.

Most of the pots appear to have been of large size, globular in shape, slightly constricted at the neck, and with a very slightly expanding rim. The majority were marked over their entire outer surface with coarse fabric-impressions. The tempering material employed was very coarse; consisting of sand, disintegrated granite, and in some instances of crushed flint. The walls are generally very thick and the ornamentation rude. Some very thin and delicate specimens have been found, a few being cord-marked. These examples are not, however, characteristic of the greater quantity of this ware, which in its substantial construction and decorative treatment harmonizes well with the other artefacts of stone and copper found.

A very nice demonstration of this variance of the aboriginal artefacts of this site, and of the two following, may be had by

comparing the copper fishhooks from each of them. Those of the New Amsterdam locality are large and rude, while those of the Sheboygan and Two Rivers sites are thin, slender and evenly finished. The majority of the potsherds from New Amsterdam come from certain foci, i. e., from the surface of a few sand banks. The sherds shown in Plate II. were procured by the writer on one of a number of visits to this locality. All of these, as well as many others, were obtained from a single bank, lying either in the clear sand or in a deposit of black ashy material. Some sand banks and blows on this site are so completely covered with minute fragments of pottery as to give them a reddish appearance. An entire vessel found here in an early day is said to have been of such size that the finder could not encircle it with his arms. It was broken while its removal was being attempted. Whether this statement be true or not, it is however, as indicated by the potsherds obtained, no unfair indication of the size of some of the larger vessels. A vessel found here in the clear sand (one wall of which had collapsed upon the other, lying horizontally) contained ashes.

The characteristic ornamentation of earthenware from this site was obtained by the use of coarsely woven fabrics, punched holes (forming nodes on either surface), incised lines, finger, corncob and implement-impressions. It varies in color from a light brownish-red to black.

No shell-tempered sherds have been found here to the writer's knowledge. In the Wisconsin Archeologist (Vol. 1, No. 4) is illustrated the only vessel from this locality which has been completely restored.

The following (Plate II.) are descriptions of representative sherds from this site:

Fig. 5 is of a dark brown color, marked with a coarse fabric-impression. The small circular cavities extend through three-fourths of the thickness of the wall. This fragment has the interior surface ornamented. The edge of the rim is rounded.

Fig. 6 is a fine fragment, imprinted with parallel horizontal rows of finger-tip impressions, below which are four deep grooves. This fragment is thick and of a bright color.

Fig. 7 is a fragment of unusual form, the rim being incurved and smooth, with a rounded edge. Below the rim are fabric-marks and widely separated nodes. It is of a reddish-brown color.

Fig. 8 is ornamented with a rather regular fabric pattern, together with two horizontal rows of finger-tip impressions, deep holes and parallel horizontal grooves. This style of ornamentation occurs also on fragments of other vessels found here, indicating that it was a favorite one with some individual clay worker.

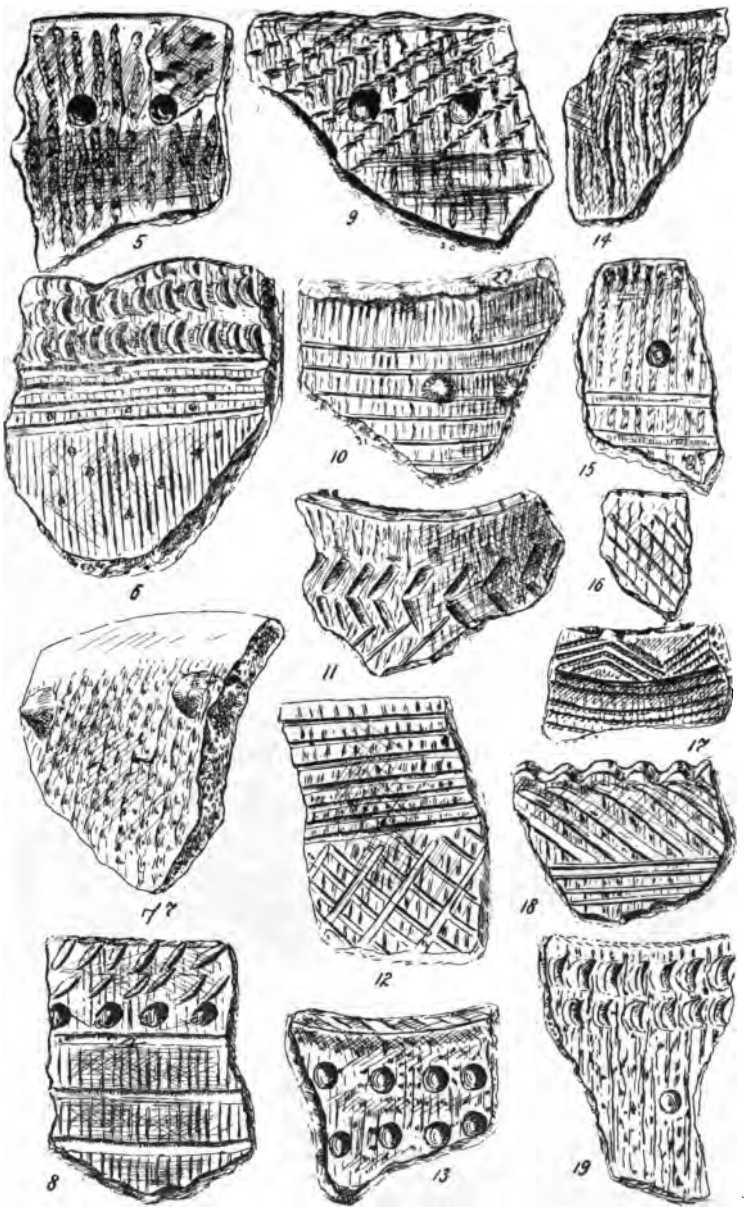

PLATE II

New Amsterdam Potsherds. Gerend Collection.

Fig. 9 is a very handsome specimen, of a dark mottled color on the external and a reddish color on the inner surface. It is ornamented with a rude fabric pattern and very distinct cord-impressions, the latter extending obliquely down from the wavy edge for a distance of about 1¾ inches. There are deeply punched holes, about an inch apart, producing indistinct elevations on the inner surface.

Fig. 10 has a rounded slightly raised rim, with horizontal grooves below, among which are a row of nodes pressed out from the inner surface. It is of a reddish sandy material.

Fig. 11 has an abrupt outward curve and a flat rim. It is marked with a series of narrow parallel grooves, of which some extend over the rim. At the neck are rectangular indentations, meeting at an angle, and diagonal grooves. The color is a dark brown.

Fig. 12 is a fine fragment, ornamented near the rim with a band of horizontal grooves, below which is a net-work of the same. It is of a light color.

Fig. 13 is a rim-fragment, ornamented with rows of circular indentations and the edge by oblique markings. Color light.

Fig. 14 is a rude fabric-marked rim-piece.

Fig. 15 is ornamented with grooves and circular indentations.

Fig. 16 has oblique grooves and small indentations at the edge.

Fig. 17 is a cord-marked pattern rarely found here. It is of a dark color and has a projecting rim ornamented by a chevron pattern. Below the rim are parallel horizontal cord-impressions.

Fig. 18 expands at the rim slightly more than the preceding; the edge is nicely scalloped. At the neck are parallel horizontal grooves, above which are wider grooves extending obliquely to the margin of the rim. This fragment is of a dark color.

Fig. 19 has two horizontal rows of finger-tip impressions, with circular indentations below.

SHEBOYGAN POTTERY.

The Sheboygan or Black river village sites are situated to the north of the New Amsterdam location and several miles south of the City of Sheboygan, beginning at the mouth of Black river and extending along the sandy beach of Lake Michigan at intervals for a distance of some miles. This locality and its abundant aboriginal remains have also been fully described by the author in an early number of this publication. (Vol. 1, No. 3.)

The pottery obtained here varies quite distinctly in character and ornamentation from that of the several foregoing localities. The majority of the sherds are embellished with cord and fabric-impressions. Shell-tempered earthenware has been recovered from but one small area, where also occur small shell-heaps, bone artefacts, the bones of various animals, and cracked and broken boulders. Three vessels obtained here have been almost entirely and a small number of others partially restored; thus our knowledge of this ware is not as entirely dependent upon the sherds as

elsewhere. These pieces are now preserved in Sheboygan collections and have been described in detail and figured in several issues of the Wisconsin Archeologist.

A recently restored vessel, in the R. Kuehne collection, is illustrated in the Frontispiece.

Pottery pipes and miniature clay objects have also been recovered.

The sherds represented in Plate III. are selected as representative and are here considered in detail.

Fig. 20 is a very handsome example. The external surface is dark, the inner of a reddish color. The rim is flaring and angular, the edge ornamented with a double row of small oval indentations. Below the rim and at the neck are horizontal rows of larger irregular indentations, between which are triangles of distinct double-twisted cord-impressions.

Fig. 21 is a rim-sherd coarsely fabric-marked. The rim curves outward and is ornamented with rectangular projections. The neck for a distance of 2½ inches downward is ornamented with very distinct cord-impressions. A fragment of this vessel, recently added to the writer's cabinet, measures about one foot in diameter. The color is a rich dark brown. It may be of interest to state that potsherds bearing this identical ornamentation have been recovered from mounds located near this site.

Fig. 22 is a very fine fragment, the rim being almost straight. At the neck and margin are rounded, elevated bands ornamented with deep, oval, stamped impressions. Between the latter are narrow vertical grooves. The inner edge of the rim is indented. The body of this sherd bears the imprint of a fabric and horizontal rows of angular incisions.

Fig. 23 is a very plain, thin fragment, of a dark brownish color. The rim is expanding and undulate.

Fig. 24 is a shell-tempered fragment, of a light color, ornamented with rows of circular indentations and intersecting grooves.

Fig. 25 is fabric-marked, and ornamented in addition with cord-impressions extending obliquely to the margin of the rim, which is fluted in a spiral manner.

Fig. 26 is a very fine and delicate rim-piece, of a light color, fabric-marked throughout. It curves gently outward. The margin is slightly raised and bears elliptic impressions. Below this is a row of more widely separated indentations, horizontal cord-impressions, and three parallel horizontal rows of seed-like impressions.

Fig. 27 is a plain shell-tempered fragment, of a light surface color, the mass being gray and compact. The rim curves outward and terminates in a sharp edge. The lip is slightly incurved.

Fig. 28 is a shell-tempered fragment, bearing a row of square indentations.

Fig. 29 is a handsome fragment, exhibiting the outcurved, drooping rim characteristic of some of the shell-tempered ware. At the edge are oval indentations, and extending downwards from it, deep, stave-shaped grooves. Between these are oblique lines of impressions, such as may have been made by trailing a blunt-pointed implement (held obliquely by the hand) over the surface.

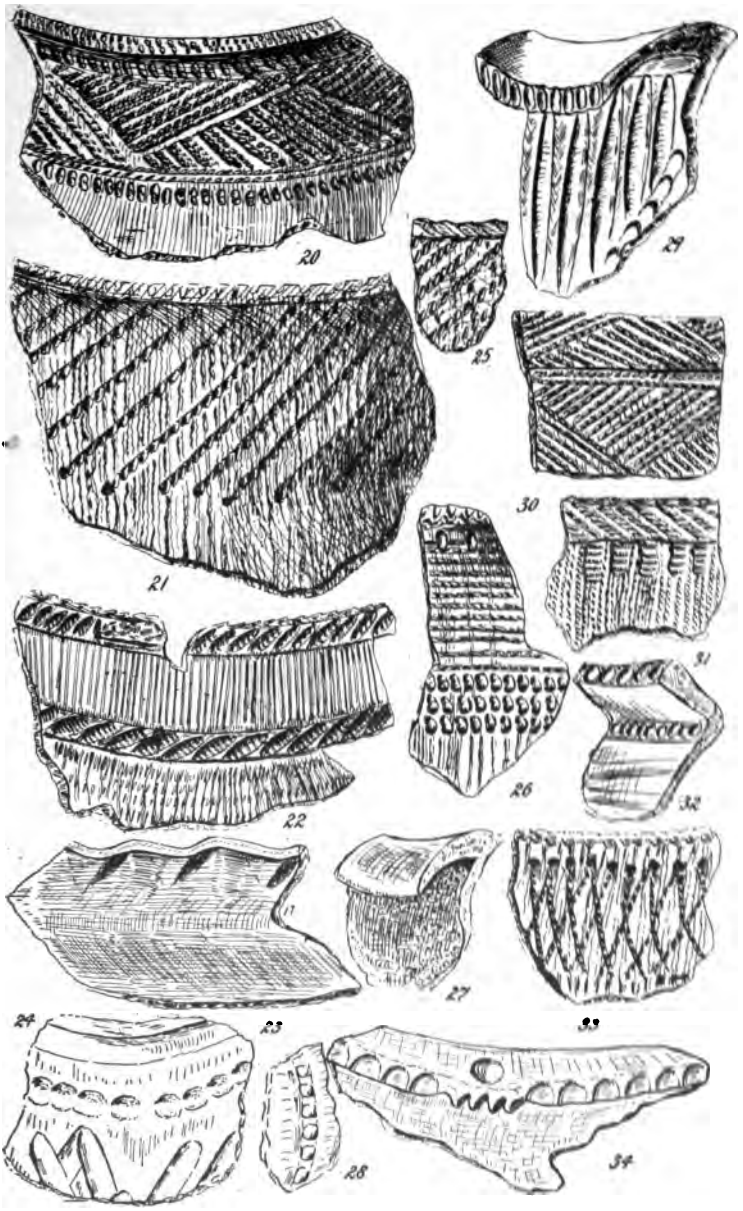

PLATE III

Sheboygan Potsherds. Kuehne and Gerend Collections.

Fig. 30 is an elaborately ornamented sherd having a projecting, rather straight rim. The material is dark in color and very compact. The ornamentation consists of a double row of horizontal cord-impressions, immediately below the rim, from which triangular cord-marks extend in opposite directions over the rim and downwards towards the neck of the vessel.

Fig. 31 is cloth-marked, with a slightly projecting rim, which is ornamented with oblique cord-markings. The margin is notched. Below the rim are stamp-impressions of a somewhat rectangular shape.

Fig. 32 is a handsome sherd of a light color, shell-tempered, and having an abruptly flaring rim ornamented at the margin with shallow oval indentations. About the neck is a band of similar though smaller indentations, below which are shallow horizontal and oblique grooves.

Fig. 33 is fabric-marked over its entire surface. The ornamentation at the rim consists of intersecting cord-impressions. The margin of the rim is notched. This style of decoration is unusual in this locality. It produces a very pleasing effect. The color is a mottled brownish.

Fig. 34 is a fine, light colored, recurved rim-fragment. The margin is ornamented with alternate series of notches and semicircular indentations, above which on the flat surface is a circular impression.

TWO RIVERS POTTERY.

The Two Rivers village sites are among the most extensive in Wisconsin and extend for some miles northward along the lake shore from the City of Two Rivers, in Manitowoc county. Mr. H. P. Hamilton, residing there, has for many years made this site the special object of his investigations, and has accumulated a rich and extensive collection therefrom. He has in his cabinet several fine earthenware vessels which are entire; or restored from fragments obtained here. These pieces have been described in earlier issues. (Vol. 1, No. 4.) Dr. W. H. Holmes, in his recent monograph, "Aboriginal Pottery of the Eastern United States," has thus described the Two Rivers earthenware:

"The pottery of this site presents pronounced Algonquian characters, and if the sherds were to be intermingled with those of Atlantic coast sites it would be difficult to separate them."

"The paste of this pottery is not very fine grained, and it is tempered with silicious particles, sometimes rather coarse. The pot or caldron represents variants in form, extending from deep bowl shapes on the one hand to rather tall jar shapes on the other. In size the specimens vary from minute cups to vessels 18 or 20 inches in diameter. The base is rounded or conic, the shoulder is often slightly angular, and the neck is more or less constricted. The rim is generally turned outward. The lip is much varied in form and embellishment.

The surface is generally well covered with texturing and decoration. The body has been finished by paddling or rocking with textile-covered tools, or by cord-wrapped roulettes—usually, I believe, the latter—the

PLATE IV

Two Rivers Potsherds. H. P. Hamilton Collection.

implement having been rolled up and down from rim to base, leaving approximately parallel printings. After the malleating process was finished, the neck and rim were smoothed down and decorated in various ways, most generally by impressing cords into the soft clay, producing patterns, or merely repeating indentations of the cord laid on flat or doubled up, making deep indentations. This treatment extended to the margin of the lip and, in cases, to the interior surface. Trailed and incised lines and punctures are seen in numerous instances, and in the vessels suggesting Iroquoian relationships the patterns resemble those characterizing the Iroquoian ware. (20 Ann. Rep. Bu. of Am. Ethno., pp. 196-97.)

Dr. Holmes figures sections of a number of rims of Two Rivers vessels, and states that:

"One of these has a sharp projection such as is frequently seen in the Iroquoian ware of New York, and it is further noted that the mouth of vessel was squarish, emphasizing the likeness to Iroquoian work."

He adds:

"It is not at all impossible that the influence of the powerful tribes of New York extended to the western shores of the Great Lakes, but since this angular form is undoubtedly due to the influence of bark vessels, it may have had an independent origin in the West."

Two Rivers pottery resembles that of the Sheboygan site quite closely. According to Mr. Hamilton's observations, shell-tempered pottery does not occur here.

Among these sherds are some of an exotic nature which strongly remind one of New Amsterdam pottery. In fact, the exact counterpart of the sherd shown in Fig. 37 has been found on the New Amsterdam site.

The fragment shown in Fig. 44 also shows a close resemblance to New Amsterdam sherds in being thick, heavy, coarsely tempered and rudely ornamented.

The following, figured on Plate IV., are described as characteristic of this site:

Fig. 35 is a very fine fragment from a globular-shaped vessel with an angular (hexagonal) rim. This fragment is finely fabric-marked, even underneath the projecting portion of the rim, indicating that the projection had been added after the fabric impression was made.

The elevated and projecting angle was probably produced by pressure from the inside with some implement. The rim is ornamented with rows of cord-impressions, and at the angle by a series of elliptic stamp-impressions. The latter impressions are also evident below the rim and at the inner margin.

Fig. 36 has a slightly projecting, cord-marked rim, below which are diagonal rows of irregular impressions and diagonal cord-impressions.

Fig. 37 is plain and of a dark color, having a rounded edge, and ornamented with rows of annular impressions made with a hollow implement.

Fig. 38 has vertical rows of indentations on its external and two horizontal rows of similar impressions on its inner surface. The outer and inner margins of the rim are indented. The color is a brownish-red.

Fig. 39 is a fine fabric-marked sherd, ornamented with double horizontal and vertical rows of small circular indentations. The inner surface is vertically cord-marked.

Fig. 40 is of a mottled gray and brownish color, finely fabric-marked and also ornamented with a band of raised squares pressed out from within. These are bounded by vertical and horizontal grooves. The edge is marked with dentated grooves.

Fig. 41 is a curved fragment, ornamented with deep horizontal and vertical grooves. It is of a dark reddish color.

Fig. 42 is a smooth, plain fragment, ⅛ inch in thickness. It is composed of a black, compact paste, veneered with a very light-colored material on either surface. A similar fragment has been found at New Amsterdam.

Fig. 43 is an angular rim-fragment, dentated at the edge. It is ornamented above by bands of diagonal and horizontal cord-impressions and below by a series of elliptic indentations. It is of a hard material and dark color.

Fig. 44 is ornamented above and below by horizontal rows of finger-tip-impressions, between which are long, wide, curved grooves passing diagonally downwards from the side of small circular indentations. The color is light reddish and the tempering material very coarse.

Fig. 45 is composed of a compact black paste, reddish on the inner surface. The rim projects and is horizontally cord-marked. The edge is notched and the inner surface decorated with three rows of horizontal cord-impressions. Below the rim on the outer surface is a row of irregularly shaped indentations, parellel rows of cord-impressions and traces of a bevelled opening.

Fig. 46 is a fine substantial fragment, distinctly fabric-marked with a widely projecting, angular, fabric-marked rim, which is dentated at the margin and marked below by a row of deep angular indentations. This fragment is quite glossy and of a brownish color.

Fig. 47 is a slightly projecting rim-piece, which is marked with semicircular cord-impressions. Below the rim are diagonal and horizontal cord-impressions and a row of irregularly shaped indentations. The inner surface is embellished with a band of oblong, vertical, stamp-impressions.

Fig. 48 is a crude, thick, reddish colored fragment, marked with diagonal grooves. The edge is ornamented with cord-impressions.

BROWN COUNTY POTTERY.

The sherds shown in Plate 5 were obtained from two village sites in Brown county. Those represented by Figs. 49 to 55 are from a site extending along Green Bay from Red Banks southwest to Point Au Sable, a distance of about two miles.

Those illustrated by Figs. 55, 56 and 57 are from a site two miles north of the City of Green Bay, near the mouth of the Fox river. This locality, according to Mr. J. P. Schumacher, the well-known local student, is quite low and covered by water in the spring, with the exception of a small knoll a few acres in extent. This gentleman has lately succeeded in restoring a large vessel from fragments obtained from one of these Brown county sites. It is described elsewhere in this bulletin.

Fig. 49 is a handsome specimen, supplied with a handle. The mass is of a light material, shell-tempered. The outer surface is dark. The handle is nicely curved and ornamented with three grooves. Below it are a series of small indentations. The rim is slightly expanded and notched at the edge. The handle is of a size large enough to be conveniently grasped with two fingers.

Fig. 50 is a shell-tempered fragment, also supplied with a small grooved handle, extending from the edge of the rim to the neck. The

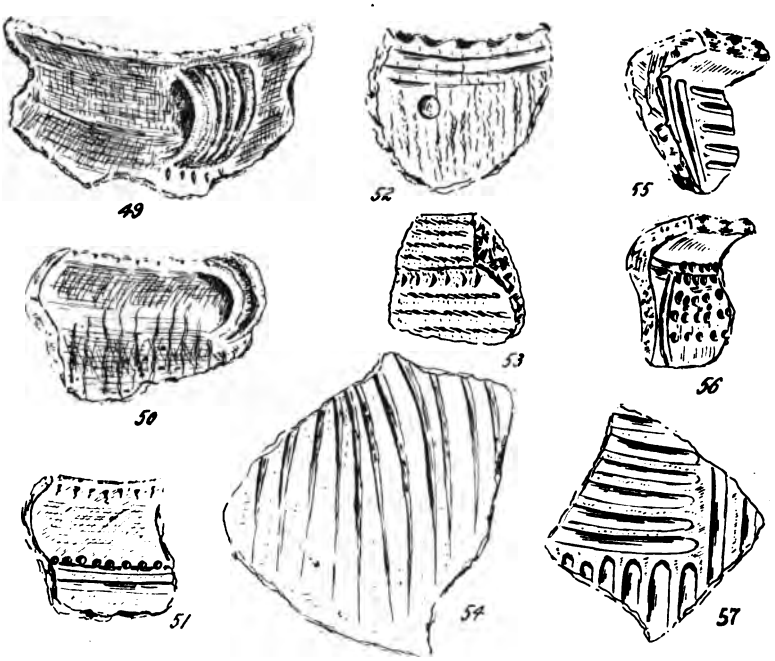

PLATE V

Brown County Potsherds. J. P. Schumacher Collection.

flaring rim is notched at the edge. Extending downwards from the neck are irregular incised lines.

Fig. 51 is a fragment of a small pot, of a black material, ornamented at the margin with irregular impressions. At the neck are a row of circular indentations and horizontal grooves. It is not fabric-marked.

Fig. 52 is of a light reddish color, ornamented at the edge with elliptic grooved indentations and below by fabric-impressions and circular indentations.

Fig. 53 is cord-marked on both the inner and outer surfaces. The rim projects slightly.

Fig. 54 is a shell-tempered sherd, of a light-colored material, ornamented with the grass impressions.

Figs. 55 and 56 are abruptly recurved and ornamented with incised lines and circular and elliptic indentations.

Fig. 57 is of a light color, with a fluted surface.

In concluding this contribution to Wisconsin archæology, the writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the following local students and collectors for the loan of material and other favors: Mr. H. P. Hamilton, S. D. Mitchell, Rupert Kuehne, J. P. Schumacher, P. V. Lawson, Chas. E. Brown, F. H. Lyman, Paul A. Seifert and John Gerend.

He trusts that through the activity and coöperation of his fellow students, similar studies, especially of the aboriginal earthenware of the Fox, Wisconsin, Rock and Mississippi river valleys, Lake Superior shore and similarly productive regions in Wisconsin, may be undertaken.

Additions to the List of Wisconsin Aboriginal Pottery.

BY A. GEREND AND C. E. BROWN.

In the Wisconsin Archeologist (Vol. 1, No. 4, July, 1902), Hon. Publius V. Lawson, of Menasha, published a list of local aboriginal earthenware for the benefit of Wisconsin students, in which the existence of a total of seventeen pieces, either perfect or restored, was recorded, and these vessels briefly described and several of them figured.

It is desirable that the following additional records should be added thereto.

The very brief descriptions given are obtained from photographs and data kindly furnished by the present owners of these

vessels. It is very likely that the present activity among Wisconsin students will lead to the restoration of a number of other vessels. We may, therefore, in the near future reasonably expect a very considerable addition to our records.

THE LIST.

18. A very large and handsome vessel, restored from 450 fragments obtained at Dykesville, in Brown County. (Sec. 13, T. 25, R. 22 E.) Its capacity is a little over two bushels.

It measures 20 inches in height, 15 inches across the opening at the top and 22 inches in diameter at the body. It is the property of Mr. J. P. Schumacher, of Green Bay.

This is the largest known example of Wisconsin aboriginal earthenware.

19. A vessel recently restored from fragments obtained on the Sheboygan village sites.

It is very narrow, with a vertical rim and conical base. The walls are rude and thick and of a yellowish-brown color. The dimensions are: height, 11 inches; diameter at the top, 7½ inches. It is in the Rudolph Kuehne collection at Sheboygan. (See Frontispiece.)

20. Is in the same cabinet.

"It is of lenticular, flask-like shape, surmounted by the head of an effigy, probably intended to represent a turtle. The opening of this vessel is circular, about 1½ inches in diameter, and is situated back of the head. There are incised ornamental lines along the border. The material is of a dark gray color and shell-tempered. The measurements are: height, 3 inches; diameter, 4¼ inches." As far as the writer has been able to ascertain, this is the only specimen of its kind found in the state. It was obtained with a gravel-pit burial at Silica, Fond du Lac county.

21. This vessel has a body of a globular shape, with a polished surface and an undulate expanding rim. It is made of a black shell-tempered material, and is ornamented at the shoulder with a zigzag pattern of incised lines.

The measurements are: height, 4½ inches; rim diameter, 3 inches, and extreme diameter of body, 6 inches. It is the property of Mr. John Gerend, of Sheboygan.

It was obtained from the same locality as the vessel just described.

22. Mr. S. D. Mitchell, of Ripon, has succeeded in restoring a vessel from sherds procured from a village site in the township of Mecan, in Marquette county.

"It is 5 inches high, 4½ inches in diameter at the mouth and 6½ inches in greatest diameter at the body. It has two ears for suspension and three irregular incised lines about the top just below the rim."

23. In the possession of Mr. H. E. Knapp, at Menomonee, is a small vessel which was obtained from a mound formerly located about 1½, miles north of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, near Oshkosh, in Winnebago county.

It is ornamented with broad grooves and indentations.

It is about 3½ inches in height. The greatest diameter of the body is 4½ inches.

24. In the W. H. Elkey collection, at Milwaukee, is a handsome vessel which was obtained from a low mound located on the farm of Mr. Henry Halter, in the township of Caledonia, in Racine county, in 1877. This vessel was formerly in the G. A. West collection. The body is of a globular shape, with a vertical rim, and is furnished with two opposite handles. It is of a dark color, and is ornamented with grooves and incisions.

Membership

The Wisconsin Archeological Society desires to greatly increase its membership, particularly in the northern and western portions of the State, and asks of its many members and friends that they kindly send to the Secretary the names and addresses of any persons whom they may know to be interested, in order that they may be communicated with and their coöperation secured.

Records of the location of mounds and other antiquities in every part of the State are desired. On application to the Secretary, lists of the already recorded antiquities of any county or region will be furnished, together with full instructions for the conducting of further investigations.

Wisconsin Archeological Society.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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All communications in regard to the Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to C. E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, Office 1214 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Platforms Nos. 1 and 2. Seen from the Southwest. No. 1 at the left.
Trempealeau, Wis.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 4. MILWAUKEE, WIS., JANUARY, 1905. No. 2.

Certain Archeological Features of Western Wisconsin.

By G. H. Squier.

There has never to my knowledge been any attempt at a systematic study of the prehistoric remains of this western central portion of Wisconsin. The most important contribution on the subject was undoubtedly that made by Hon. Geo. Gale, who was the first judge of this judicial district, at about the middle of the last century.

His work, published in 1867, was a small volume entitled "The Upper Mississippi," of 460 pages. Copies of it are now quite rare. Only a part of it is devoted to descriptions of local remains, considerable space given to the effigy mounds of the eastern part of the state and to explanations based on the then accepted hypothesis of a race of mound builders.

Both his wide acquaintance in the district and the early date at which his studies were made, give to his work a high value.

Outside of his work and some notes by T. H. Lewis, which are largely based upon it, some notes by L. H. Bunnell of Minnesota concerning mounds opposite the village of Homer (his residence), an incidental notice of certain markings on a cliff at Trempealeau bay, and some notes of my own, are all that I can now refer to.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION.

Judge Gale placed the number of mounds in Trempealeau county at between one and two thousand, by far the greater number being in the southern part, in the vicinity of Trempealeau.

This can scarcely be more than an estimate, and although I have never attempted an enumeration, I am confident that it is greatly in excess of the true number. I suspect that not a few natural elevations have been included.

The situation of Trempealeau is topographically peculiar. The Trempealeau bluffs until a comparatively late period (Quaternary) were connected with those of the Minnesota side of the river. The present course of the Mississippi was

up to that time the valley of a small tributary stream, the older channel, about five miles wide, being north of the bluffs.

This old channel is now filled from side to side with glacial sands and gravels, and forms an extensive and treeless prairie. This prairie contains no mounds, at least I have not met with any save near its terraced edge fronting the river, above and below the bluffs. Near the terraced edges, especially for several miles below the bluffs, mounds are of frequent occurrence; also on the south side of the bluffs at the base, on secondary spurs, or even at the extreme tops. Nearly all of those along the bluffs are of the class which I shall describe as tumuli. The more important mounds occur on or near the extreme eastern end of the bluffs, the great platform mounds to be described, being on the most easterly spur.

The most westerly of the Trempealeau bluffs is known by way of distinction as Trempealeau mountain and is an island separated from the main mass of the bluffs by Trempealeau bay. Although not as high as several of the other bluffs, it is very rugged and has considerable notoriety as a resort for rattlesnakes. Its peculiarities gave rise to the name Trempealeau.

There is a group of tumuli near its southeast corner, on an elevated shelf, also single mounds here and there.

The peculiar features of these bluffs have made them conspicuous and often mentioned landmarks since the first entry of the whites into the country. It is probable also when we consider how impressionable the aboriginal races are in regard to strange, unusual or striking aspects of nature, that for ages they may have been objects of special regard amounting at times perhaps to veneration, from the native races.

Considering that many of the mounds are small and almost duplicates of one another, a description of all would be of little value, and for the present at least impracticable.

THE CLASSES.

Classifying the earthworks on the basis of their more obvious external features we may distinguish them as tumuli, large oval mounds, linear embankments and tabular or platform mounds.

Tumuli.—This is a very numerous class and quite widely distributed. They are especially abundant in the vicinity of Trempealeau where they occur both singly and in groups of a dozen or more.

Characteristically the tumulus is a hillock of earth from two to four feet high and from ten to fifteen feet in diameter.

The nucleus of each tumulus consists of a heap of ashes two or three feet across and a few inches high. About the center of this ash heap are often found fragments of human bones not consumed during incineration. The concentration of bones about the center of the heap is not however, universal. In some notes of mine made over twenty years ago, I find the bones described as being widely scattered. In one of the mounds opened near "Fort Perot" a partly consumed oak log five or six inches in diameter was found. Implements or relics of any kind are not common.

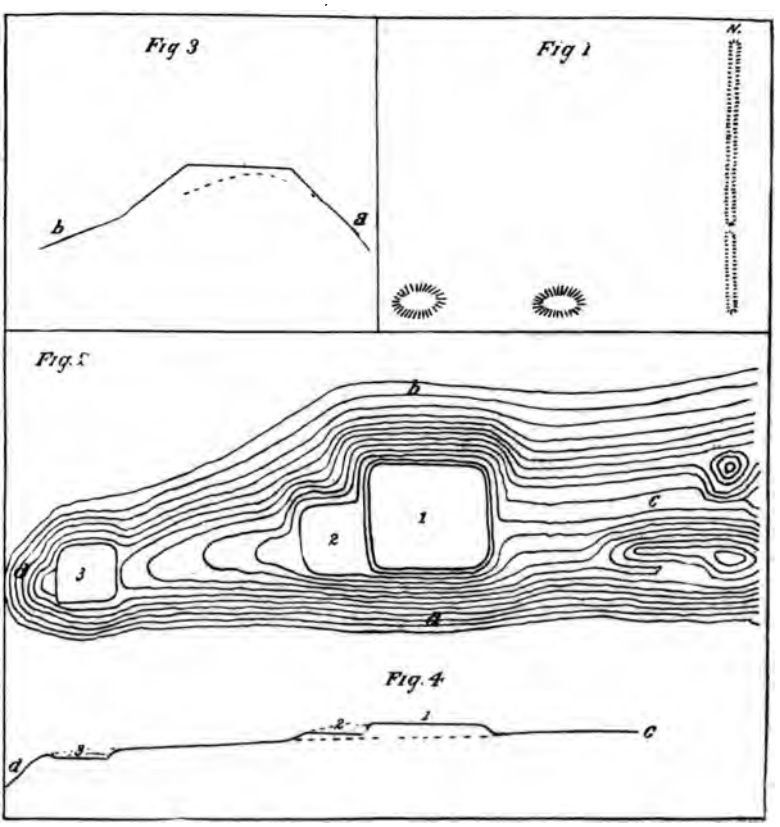

Fig 1 Plan of mounds in Lewis Valley.
Fig. 2. Mounds at Tempealeau. The mounds with a portion of the top of the hill shown by contour lines
Fig. 3. Section from a to b.
Fig 4. Section from c to d.

Over this ashbed the mound was erected. Out of perhaps a dozen mounds excavated there was no essential variation from the type above described. In several instances I have continued the excavation below the original surface of the ground but without result or without finding any indication of a previous disturbance of the ground.

Oval Mounds.—These are much larger than the preceding being from ten to twelve feet high, forty to fifty feet long, and from two-thirds to more than two-thirds as wide. They are not notably common although it is probable that a careful search through the different valleys would reveal (or would once have done so) a considerable number in the aggregate. I have myself met with but three undoubted examples of the class, two in Lewis valley (Fig. 1), and one at Trempealeau. They are more or less closely simulated by certain natural elevations. In one or two cases the determination of the true character may have to await the opening of the mounds. Some of these natural mounds may have been included in early enumerations.

I have never excavated any of them. Some years ago I went to Lewis valley for this purpose but found that the entire group had been completely obliterated and I could not even locate their sites with certainty.

Permission has been granted me to explore one at Trempealeau, but to do so with that care and thoroughness which should characterize all such work would require several days, and I have not yet been able to devote so much time to it consecutively. This mound is on the farm of Mr. Wm. Nichols, who is well aware of its value, so that it is in no danger. He desired the excavations so planned as not to destroy the mound itself.

Effigy Mounds.—I have not myself met with any mounds which I should assign to this class. Judge Gale mentions them however, appearing to regard them as numerous. He notes man, frog, turtle, deer and perhaps buffalo mounds as existing at Galesville, in Trempealeau county, effigies of the deer being the most numerous. These I have never seen.

Linear Embankment.—In Lewis valley in La Crosse county, there formerly was a very interesting group of mounds the plan of which is given in Fig. 1, which is made from memory, but shows the essential features with reasonable correctness. The remains formed two sides of a quadrangle, the south side being composed of the two oval mounds already described. The east side consisted of an embankment perhaps

two feet high bv six or seven feet wide, perfectly straight, and as near as I can remember, about three hundred feet long. It was quite uniform in height and width, but was pierced by an opening a few feet wide, about one-third of the way from the south end.

Platforms.—In the village of Trempealeau, on the south side of Third street, is a mound of tabular form about four feet high bv twenty or twenty-five feet wide. The length is somewhat uncertain, a portion of the north end having been dug away in grading the street, and the south end having been graded down to admit of plowing.

So far as I am aware it has never been excavated.

On the top of a hill immediately west of my residence are three platforms whose relations are such that I think they quite obviously formed parts of a single plan. (See frontispiece.) Figure 2 shows by means of contour lines a general outline of the plan. Fig. 3 gives a cross section of the principal platform transverse to the hill, and Fig. 4 a section along the crest of the hill.

The base of the largest platform covers an area of about 108 by 122 feet. The dimensions of the level top are about sixty-five feet, north and south, by eighty feet, east and west. It is built up about six feet above the highest part of the hill, but on the sides, especially the west side, the filling is far greater, being eighteen feet from the base to the intersection of the produced surface plane. Situated on the most easterly spur of the bluffs it commands a particularly fine view to the eastward across the miles of space included in the Mississippi and Black river terrace plains.

The platform immediately adjoining it (No. 2), is about forty-five feet across and is raised above the top of the hill, most of the filling being on the west side. The distance between it and No. 3 is about seventy feet.

This last is somewhat smaller than No. 2 (30'x45') and was formed by digging away the crest of the hill, the material so obtained being used to fill in the west side.

There is one characteristic which seems to show that there was between these platforms a carefully worked-out relationship, a straight line tangent to the south edges of platforms 1 and 2, is also exactly tangent to the south edge of No. 3.

It was perhaps in the effort to obtain this relationship that the builders chose a level lower than that of the crest of the hill.

Near the north end of the plan (Fig. 2) I have shown two of the large excavations from which were obtained the ma-

terials for the construction of platforms Nos. 1 and 2. The largest is about one hundred and forty feet long, thirty to fifty feet wide and five to eight feet deep.

Thus far but few implements have been found here. On the east side of the hill beneath No. 1, a few fragments of pottery (the red glazed pottery elsewhere noted) have been found, also a number of pebbles from the river drift, several of which were split.

On the southwest corner of No. 2 occurs a fine layer of gravel from the same source.

No excavations have as yet been made as I am unwilling to mutilate these works which are in themselves of more importance than anything likely to be taken from them.

Passing in review the various purposes for which these platforms might have been built, there is but one as yet suggested, which appears to satisfactorily explain their various features. It is that they had a religious purpose.

It is so commonly true as to be almost a rule that among nations whose religious worship involved much of the ceremonial, the careful attention bestowed on constructions of a religious character was greater than that applied to any other purposes. The peculiar location and emplacement suggest sun worship.

That this form of worship has been practiced in some portions of the Mississippi valley appears to be shown by independent evidence.

Methods of Burial.—In speaking of the tumuli, I have already described one method. The large oval mounds may perhaps represent another.

On the site of what is locally known as "Fort Perot," where the French commandant of that name passed the winter of 1685-6, I found what appeared to be interments of three different periods, superimposed the one above the other.

The uppermost was covered by a low mound not much over a foot high. The interment consisted of three bodies which had been burned but in a manner entirely different from that shown in the tumuli.

A carefully constructed bed of brushwood was made, on which the bodies were extended side by side, with their heads toward the east.

Other brushwood appears to have been placed over them, after which it was burned.

Such fuel and bones as remained unconsumed about the margin were left undisturbed and the whole covered with earth.

Considering that the methods here employed are quite unlike those of the natives as elsewhere seen and that they are remarkably like the classic methods as known and practiced in Europe, it is not unlikely that the French may have had something to do with it.

As the soil under the mound showed signs of disturbance, I continued my excavations and at a depth of about three feet found a single skeleton which had been buried in a sitting posture. It was not burned.

Still continuing the excavation I found at the depth of nine feet a group of seven skeletons crowded into a space not over two feet in diameter. The skulls were in juxtaposition and a piece of pottery had been placed on the top of the heap.

Although broken there was to be seen on the inside a layer of black carbonaceous looking material which may once have been food. A couple of perforated bear's teeth were also obtained.

The bones were promiscuously thrown together and I judged that many were missing. Possibly they had been burned before being placed in the hole. It is probable that they were not buried until long after death.

This grave does not appear to have been covered by a mound until the three skeletons at the top were so marked. Probably there are many such unmarked graves.

It will therefore be seen that one may recognize four or five different ways of disposing of the dead. We should perhaps not be justified in assuming that they represent the work of as many different tribes, but I think that we may reasonably conclude that more than one tribe is represented among them.

This is an especially interesting locality as well to the geologist as to the historian and the archaeologist, for the projecting point near the end of which these interments occur is the end of a ridge having the character of a glacial moraine, and as I have elsewhere shown, there are good reasons for thinking that it may be such, the glaciers having been local, for this is within what is commonly known as the driftless area. The excavation for the entire depth was around and between great masses of rock.

A somewhat interesting feature was directly associated with the French remains. Of the several hearths belonging to the post, the best and first discovered was double, the upper hearth resting on a layer of ashes which themselves rested on an older hearth. It is probable that the older hearth was

Perot's, the later was perhaps built by Linctot some sixty years later.

But the older hearth in turn rested on ashes which filled a bowl-shaped hole, several feet in diameter, which had likely been an Indian bake hole. About the largest group of tumuli lies only a few rods west of the post.

Although the results of exploration at this point have been of such interest, the casual visitor will experience a sense of disappointment, for there is little that appears superficially. An excellent view of the locality as a whole is found in the Wisconsin Historical collections (Vol. 16, p. 154). The triple burial described above was on the sharp point projecting into the slough near its head. The old post lay just back of this on the railroad. The point is more prominent than could be judged from the picture.

Village and Camp Sites.—Framing my opinion on such incomplete data as is at hand, I should say that the greatest center of population was in the Lewis valley, near Mindoro P. O. (Lewis Valley Corners), in the town of Farmington, in La Crosse county, and stretched along for perhaps half a mile eastward from the group of mounds shown in Fig. 1. For several years after the land was brought under cultivation the finding of implements was quite common, the best collection being made by a farmer named Arnold, who however is not now a resident of the valley. There were here also several mounds besides the ones figured, but being located on some of the finest farming land in the valley, all have shared the same fate. Were we to base our opinion on the number of mounds alone, we should have to assign to Trempealeau the pre-eminence as a center of population, for the mounds are far more abundant here than elsewhere in the region. There is, however, no corresponding abundance of implements. This circumstance is rather perplexing. The explanation may possibly be that the locality had something of a sacred character, being a place of resort for worship, and perhaps for burial, rather than the permanent residence of a large number.

Several miles below the town there is a village site which was occupied at a comparatively recent date. Temporary camps were abundant. In fact, the Indians still camp in the vicinity every summer for the hunting and fishing. There is also a cemetery now in use, the burial methods being largely copied from the whites.

Implements.—The implements thus far obtained in this region have been mainly such as were scattered about on the surface and naturally came into the possession of those who

first brought the land under cultivation. This has resulted in the formation of many small collections, but of no notably large ones. Many of these have been scattered, but many also have been preserved and may yet serve as a further index to the archaeology of the region. At present little more than a brief notice of them is possible.

Of the flint artifacts arrowpoints are the most numerous. The chert from the Lower Magnesian limestone affords an abundance of material all through this region. Quartzite is sometimes employed instead of flint, the material being probably derived from the northern part of the county where it occurs locally as a development of the Potsdam sandstone. It is more suitable than chert for the making of large implements, as it is more massive and breaks with greater regularity.

Celts are quite common and as a rule well fashioned, greenstone or some similar tough eruptive rocks such as could be abundantly obtained from the river gravels, being employed.

The same material would appear also to have been employed in the manufacture of axes, chisels, gouges and other of the heavier stone implements. Discoidals between two and three inches in diameter are occasionally met with.

Copper implements are relatively rare, perhaps because being in a driftless region there was not the same source of supply as in the glaciated regions, for it is probable that most or much of the copper at a distance from Lake Superior was obtained from transported masses found in the drift. But a very small number of pieces have been reported as found in local mounds.

As is commonly the case the resources of the region itself have largely determined the materials used for the making of implements, and some materials elsewhere employed such as lead, iron, hematite, catlinite, steatite, mica, obsidian, chalcedony and agate, do not appear, though this does not mean that exotic examples of some of these may not have been introduced.

The finding of pottery fragments is so common as to be but little regarded, and as they do not appeal to the average local collector, are rarely preserved. With such a dearth of available material no satisfactory comparisons can be made in the matter of form, composition or ornamentation with those of other regions.

Of the few specimens in my possession, two are tempered with crushed granite of a very feldspathic variety, the feldspar

occurring almost to the exclusion of the quartz; and four others exhibit shell tempering.

In several of the specimens the tempering material is not macroscopically identifiable, although a few small crystals of augite or hornblende are visible. Most of the examples show the same color on the surface as in the section, which varies from nearly black to a dark gray, but the shell tempered specimens are coated with a different color on the outside.

One of these is coated with a mere film of what appears to be red ochre, forming a glaze which reflects the light, the surface appearing to have been as smooth as our common tableware.

Only four of the specimens, representing three vessels, show any markings on the surface. One has upon it, just below the margin, two grooves, each about one-half inch wide, formed of impressed parallel wavy lines. Another exhibits shallow markings about one-quarter of an inch apart made by drawing some implement across the surface. Two others are marked below the margin with a single row of small indentations. Several of these are pieces of what must have been handsome vessels.

History.—The history of the French regime in Wisconsin (Wis. Hist. Coll., Vol. 16), brings out some interesting facts regarding the status of this region during that period. It shows an almost kaleidoscopic commingling of the tribes throughout the state. The weaker tribes seeking to avoid the Iroquois on one hand and the Sioux on the other. The western valleys are not assigned to any particular tribe, although it is evident that the Sioux controlled them. Such unsettled conditions have never been favorable to the carrying out of extensive constructional programs. I believe therefore that the more important constructions must have been long anterior to the coming of the French.

Aboriginal Evidences in Washburn County.

By A. H. Porter.

Archaeologically, Washburn county in Northwestern Wisconsin is, like a number of its adjoining sister counties, still an unknown region, being represented in Wisconsin records by an almost blank page.

It should therefore present a most alluring and interesting field for the student.

Careful investigation of the shores of almost any of its many beautiful lakes and streams is certain to reveal the location of aboriginal village and camp sites, planting grounds, caches, trails, graves and mounds and other antiquities of which a record should be made.

In compliance with the Society's request the author takes pleasure in presenting the following brief report of the evidences of aboriginal residence in the vicinity of Spooner lake.

In the July 18, 1903, issue of the Spooner Register, he caused to be published a short article, in which these evidences were mentioned and similar information from other parts of the county requested. This article has now been rewritten and additional data included.

The author's absence from home during a large portion of the year has made it impossible, as he desired, to further extend the researches in this district. He is particularly pleased to note the general activity in archaeological research now prevailing in many sections of Wisconsin under the auspices of the Wisconsin Society, and trusts that there may be found in Washburn county others besides himself, who, recognizing the educational value of this work, will be willing and able to lend a hand, to the end that a complete summary of its aboriginal evidences may be published.

EVIDENCES.

1. **Spooner Point Village Site.**—On the author's property on Spooner point and the immediately adjoining land of Lot 3, Section 27, on the south shore of Spooner lake, fragments of earthenware, flint chips, arrow and spear points and other indications of the former location of an aboriginal village have been found.

Connected with this site and lying between it and the tote road are no less than half a dozen distinct plats of corn hills, the whole comprising some three acres or more. A considerable period of time has probably elapsed since these fields were under cultivation, but they are still very well preserved.

The rows are about six feet apart and the hills about twelve inches in height. They generally extend in a northeast and southwest direction.

2. **Porter Village Site.**—On Lot 5 (SW. ¼ of SW. ¼ of Section 26), on property also belonging to the author, and about one-half mile southeast of the former locality, there was up to as late as the year 1880, a Chippewa Indian village.

Here at various places near and back from the shore of the lake are still to be seen the depressions which represent the cellars of their log houses. Cache pits and other evidences of Indian residence are also still to be noted. Only iron and other metal implements have been obtained from this site. An iron axe and copper kettle in the author's possession were taken by him from one of the cellars.

The last Indian to reside here killed a half-breed in a drunken brawl and was sent to the state penitentiary at Waupun, where he died.

The basement of his shanty can still be seen.

3. **Porter Mound.**—On the same property, immediately south of the village site, and but a short distance north of the south line of the section, is an oval mound, possibly an effigy, as it bears a slight resemblance to mounds of the so-called "turtle" type. This mound is twenty-five feet in length, fifteen feet in width at its middle and seven and one-half feet in height. It is constructed of a sandy loam, similar to the surrounding soil, and is overgrown with underbrush. Upon it stand a number of small oak and birch trees. It is headed northwest and is elevated about twenty feet above the lake level. It has not been disturbed.

4. **Spooner Road Planting Grounds.**—A short distance to the southeast of the above mentioned mound, and crossed by the new road to Spooner, are about two acres of land which were employed for the cultivation of squash, pumpkins and other vegetables by the Chippewa Indian residents of the village site already described. This plot of ground is now almost devoid of vegetation, indicating that many crops were taken therefrom, without re-fertilization.

All about the space grow blueberry bushes from which many boys and girls as well as Indians gather the fruit each year.

5. **Hazard or Twin Mounds.**—About 650 feet to the west of the last, and near the intersection of the tote or lumber road with the new road to Spooner (the south line of section 27), and on the property of Prof. J. T. Hazard, are two round

mounds. They are twenty-five feet in diameter and five feet in height and separated from one another by a distance of about eighty feet. These mounds have not been disturbed.

Hadden Mound at Spooner Lake.

6. **Hadden Mound.**—At a distance of about 250 feet southwest of the Porter mound (NW. ¼ of NW. ¼ of Sec. 35) on the property of Rev. J. W. Hadden, is a large round mound. It is located about 100 feet south of the newly opened road to Spooner, and between it and the tote road.

This mound is about thirty feet in diameter and twenty feet in height. Its steep sides and top are overgrown with blueberry bushes and other small trees and shrubs. On different parts of its surface are three excavations. From one of these, made in 1893 by Mr. Philip Bock, Mr. Geo. W. Harmon of Spooner, and others, a skeleton was exhumed, which is said to have been buried in a sitting posture. These remains were sent to a Chicago museum. An illustration of this mound is given herewith.

7. **Bowman Mound.**—On Lot 1 (NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 35) on the property of Prof. G. L. Bowman, is an oval mound, also bearing some resemblance to an effigy. This mound is thirty-five feet long, ten feet wide and about ten feet in height. It is about 330 feet back from and elevated about thirty or more feet above the south shore of the lake, and points in a northeasterly direction. It has not been disturbed.

8. **Narrows Indian Village.**—Occupying Lots 2 and 3, near the center of Section 26, on the north shore and near the head of the "narrows" of the lake, is a Chippewa Indian village of a dozen or more houses and about twenty-five residents, who exist mainly by their fishing, hunting, rice gathering and berrying.

Accompanying the village are small garden plots in which corn, beans, pumpkins and other vegetables are grown, and also a small burying ground of about twenty-five or more graves.

The chief of the village is an Indian called Johnson. Billy Arbuckle is another well-known character.

9. **Little Mud Lake Village.**—A second village is located on the shores of Cobog-go-gish-go-ah-gog, or Little Mud lake, a small body of water about ten acres in extent, a quarter of a mile north of Spooner lake and connected with it by a small stream or outlet. This village has been located here for about twenty-five years.

The dwellings are cheaply built log or frame houses. Accompanying nearly all of them is a tepee or shelter made of canvas, birch bark, or rush mats, where the inhabitants sleep. There is a council house, about thirty feet in length and roofed with birch bark. When used to lodge visitors this is divided into compartments by means of rush mats suspended from the roof.

Since this article was written, the old "Medicine Man" "Pebe" has died and a new medicine man or chief has been installed. He came here with great ceremony.

As this village is only twelve miles distant from the Lac Court O'Reille reservation, it is not difficult for company to reach them. They are provided with a few old wagons and poor ponies.

The women occupy themselves in weaving mats and baskets, and in making beadwork, and the men in fishing, hunting, sugar making, etc.

The graves near the village are roofed and have poles with flags or brightly colored bits of cloth attached to them at their heads, after the characteristic Indian fashion.

10. **Long Lake Mounds.**—There are a number of mounds on the shores of Long lake in the southeastern part of the county, but these the author has not yet been able to fully investigate.

Small collections of stone implements from the shores of Shell lake in the southwestern corner of the county are scattered through various Wisconsin cabinets.

Effigy Pipe, Author's Collection.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

Issued by the Wisconsin Archeological Society
Milwaukee, Wis.

Volume 4, Numbers 3 and 4.
April to August, 1905.

WITH TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO ILLUSTRATIONS.

Edited by Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator.

Published by Authority of Law.

MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1905.

Wisconsin Archeological Society

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 4. MILWAUKEE, WIS., APRIL to AUG., 1905. Nos. 3 and 4.

PREFACE.

The following monograph of the "Aboriginal Pipes of Wisconsin" was prepared by the author at the request of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and is now presented for publication as a further contribution to the archeology of our state. Its preparation and the collection of the data and specimens upon which it is based, have occupied his leisure moments for some years back. This paper will treat of the aboriginal pipes of this State. No apology is offered, or excuse made, for errors in judgment or composition. The descriptions are abbreviated as much as practicable, no lengthy discussions entered into, and few stereotyped quotations used. The illustrations are new, which will be appreciated by those who are weary of encountering the same old cuts in each new archeological publication. The drawings are the writer's own. In the descriptions of specimens, when no other state is given, the location is always Wisconsin.

Pipes are among the rarest of all aboriginal artifacts, and the number and variety of Wisconsin finds described in this paper, will be a surprise to many, and can be taken as an indication of the great archeological wealth of the state.

To print a list of those to whom the author is under obligations, for the loan of specimens, and, when this was not possible, of tracings and photographs, as well as for their kindly

encouragement in preparing this treatise, would require more space than can be spared. Thanks are especially due to Dr. David Boyle of the Provincial Museum, Toronto; Mr. J. D. McGuire of Ellicott City, Maryland; Prof. T. H. Lewis of St. Paul; Mr. Clarence B. Moore of Philadelphia; Mr. Harlan I. Smith of the American Museum of Natural History, New York; Mr. Warren K. Moorehead of Andover, Mass., Dr. J. F. Snyder of the Illinois State Historical Society, and to Mr. Chas. E. Brown, secretary and curator of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, the Messrs. W. H. Elkey, W. H. Ellsworth, H. A. Crosby, Charles Quarles, H. R. Denison, Arthur Wenz, O. T. Lahman, A. S. Mitchell and Miss Clare Gruettner, all of Milwaukee; S. D .Mitchell of Ripon; J. P. Schumacher of Green Bay; Horace McElroy of Janesville; H. P. Hamilton of Two Rivers; Publius V. Lawson of Menasha; Rolland L. Porter of Mukwonago; J. S. Pickett of Pickett; C. T. Olen of Oshkosh; F. H. Lyman of Kenosha; F. M. Caldwell of Princeton; E. C. Perkins of Prairie du Sac; Dr. Alphonse Gerend of Sheboygan, and other Wisconsin archeologists who have assisted the author in various ways. He is also indebted to the Logan Museum of Archeology at Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin; State Historical Society; and to Milwaukee Museum, for permission to examine and study the specimens in their collections.

LAKE SUP.
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
FLORENCE
CHIPPEWAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
MARINETTES
POLK
BARRON
GATES
SIOUX
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
TAYLOR
MENOMONEES
ST CROIX
DUNN
CHIPPEWA
OCONTO
MARATHON
SHAWANO
PIERCE
PEPIN
EAU CLAIRE
CLARK
WINNEBAGOES
GREEN BAY
DOOR
POTTAWATOMIES
WOOD
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
OUTAGAMIE
BROWN
KEWAUNEE
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEU
JACKSON
SACS AND FOXES
WAUSHARA
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
LA-CROSSE
MONROE
JUNEAU
ADAMS
MARQUETTE
FONDULAG
SHEBOYGAN
MASCOUTENS
WISCONSIN
INDIAN HUNTING
GROUNDS
17th. CENTURY.
VERNON
SAUK
KICKAPOOS
COLUMBUS
DODGE
WASHINGTON
OZAUKEE
RICHLAND
CRAWFORD
DANE
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
MILWAUKEE
GRANT
IOWA
LAFAYETT
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
KENOSHA
LAKE MICHIGAN

PLATE I.

THE ABORIGINAL PIPES OF WISCONSIN.

GEO. A. WEST.

THE WISCONSIN INDIAN TRIBES.

The fact that Wisconsin is exceedingly rich in aboriginal remains, in the form of mounds and artifacts, is not to be wondered at, when one considers that it is blessed with many of the conditions most favorable and necessary to human existence. The great barriers, Lake Superior on the north, Lake Michigan on the east, and the Mississippi river on the west, doubtless served, in a great measure, to protect its early inhabitants from attacks of their enemies; its numerous lakes and streams teeming with fish and fowl; its grassy prairies and luxuriant forests replete with game; its rich and productive soil, together with an abundance of material for the manufacture of implements in copper, clay and stone, satisfied all the necessities and desires of aboriginal man.

The "Badger State" as now known, was, within the space of 136 years, successively ruled by two kings, one state and four territories. It was under the government of France for 89 years, Great Britain for 35 years, Virginia and Ohio for 6 years, Indiana for 9 years, Illinois for 9 years, and Michigan for 18 years, finally becoming a state in 1848.

Its principal Indian tribes, at the time of the arrival of the earliest explorers and missionaries, belonged to two great linguistic stocks: the Algonkin (Algic) and Dakotan (Siouan).

On the islands of Green bay lived the Pottawattomies. The Menomonees occupied the west shore of Green bay, about the mouth of the river bearing that name. At the head of the bay resided the Winnebagoes. Down the Fox river but a few leagues were the homes of the Sacs, Foxes, and Mascoutens. The Chippewas, formerly a part of the original warlike tribe, better known as the Ojibwas, claimed the territory extending

along the south shore of Lake Superior. On the St. Croix river were scattering villages of the Sioux. The Kickapoos and Iowas lived in the southwestern part of what is now Wisconsin.

The Hurons came to avoid the Iroquois. The Ottawas, although not natives of the soil, appear to have been more or less permanent residents at various places in Northern Wisconsin and the Lake Superior region. The Illinois and Miamis appear to have had no permanent home here, they being simply straggling adventurers, having a partial residence in this territory.

About the year 1822, the Oneidas, Brothertons and Stockbridges immigrated from New York State, having purchased their lands, which lie principally in Calumet county, from the Menomonees and Winnebagoes.

The eastern part of what is now the state was a common battleground between the Dakotas and other tribes. In 1648 the fierce Iroquois ravaged the country of the Hurons with pestilential fury, leaving remnants of their stock here.

Mr. Henry E. Legler says:—"Wisconsin Indians moved with the seasons, following game or seeking the ground best adapted for growing corn. In the places where water and fish were accessible and where grain and root crops flourished most, they pitched their wigwams; in these places the toiling priests came to them, and in these places have been built the principal cities of the State."

"In most respects the life of the Wisconsin Indians did not differ materially from that of other Indians of allied tribes. Game was abundant and included many animals which are now extinct, or to be found only in the far West. On the prairies in the western part of the State roamed great herds of buffalo. Bear, elk, moose, antelope and even the woodland cariboo were the prey of the hunter, and the waters fairly teemed with fish" (Leading Events of Wisconsin History, p. 23).

The Jesuits, who were the early explorers of the territory now known as Wisconsin, were either natives of France or descendants of the French, who originally settled Canada. In contrast to the Spanish explorers of Mexico and Peru, who left a tale of murder and plunder behind them, these Fathers came among the Indians as brothers.

EARLY EXPLORERS.

History ascribes to Jean Nicolet the honor of being the first white man who set foot on what is now Wisconsin soil. His visit is pretty well settled to have been about the year 1634, only fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

The next similar explorer to reach this land was Father Menard, who in 1660, established a Mission at La Pointe, Apostle islands. Then followed Claude Allouez, who came to Green Bay in 1669, and was the first Jesuit Missionary to explore the west shore of Lake Michigan.

In 1673 Father Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, and Joliet, a trader, a resident of Quebec, and five others coasted the shore of Lake Michigan to Green bay, then up the Fox and down the Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi.

In 1679 Robert de LaSalle and with him Louis Hennepin, a member of the order of St. Francis, built the Griffin, of 60 tons, at Mackinac, (the first vessel that floated on the Great Lakes), to be used for the purpose of carrying goods to a trading post opened by him at Green Bay. She was caught in a storm on Green bay, the same year, and has never since been seen.

INDIAN WARS.

The French claimed, by reason of discovery, the country along the borders of the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes and the Mississippi; while the English claimed, by virtue of charter, the same lands. This state of affairs resulted in many bloody conflicts in which the English colonists were finally victorious. This country then fell to the English, and was held by them until the war of the Revolution. De Langlade influenced the Indians to join the French in harassing British settlements and posts, and to participate in the battle which resulted in Braddock's defeat.

In 1687, Perrot led several hundred Wisconsin Indians against tribes of Western New York. For 30 years previous to 1746, war between the French with their allies and the Foxes, in Central Wisconsin, was fought with a determination and animosity probably never equalled in this country. From 1826 to

1828, war was waged against the whites by the Winnebagoes. The Sacs and Foxes, who became confederates, wrested from the Illinois their possessions about the mouth of the Rock river, and in 1832 Black Hawk and his followers engaged the settlers of Southern Wisconsin in the last of the Indian wars fought upon the Wisconsin soil.

ABORIGINAL TRADE.

That channels of trade between the various Indian nations of America existed for a long time, is a well established fact. Prof. Perkins, in speaking of objects in copper, bone and shell, states: "Of course these things might have been obtained in war, but there is good reason to believe that trading of some sort was carried on among many different tribes all over the country"(Prehistoric Implements, p. 93). Specimens made from Lake Superior copper are found far to the south and southwest. Conch shells are frequently found in the mounds of Wisconsin. Hon. Publius V. Lawson has listed here about 50 obsidian implements. The material, doubtless came from the Rocky mountain region.

A neatly worked piece of amazon stone, in the possession of the writer, found in this state, must have been brought from the Rocky mountains by the Indians. A few specimens in bone, plainly bearing the ear-marks of the Northwest Coast Indian, have been found in Wisconsin.

Hunting and war parties traveled long distances from home. "Some of them informed me," said Carver in speaking of the Winnebago Indians, of Wisconsin, "that they made excursions to the southwest, which took several moons. An elderly chief, more particularly acquainted with me, said that about 46 winters ago, he marched at the head of 50 warriors towards the southwest for three moons. That during the expedition, while they were crossing a plain, they discovered a body of men on horseback, who belonged to the black people (Spaniards) whom the Winnebagoes attacked, and killed most of them, and took from them eighty horses loaded with silver." This is supposed to have been a caravan carrying silver from Colorado to Mexico; the silver they threw away, calling it white stones.

It is more or less certain that not a few of the aboriginal pipes found in Wisconsin are exotics. Yet only an occasional specimen can be safely classed as such.

Of the origin of the several examples of the Iroquoian trumpet-shaped pipe, found in Wisconsin, there can be no doubt.

The slate bird pipe shown in Fig. 83 is a well known New England type, the only example obtained here. The frog pipe illustrated in Fig. 90 is a common Tennessee type, and the same can be said of the effigy pipe shown in Fig. 72. The fact that no other pipes of the same form have been found in Wisconsin, would appear to substantiate the theory that they were not made here.

Barter, trade and conquest doubtless resulted in bringing to this region the models of many of our most frequent types of pipes. The aborigines were not slow in duplicating desirable forms. In a short time a single exotic might be the means of establishing a common domestic type. By passing from tribe to tribe in this manner, many types of pipes may have received their general distribution over a wide territory. Thus to locate the place where any of the common types originated would be difficult. The finding of numerous examples of a certain type in one locality is no certain evidence that the form originated there. Some greater tribe, hundreds of miles distant from the original place of manufacture, upon securing a model of a popular form of pipe, may have made thousands of duplicates to supply the demand.

The materials of which Wisconsin specimens are made do not assist, to any great extent, in determining the place of their manufacture. All varieties of stone employed by the Indians in the making of pipes, except Minnesota catlinite, are found within the borders of the state, either in ledges or in the glacial deposits. Minnesota pipestone was brought from the quarries in blocks of convenient size for carrying and afterwards manufactured into pipes and ornaments. This material may not properly be considered foreign, as the quarries were located in the country of the Sioux, which Indians at different periods occupied the greater part of what is now Wisconsin, and were possibly its first inhabitants and mound builders.

INDIAN TOBACCO.

Although the fact has been controverted, there remains but little doubt that the knowledge of tobacco and its uses reached the rest of the world from America. Reports of Columbus' first expedition in 1492, state that the inhabitants of the island of Cuba "carried lighted firebrands to kindle fire and perfumed themselves with certain herbs which they carried along with them."

The habit of snuff-taking was described by Roman Pane, who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage. Tobacco chewing was observed by the Spanish along the coast of South America, in 1502. Explorations of the interior of the continent showed the use of tobacco, especially by smoking, as universally an old custom, and often associated with religious and ceremonial rites.

The term tobacco is said to have originated from a two pronged tube, originally used by the inhabitants of San Domingo, for the purpose of inhaling smoke through the nose and called by them "tabaco." Benzoni, however, in his "Travels in America" (1542—56) says that the Mexican name of the herb was "tobacco."

The tobacco plant found its way to Spain from Mexico in 1558. The services rendered by Jean Nicot, a French ambassador to Portugal, in spreading a knowledge of the plant, has been commemorated in the scientific name of the genus Nicotiana. The plant at first was thought to possess wonderful medicinal qualities. Sir Francis Drake, and Ralph Lane, the first governor of Virginia, first carried tobacco to England in 1586. The habit of smoking was initiated by the English and spread with marvelous rapidity throughout all Europe.

There are about fifty species of nicotiana, all but two being of American origin, but of these the leaves of but few are used as tobacco.

The aborigines of the Great Lakes region, at the time of the Discovery, although inveterate smokers, did not use the tobacco of the West Indies, but employed native products instead. The substance generally employed was the green portion of the bark of the young red osier cornel or dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*

Michx.) which when prepared they called "Kinnikinik." The leaves of the sumach *(Rhus glabra* Wood, and *R. aromatica Ait.)* were sometimes smoked.

A third variety of native tobacco consisted of the leaves of a low growing evergreen shrub called bearberry or leaf redwood (*Arctostophylos uva-ursi* Spreng) reported by Philip B. Wells, a botanist of Milwaukee, as found in Wisconsin as far south as Fox Point, Milwaukee county, in the Lake Superior country and west to the Yellowstone.

Wild tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica* L.) was cultivated to some slight extent by the Wisconsin Indians and still grows about the places they frequented.

Tobacco as we now know it, was introduced into this part of America by the whites. The Wisconsin Indians soon became slaves to its use, but owing to the scarcity, made a practice of mixing it with their kinnikinik. When Wisconsin Indians made sacrificial offerings to their manitous, tobacco was usually an important factor. Mr. Henry S. Pond of Green Bay, in an address in 1856, said: "An Indian in a pious fit, hangs on a tree a beaver or otter skin, bear or dressed deer skin, for a sacrifice to the Great Spirit, which remains there until destroyed, or until some Indian passes that way, wants and takes it, leaving a piece of tobacco in place thereof, which he may lawfully do."

ABORIGINAL PIPES.

TOMAHAWK PIPES.

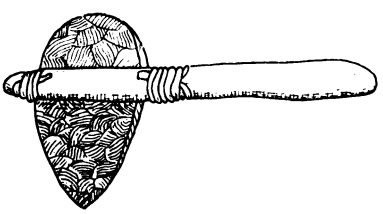


FIG. 1.
Pre-Columbian Tomahawk.

Previous to the advent of the whites in America, the tomahawk was a weapon used in Indian warfare, and was usually made with a stone head. Many of the so called discs and scrapers were doubtless fitted to handles and served this purpose. The head was sometimes made from the horn of a deer, attached to a handle in the form of a pickax, and used in the same way. A

large number of copper axes, found in Wisconsin, were doubtless used with the addition of a handle. The standard hatchet of the West Indies was made of shell, that of Alaska of nephrite, and that of the American Indian, of stone, iron, copper and bone. There are slight differences of form, some having a square top, and others being pointed, yet the general likeness in these implements prevails throughout the world.

The Indian for tomahawk, as given by Smith is "*tomahock,*" by Webster "*tomahaac,*" by Strachey "*tomohake;*" of American Indian origin, Algonkin "*tomehagen,*" Mohegan "*tumnahegan,*" Delaware "*tamoihecan,*" explained by Luscombe from the Cree dialect "*otomahuk,*" "knock him down," and "*otomahwaw,*" "he is knocked down."

It was the Indian custom to go through the ceremony of burying the tomahawk when they made peace, and to dig it up again when they went on the warpath; hence the phrase "to bury the hatchet" and "to dig up the hatchet."

Fig. 2 is the common form of trade axe. This is the tomahawk furnished by the whites to the Indians, and used by them with such terrible effect in their savage wars. It may not be out of place to go into the subject slightly as the tomahawk, so commonly mentioned, is often confused with the pipe tomahawk, and because the nationality of the former has a bearing upon that of the latter.

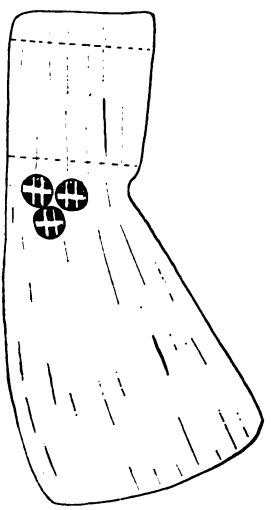


FIG. 2.
Trade Axe.

The trade axe usually has a broad cutting edge but is narrow near the socket. Some have a projecting poll; but most of them were made by bending over the flat iron, the two sides being brought together, welded, and drawn out into a blade, leaving a socket for receiving a handle. Dr. W. M. Beauchamp reports their having been found in great quantities throughout New York State.

Squier said of these: "Thousands are found in the western counties of the State," meaning New York. Champlain saw

them there in 1609. Dr. David Boyle reports the finding of hundreds throughout the Province of Ontario.

La Salle wanted 1,000 axes for trade at Fort Frontenac in 1684, which would cost seven or eight sous a pound, and would sell for thirty sous a piece.

Schuyler gave the Iroquois 300 hatchets in 1703. Dr. W. M. Beauchamp says: "When we consider the great quantities of axes that the English and Dutch both sold and gave to the Iroquois, and the universal prevalence in early years of the form known as the French Trade axe, we are led to believe that all were not French, but that there was a common European form two or three centuries ago, as it is in Germany yet. A large proportion, at least, seem to have been made at Utrecht. In any case most of the iron axes found on New York Indian sites passed through the hands of its colonists (Bulletin 55, p. 65).

Hon. Publius V. Lawson writes: "The iron hatchets (not pipe tomahawks) found by the hundreds along the Fox and Wolf rivers, marked or stamped with from one to three circles enclosing a cross, have been identified as having been made at Utrecht."

The pipe being one of the Indian's most sacred possessions, the white man was not slow to see that a combination of tomahawk and pipe, in shining metal, would make a most coveted prize, and one that offered many advantages to the simple-minded aborigine, and at the same time make him a useful, but more dangerous servant.

These weapons were made with either a hatchet or spear blade on one side, the blunt side of the head being formed into a pipe bowl, which communicated with a tubular hollow in the handle, thus forming a combination of tobacco pipe and tomahawk. The material of the head was usually of steel, brass or pewter. Those of brass had dovetailed or brazed in, a cutting edge of steel. Their graceful shape, together with the artistic ornamentation of the metal part by etching and inlaid work in silver and copper,—the wooden handle or stem studded with large brass headed tacks and ornamented by the burning in of fantastic designs, never failed to attract the Indian. Its possession made him more cruel and daring.

The red-man was not slow to see the advantages of the light

and strong product of white-man's ingenuity, as compared with the heavy stone implements of his fathers.

The English, French, Dutch and Spanish each lost no time in furnishing their Indian allies, throughout this broad land, with a bountiful supply of tomahawks, some of which were later buried in the brains of Jesuit Fathers, helpless women and little children.

The tomahawk pipe has certainly occupied an important place, and proven itself a most terrible weapon, in the hands of the savage allies of the whites, in the long and bloody Colonial wars of America. Of the time when this important implement came into general use, and the history of its manufacture, unfortunately, but little is known. Robert Rogers, in 1765, described a tomahawk with wooden head, which might indicate that the metal tomahawk was not, at that time, in general use in America.

WHO MADE THE PIPE TOMAHAWK.

While most of these metal artifacts are classed as of French, English, Dutch and Spanish origin, large numbers were made by white blacksmiths in the employ of the Indians, and some by the Indians themselves, who had been schooled in the art by the whites.

The giving to the Indians of guns and other metallic implements necessitated the furnishing of smiths to keep them in repair, and that many smiths were so furnished is substantiated by history. While the principal business of these blacksmiths was the repairing of guns, they doubtless also found the time to make many tomahawk pipes.

Records of treaties with the Indians all through the New England States show that the furnishing of a smith was of the highest importance to the savage. Dr. Beauchamp states: "Metallic implements made blacksmiths necessary to the Indians, and it became a matter of political importance whether the blacksmith was English or French." "As the Iroquois increased their use of guns, axes and kettles, they more and more required the aid of smiths" (B. 55, p. 62). On behalf of all in 1692, Oheda, an Oneida Chief, said. "We desire the blacksmith's Anvill that is at Onondage may remain there, and that there may be a Smith permitted to goe and live

there for the mending of our arms, and not to goe away againe so soon as they have Traded, as the other Smith did" (O'Callaghan, 3—844, quoted by Beauchamp, B. 55, p. 62).

When Lieut. James Gorrell took charge of western posts, previously occupied by the French, after delivering a speech soliciting the friendship of the Indians, he was requested, among other things, to furnish them a blacksmith (Gorrell's Journal, Oct. 11, 1761).

On August 6th. the following year, three chiefs with four ambassadors from the Avoy Nation, also demanded gunsmiths (Wis. Hist. Coll., vol. 1, p. 31).

Mr. Stillwell of Deadwood, South Dakota, believes that many Minniwaukan tomahawk pipes were made by native blacksmiths. In Wisconsin its first blacksmith, Joseph Jourdain, made rare and beautiful metal pipes.

Papers from the Canadian archives state that: "Lists of outfits commonly given to chiefs in making a treaty, usually contained one tomahawk pipe, while lists given to common Indians never contained one, which would indicate that they were given to Chiefs only" (Wis. Hist. Coll., v. 12, p. 102).

Hon. J. G. Pickett, who came to Jefferson, Wis., in 1840, states that he remembers that: "All chiefs, who could afford them, wore tomahawk pipes in their belts, which were frequently ornamented with a row of feathers along the under side of the handle." He thinks they were carried more as an insignia of office than as a hatchet.

Among hundreds of old orders for traders goods, examined by the writer, but few were found which included tomahawk pipes.

MANY OF BRITISH AND DUTCH MANUFACTURE.

The author is convinced that most of the metal artifacts found in Wisconsin, commonly attributed to French origin, were really made by the British and Dutch.

The finding of a silver brooch at Kaukauna, Wis., which was sent to the Scottish Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh for identification, as appears from a recent annual report of that society, would appear to confirm the theory that much of the flash metal

jewelry found throughout Wisconsin was made in the Lackenbooth Flats, at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Hon. Publius V. Lawson writes: "By lavish gift making, the British had the strong support of all the savage tribes of the Northwest, even after the Treaty of 1789, and up to the War of 1812. Through the wars all the Wisconsin Indians fought with them. The fur trade was also, by this means, directed through Canada to Great Britain" (Daily Northwestern, Oshkosh). Mr. Lawson further says: "When the Huguenots were driven out of France under Louis XIV, but few artisans were left, but the Dutch were always artisans and mechanics. I had concluded that the Dutch made and furnished the supplies for the French to trade, especially the metal goods."

"For the purposes of trade among the Indians, goods were obtained in Montreal; the merchants of Montreal obtaining them from Great Britain. Great Britain took possession of Canada in 1760 and of Mackinac in 1763, and through the traders, officers and alliance with the Indians, held virtual possession of Wisconsin up to 1816" (Letter to the author).

Old documents long preserved in the Selby family in Kentucky, state that: "Edmund Moran was furnished goods by the large mercantile establishment of Capt. Eben Selby & Co. of Fredrick County, Maryland, who were largely engaged in supplying goods for Indian trade." "The English Government reimbursed Selby & Co. for goods lost in the Indian outbreak of 1763." A letter from Edmund Moran to the firm of Selby & Co. states: "You may remember you desired me to engage goods to sell to the French, wholesale, etc.," which would indicate that the French dealt in British made goods (Vol. 8, p. 232, Wis. Hist. Coll.). Col. A. Lane Fox, quoted by Stevens, says that: "during the American War, the English were compelled to make iron tomahawks, after the native pattern, with a pipe bowl opposite the blade of the weapon, before the Indians could be efficiently armed as allies." Parkman often refers to demands of the Indians, when making treaties, for a blacksmith to serve their tribe. It is reasonable to suppose that smiths, furnished upon such requests, made many of these pipes from gun-barrels and such scrap-metal as they could obtain. This may account for many specimens of poor pattern and crude workmanship that have come under the author's observation.

Fig. 3 is a Jourdain pipe tomahawk, secured by Daniel Kellogg from an Indian chief at an Indian camp on the banks of the Crawfish river, near Watertown, Wis., in 1883. This pipe is 7½" long from the edge of the blade to the top of the bowl, and follows a type commonly found throughout the central section of Wisconsin and universally distributed from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean and Canada. One side of its blade contains a copper inlaid crescent, the opposite side an inlaid bunch of clover leaves in brass; the crescent was the maker's mark, and was usually made of copper from an old French coin.

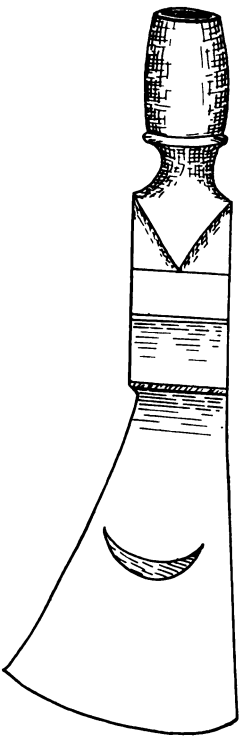


FIG. 3.
Jourdain Pipe Tomahawk.
Author's Coll.

Of the several types of pipe tomahawks found in Wisconsin, the *Jourdain* is the most sought after. Hon. Publius V. Lawson, in an article on this subject, says: "The first blacksmith to locate in Wisconsin was Joseph Jourdain, who came to Green Bay in 1798. He was an artist in the smithy art, and could fashion a razor or a sword. The pipe tomahawks which he made from old gun-barrels, are marvels of grace and beauty in design; the handles were made from ironwood saplings, and served as stems of the pipes."

"Joseph Jourdain married a daughter of Michael Gravel, whose wife was the daughter of a Menominee Indian chief; his daughter, the beautiful creole Matilda Jourdain, became the wife of an Episcopal devine, Eleazer Williams, since claimed to have been the lost Dauphin, Louis XVII, of France" (Milwaukee Sentinel, May 17, 1901, condensed).

Mr. Lawson recently wrote:—"One of these pipes was unearthed in a plowed field at Butte des Morts. One is now owned by Dr. H. B. Tanner of Kaukauna. Mr. Wm. Sommerville of Menomonee, Mich., claims to own one, dug up in the garden of F. E. Teetshorn at Green Bay. Mr. Thos. R. Roddy, now chief of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes, is said to have a Jourdain hatchet

in his possession. The estate of S. S. Roby of Menasha owns one, and Thos. Jourdain told Mr. S. S. Roby, who, in his lifetime was a noted Wisconsin collector of aboriginal and historical relics, and who lived at Menasha, Wis., that the one in his possession was made by his father, Joseph Jourdain, who forged it by hand from a gun-barrel, and that he made many more" (condensed). Mr. Walter Wyman of Chicago has one of these pipe tomahawks in his collection, which he prizes very highly, as he secured it from one of Jourdain's direct descendants, and has a clear pedigree of it. A fine example in the author's collection secured from Mr. Albert K. Stebbins of Milwaukee, contains not only the copper crescent but two narrow rings of silver inlaid around the bowl, and the outlines of a heart, in silver, each side of the eye. A similar specimen is in the Museum of Natural History, New York City. As these pipes are identical in shape, of exquisite workmanship, each containing the characteristic inlaid crescent, it is fair to presume that Joseph Jourdain was the maker of each.

FIG. 4. Pewter Pipe Tomahawk. Author's Coll.

Fig. 4 is a beautiful pipe tomahawk, collected among the Cherokee Indians, over 50 years ago; its head is but 4" long, made of pewter, and each end of the handle or stem is mounted with the same material. This specimen was evidently intended for a pipe and not a weapon. In describing the Indians of New England in 1543, Roger Williams said: "They have an excellent art to cast their pewter and brass into very neat artificial pipes."

Fig 5 is a fine specimen in iron found on a battlefield of the Black Hawk War, in Southwestern Wisconsin. A similar example in the same collection (Cat. No 2101), was collected by H. H. Hayssen. This type of tomahawk pipe is interesting, from the fact that the pike or halberd shape, in use during the Seventeenth Century, has been, to quite an extent, retained, and because of its wide distribution. Dr. David Boyle writes he might feel disposed to regard it as of French origin, on account of the resemblance the base of its bowl has to an inverted fleur de lis.

Mr. J. D. McGuire, in a personal letter states that he is inclined to feel insistent of its being French, and typical in form

of the lilies of France, but suggests it as but an individual opinion with only hypothesis to support it.

"Mr. Mooney, who passed much time among the natives of the southwestern portion of the United States, attributes this specimen to the Mexican or Spanish type" (McGuire, p. 467).

Fig 6 was once the property of "Growing Grass," medicine man of the Blackfoot Sioux. This specimen has a heart-shaped figure cut through its blade, and is further ornamented with numerous dots. These are irregular in size and depth, and stamp it as hand made. It was possibly used exclusively for ceremonial purposes, and its appearance probably secured respect and added mystery to the medicine man's antics. Its shape suggests the fleur-de-lis pattern, and many things about it bespeak the skill of some native smith in an endeavor to surpass the work of others.

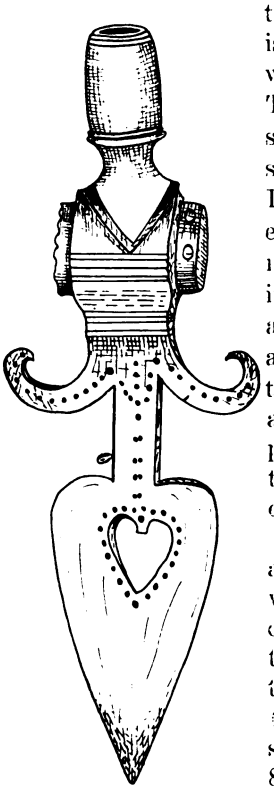


FIG. 6.
Tomahawk Pipe.
Mil. Pub. Mus., Cat. No. 2104.

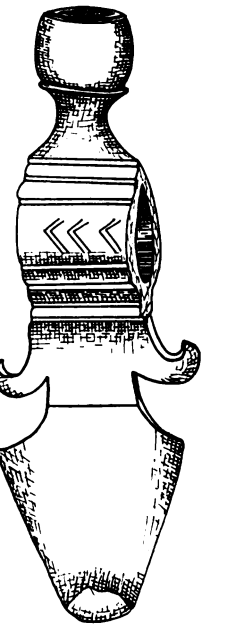


FIG. 5.
Iron Tomahawk Pipe.
Mil. Pub. Museum
Cat. No. 2762.

Two specimens were seen by the author, among the Musquito Indians, on the Segovia river, Nicaragua; but these may have come from British Honduras not far distant. Mr. McGuire mentions a pipe of this type in the U. S. National Museum, (Cat. No. 153013), and another somewhat similar, in the same collection (Cat. No. 8363).

Fig. 7, known as the Minniwaukan type, is one of the most graceful and

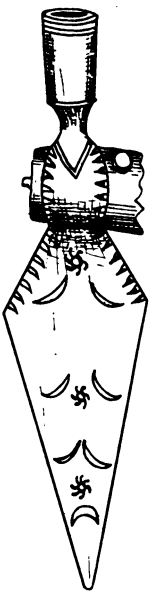


FIG. 7.
Minniwaukan Type.
Author's Coll.

artistic of metal tomahawk pipes. The ornamentation of the blade, in some specimens of this type, consists of incisions in the metal, of star and crescent-like figures, with notches around the eye, reaching down the upper angles of the blade. In others, one large star accompanying a cross or crescent, is cut through the blade; the crescent may have been calculated to represent the new moon, which, together with the stars, might tend to awaken in the savage a spiritual superstition, connecting the weapon with one of his gods, and suggesting its use when his foes were wrapped in their robes of slumber.

The spear-shaped blade is symmetrical, thin, and finely tempered. The bowl is usually about 2″ in length, and has one or more rings in relief, encircling it. The handle is long and ornamented with large brass-headed tacks, and prominent notches.

The head of the specimen shown above is 10⅛″ long. All of the examples of this type are practically of the same length, with the same general style of ornamentation. Each of the stars on the blade has a small circle for the center with an equal number of projecting points. The crescents are of uniform size, and indicate that they were made with a die.

This specimen was collected by Mr. Brunnor, an Indian trader of Fort Totten, Devils lake, North Dakota, who presented it to Dr. M. B. Warren of Carrington, of the same state; and was by him presented to Mr. W. H. Ellsworth of Milwaukee, Wis., and by Mr. Ellsworth to the author. This weapon was carried by Chief Iron Heart, through the Minnesota Massacre.

Mr. Stillwell of Deadwood, South Dakota, writes that he has a Minniwaukan pipe tomahawk in his collection, made by an Assiniboine blacksmith at Pine Ridge agency—and that in his opinion all examples of this type of pipe, that are well preserved, were made by Indian blacksmiths.

A specimen in the United States National Museum (Cat. No. 23728), collected by Maj. Paul Beckwith at the Devils lake, North Dakota, much resembles the one above shown.

Mr. McGuire states that: "This type is commonly attributed to the French, but with little apparent authority, though the presumption may well be correct, for we know that pipes from their shape and ornamentation were attributable to their proper tribe, and it is most natural that the English and French should have armed their allies in such a manner as to render them easily distinguishable from their enemies" (p. 466).

FIG. 8.
Minniwaukan Type.
W. H. Middleton's Coll.

An old Indian chief on the Sioux reservation near Devils lake, informed the author that his father's people obtained this style of tomahawk from the French when his tribe lived in Wisconsin. It seems to be limited to the territory now or formerly occupied by the Sioux Indians. Minniwaukan, Devils lake, North Dakota, being the location which has produced nearly all the examples of this type of tomahawk pipe, probably accounts for the name by which it is designated.

FIG. 9.
Tomahawk Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 9 is a tomahawk pipe of battle-axe form, made of iron, and found at Montello, Wis. This specimen is 7½" long, its blade being perforated with 3 holes and a heart-shaped figure. The form of the mortel-de-fer, used by horse soldiers of the middle ages, has been largely retained. Feathers and other ornaments were sometimes tied to the holes in the blade. The axes of the South African natives generally have semi-circular or crescent shaped blades. Barter and trade as well as emigration, accounts for the finding of many of these implements far from the original places of distribution; the goods of the trader preceded him into the dark and forbidding recesses of the wilderness. A tomahawk pipe of this type, in the collection of the United States National Museum (Cat. No,

13515), is referred to by Mr. McGuire, (p. 467), as possibly being of Spanish type, the curved blade being typical of the battle-axe used by the Spaniards. The absence of proof to the contrary may substantiate this theory.

FIG. 10. English Type of Tomahawk Pipe. Author's Coll.

Fig. 10 is a most graceful form of tomahawk pipe, collected by Mr. W. H. Ellsworth, at Devils lake, North Dakota. The head of this pipe was cast of brass, but contains no trade mark of its maker. Into the blade was dove-tailed, not brazed or soldered, a cutting edge of steel. The bowl is acorn-shaped. The brass portion is 5¾" long, elaborately chased, and otherwise decorated by deep incisions in the metal. When new and polished it must have been, to the savage, a much coveted prize. The Milwaukee Museum has one in its collection (Cat. No. 2108), a Wisconsin find.

Mr. E. C. Perkins, of Prairie-du-Sac, Wis., reports the finding of 2 brass pipes. One was unearthed by Mr. Bradbury Robinson, while grading down two mounds on the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 36, within the city limits of Baraboo, Sauk county, Wis.; the other plowed out by Mr. Oscar Van Valkenberg, on his farm but a few miles from the place where the first mentioned was discovered. Mr. Perkins has lived in that vicinity for 57 years, and knew of but one other tomahawk pipe having been found there, it being of iron. A brass pipe of similar shape, found in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., is now in the U. S. National Museum. Another, in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, was found in California.

A drawing of the Robinson pipe furnished by Mr. A. B. Stout of Baraboo, shows the specimen, exclusive of the bowl which is broken away, to be 7" long, terminating bluntly, and indicating that a cutting edge was originally brazed on. The blade is 3½" wide and differs in design and ornamentation from the type under consideration.

Mr. David Boyle, decribes one of these pipes, in the George E.

Laidlaw collection, on deposit in the Provincial Museum, Toronto, found near Balsam lake, Canada, and refers to it as "a piece of honest work, beautiful and useful." He states that "tomahawks of this kind are usually supposed to have been for presentation to chiefs and leading braves, but no doubt many of them were exchanged for peltry" (1897–98, Rept. Prov. Mus., p. 31).

He writes:—"I suppose the reason for the diversity of patterns on these objects is owing to the fact that the designs were wholly produced by hand. For trading purposes the British (not the English), French and Dutch traders were not so much concerned in producing anything of a national type, as to supply the Indian with the kind of things they thought the Indian would like, and the probability that in a matter of this kind patterns were not copyrighted, but used indiscriminately, for the purpose in question."

Fig. 11, another type of tomahawk pipe in iron, probably of British make, is 9″ long, and was found in Marquette county. This type has an acorn-shaped bowl, and contains less ornamentation than does a very similar one of Dutch production. An example in the author's collection, found on the site of old Fort Winnebago, Columbia county, is but 6½″ in length and badly rusted. Specimens of this pattern are usually badly rusted which would appear to substantiate the theory that most of them, date back to the time of the French and Indian wars. Out of 20 examples examined by the author, but one seems to have been cast. No two were of the same size, or alike in ornamentation, yet the same general form prevailed in all. It seems certain that while some of the tomahawk pipes made by the Dutch and British, who sold them to French traders, reached Wisconsin, the great distance they had to be transported made them expensive and that a large percentage of the pipes of this class, now found here, were made by local blacksmiths, using the standard types for models. Four pipes of this variety, recently offered to the author by a

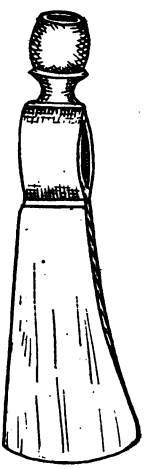


FIG. 11.
Acorn Type of Tomahawk Pipe.
Author's Coll.

dealer, were found, upon careful examination, to have been lately made of cast iron.

Mr. David Boyle attributed specimens with the acorn-shaped bowl to British make. Mr. McGuire in a recent letter states:—"I think Dr. David Boyle has the correct view as to the acorn type, however, I think the subject well worth study."

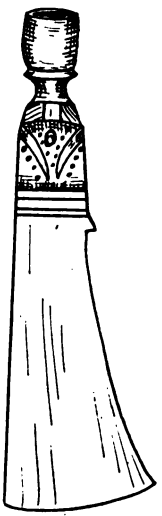


FIG. 12
Tomahawk Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 12, found near Menasha, Wis., is made of iron, 8½" long, finely wrought, and graceful in form. The neck of the bowl is octagonal in shape, a peculiarity of this type. Circles on each side of the eye were probably made to represent the eyes of some animal or bird. The incised lines running back from the bowl, each side of the eye, are paralleled by a line of faint dots on each side, giving it an artistic finish. A similar specimen in the collection of the Hon. J. G. Pickett, was found in an Indian grave. The tomahawk pipe is most frequently found in Wisconsin, along the shores of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. These rivers being the canoe route that early explorers and traders made use of on their way from Green Bay to the Mississippi and beyond.

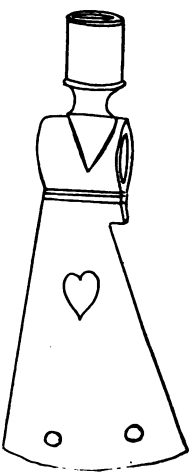


FIG. 13.
Siouan Tomahawk Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 13 is a very modern type of tomahawk pipe. This specimen was obtained from a Sioux Indian. It is 9¾" long; the blade, which is 4½" broad, is perforated with two round holes and a heart-shaped figure. This example was but slightly ornamented in its original shape, the perforations of the blade having been made after it left the hands of the maker. It is said to be of British origin, and was obtained by the Sioux in trade.

Another example of this type, in the author's collection, was plowed up in Northern Illinois. One in the Milwaukee Museum (Cat. No. 2102), contains the heart-shaped perforation.

Fig. 14 is closely allied to the pipe shown in Fig. 13, and is a very clever piece of recent Indian work in stone This specimen was procured by Mr. Herman S. Wilkenson from an Indian chief at Le Vorn, Minn., in 1880; it is made of beautiful, dark red catlinite, obtained from the famous pipe-stone quarries of that state. The drilling of the bowl and stem-hole are plainly indicative of Indian make. This specimen is 5½" long, and was doubtless patterned after the Siouan metal type before noted. Owing to the fragile material of which it was made, it could not have been intended as a weapon. A similar specimen is in the collection of Gen. Gates P. Thruston of Nashville, Tenn. (See Fig. 114, p. 210, Antiq. of Tenn.); Mr. Charles Bodenbach, of Milwaukee has an example that exceeds Fig. 14 in interest its blade containing a heart-shaped perforation.

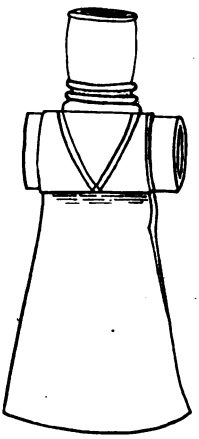


FIG. 14.
Catlinite Tomahawk Pipe.
Author's Coll.

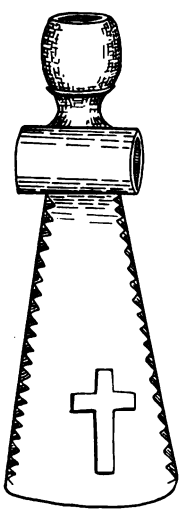


FIG. 15
Iron Pipe Tomahawk.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 15 is a specimen of the cross-form of pipe tomahawk. Prof. T. H. Lewis reports one having been found near Prairie du Chien and another at Green Bay. A third was plowed up in the town of Norway, Racine county. This style of pipe is usually highly ornamented, and often contains a perforation of the blade, in the form of a cross. The part containing the eye projects for some distance on each side of the bowl making the pipe suggestive of a cross. In one example this projection was sharpened to a point. The general shape of this class of pipe tomahawk would suggest British make for French traders. A large number of modifications of the several foregoing types, probably made by native smiths, have been found in Wisconsin.

Fig. 16, is 6′ long, made of brass, with a steel lance-like point brazed to the blade, and a similar sharp point of steel set into the top of the handle, making it capable of being used to thrust or strike with. This

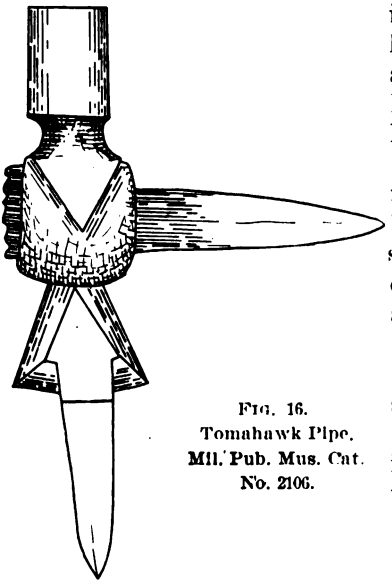


FIG. 16.
Tomahawk Pipe.
Mil. Pub. Mus. Cat.
No. 2106.

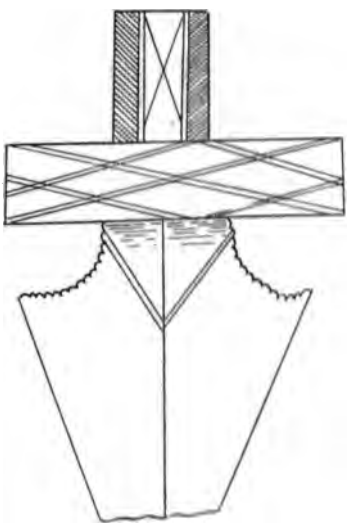


FIG. 17.
Catlinite Tomahawk Pipe.
Author's Coll.

is a strongly made weapon, and heavy enough to be thrown with accuracy for a long distance. No other example of this type has come to the author's notice.

Fig. 17 is a tomahawk pipe made of dark red catlinite, an interesting form, retaining in stone the pike and halberd style of the Spanish type. This example was plowed up by Mr. R. R. Jones, near Bangor, La Crosse county. The point of this specimen is missing. The presence of file marks indicate that it was made after the advent of the whites, but the workmanship is plainly indicative of Indian manufacture. It is too fragile to have been intended for a weapon.

Fig. 18 is of iron 12" long, evidently hand-made. It has the acorn-shaped bowl but its blade is extended to a length beyond all proportion and strongly suggests a dagger. About the eye and base of the blade are many deep, triangular ornamental depressions apparently cut

FIG. 18.
Tomahawk Pipe,
Dagger Type.
Mil. Pub. Mus.
Cat. No. 2105.

with a chisel. This specimen was doubtlessly fashioned by some pioneer smith to please the fancy of some cunning medicine man. Being too awkward and unhandy for general use, it was possibly used for ceremonial purposes only, as might be said of most exaggerated examples.

OTHER METALLIC PIPES.

Other forms of metal pipes, although not so frequently found as are those of the tomahawk type, seem to be as widely distributed. Mr. J. D. McGuire, (p. 459) illustrates one of iron from Cherokee county, North Carolina, and mentions one of copper from Stark county, Ohio. Dr. W. M. Beauchamp (B. 55, p. 56) describes half a dozen from New York state, and the writer has located at least a dozen found in Wisconsin. These pipes usually resemble the English, French or Dutch forms of clay trade pipes, and are made either of iron, brass, copper or silver. None of the Wisconsin finds exhibit a distinctive maker's mark. Most metal pipes were doubtless made by white men, yet Roger Williams referred to the quickness with which the New England Indians learned to cast metals, even in the form of pipes. Mr. Beauchamp (B. 55, p. 56) doubts their ability to cast brass. Dr. J. F. Snyder writes that lead pipes were cast in Illinois by the Canadian French. One of his childhood toys was a facsimile of the lead pipe shown in Fig. 24, made by an old Canadian voyager, who occasionally wintered at Cahokia, St. Clair county, Ill., near which place Dr. Snyder was born and raised.

Among the thousands of native copper implements and ornaments found in Wisconsin, the author has failed to find a single pipe made from this metal. A few copper tubes have been found, but not one that could be classed as a pipe.

Bullet molds of stone, formerly in the Hoy collection at Racine, were found with a gravel pit burial; a similar pair of molds were recently unearthed on a village site on the shore of Lake Michigan, while stripping at the quarries of the Lake Shore Stone Company, Stone Haven, Wis. These would indicate that the Wisconsin Indians had learned the art of casting in lead.

Mr. Beauchamp states that bullet molds occur on Iroquois sites 250 years old. Bars of lead were often given to the New Eng-

land Indians in trade. The Wisconsin tribes mined it in quantities in Southwestern Wisconsin.

Henry Hudson reports having seen copper pipes in use by the savages in New York in 1609. Mr. Beauchamp (B. 55, p. 56) states that none of these are known, and that those found on Indian sites were probably made by white men.

Mr. Beauchamp (B. 55, p. 57) describes an interesting silver pipe, owned by Mr. Walter C. Wyman of Chicago, which bears on its bowl the simple inscription: "Presented by Gov. Tompkins to Skenandoah." DeWitt Clinton visited the old chief of Oneida in 1810, and said: "He is entirely blind but his hair is not gray. He smokes and can converse a little in English. He was highly delighted with a silver pipe that was given him by Gov. Tompkins." The latter held his office from 1807 to 1817, and the pipe is now nearly a century old. Mr. Wyman says: "The lettering is very much rubbed, but is legible." The pipe was obtained with the wampum belt of the Oneida treaties, directly from old Skenandoah, the chief of the Oneidas in Wisconsin, who died three years ago. He was the grandson of the owner of the pipe, and was about 90 when he died." In the same article is a quotation from Sims (p. 43), describing another silver pipe carried in 1867 by an Indian chief named "On-wan-on-shy-son," of the Province of Ontario, Canada. This pipe is said to have descended through several generations of sachems, and had become among them an evidence of the bearer's dignified position. On the plate beneath its stem was engraved a history of its origin, and the inscription: "As a testimony of their sincere esteem," and on its reverse: "To the Mohawk Indians, from the Nine Partners of the tract near Schoharie, granted in 1769."

Mr. Beauchamp states that "when the trade with the Dutch and French opened more fully in the early part of the 17th. century, metallic implements and ornaments were in great request. One had only to look over old bills of supplies and purchases to see how great was their quantity and variety. For ornamental purposes, bronze, brass, and nearly pure copper long had sway. About the beginning of the 18th. century, silver began to take its place, and for 150 years held its own as a fashionable metal" (B. 55, p. 15).

Through barter and trade and the pushing into the wilderness of the fearless Jesuits, and roving fur-traders, these allur-

ing products of white man's ingenuity reached the aborigines of Wisconsin, far ahead of the settler's cabin; and they doubtless frequently preceeded the explorers of history.

In refering to the payment by the Government, of $90,000 to the Chippewas at La Pointe, Wis., in 1855, Mr. Richard F. Morse states that they possessed: "thousands of pipes of varied kinds and sizes, pipes of clay, pewter, wood, iron, pipes in hatchet-heads attached to canes, long and short ones, elegantly embelished with feathers, embroidery, and Indian art, etc." (Vol. 3, Col. Wis. Hist. Soc., p. 358).

Most of the pipes referred to by Mr. Morse, were doubtless of white man's make for Indian trade, as at that date pipe-making by the Indians had become practically a lost art.

Tomahawk pipes, most metal pipes, and several types of stone pipes which are not pre-Columbian, were in use among the savages for nearly two centuries. Mr. Beauchamp says, "They were features of Indian life," "and in order to understand that life, we must know something of what was in daily use." They are now records of the past which will be valued the more as time goes on. Their preservation should be encouraged and the data respecting them recorded.

Fig. 19 is a badly rust-eaten, primitive metal pipe made of sheet iron, with edges brought together and brazed. The bowl is 1½" high, cone-shaped with a flat base; the stem 1½" long, and set into the bowl at right angles. This interesting specimen was plowed up in the town of Deloma, Sauk county. An iron pipe of the same form, except that the bottom of the bowl is extended to a point, is reported by Prof. T. H. Lewis, as having been found near Portage, Wis.

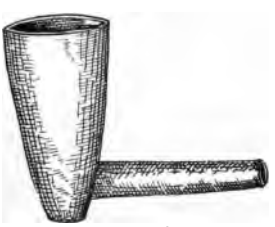


FIG. 19.
Brazed Iron Pipe.
Author's Coll.

A very similar one (Cat. No. 12260, U. S. Nat. Mus.) was collected in Cherokee county, North Carolina, by Gen. Thomas A. Duncan. It is said to have been found in an old shaft supposed to have been one of the workings of De Soto in that state, but more likely is of English origin.

"The tobacco pipe of the famous Miles Standish, who came over in the *Mayflower*, and which was smoked by him on the day

of his death, is referred to as a little iron affair, about the size and shape of a common clay pipe, and probably just such an iron pipe as is often found in European countries, and commonly, but erroneously, the writer thinks, attributed to the Roman period" (Quoted by McGuire, p. 459, from Antiquity of the Tobacco Pipe in Europe). Mr. McGuire states that he would suspect a much more recent period than that of De Soto as the date of this pipe, and either the French or English as its origin, probably the latter. This view is strengthened, he writes, by the finding of a steatite pipe from Westerly, Rhode Island, the bowls of the two pipes, except in material, being identical (p. 460). The writer fails to see why the steatite pipe could not have been copied after a pipe of De Soto's time as well as after one of later date.

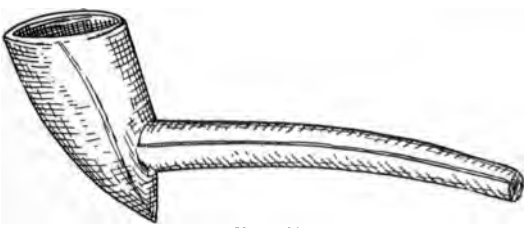


Fig. 20.
Brazed Iron Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 20 is a graceful form of metal pipe found at Brown Deer, township of Granville, Milwaukee county, and is doubtless of British make. This specimen, now much rust-eaten, is 5" long, with a cone - shaped bowl attached to a slightly curved tubular stem. It is made of two pieces of sheet wrought iron; the edges of the bowl over-lap and are neatly brazed. The edges of the stem come squarely together, and are also brazed.

Fig. 21.
Iron Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 21 was found by a farmer while grubbing out a stump on a farm in the township of Freedom, Sauk county, in 1888.

This pipe is 6″ long and made of wrought iron, bowl and stem of one piece, the edges brought squarely together under the stem, while at the upper part of the bowl they over-lap and are slightly welded. Its long stem and graceful shape remind one of the clay trade pipe. It is probably the work of a native smith.

Fig. 22, taken from a mound located between Beloit and Janesville, Wis., is 4″ long, made of malleable iron, apparently from the barrel of a musket. The bowl and stem are of one piece, with edges welded. In shape it resembles the English trade pipes of clay. The bowl is exceptionally large, the stem hole very small. It is probably the work of a native smith. Prof. T. H. Lewis reports the finding of a similarly shaped iron pipe near Prairie du Chien, Wis., the only difference being in the absence of the heel.

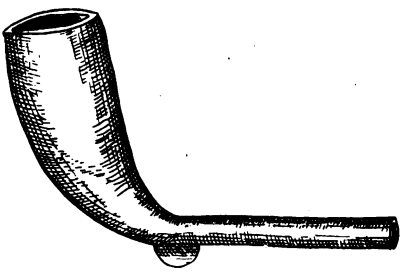


FIG. 22.
Iron Pipe.
Author's Coll.

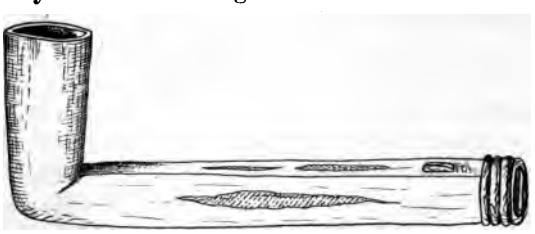


FIG. 23.
Iron Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 23, a peculiar metal pipe found in the town of Norway, Racine county, is 5½″ long, made of a wrought iron tube, and showing no signs of welding or brazing. The bowl is quite thick, the stem is worked down thin and now rusted through, (especially on the sides and top) where the metal was filed away to give the stem a square form. Three rings extend around three sides of the end of the stem, and a small triangular projection, ornaments its top near the rings. The point where the metal was cut away to allow the bowl to be brought at right angles to the stem, is close fitting, but can be sprung away, showing no evidence of brazing or welding. One peculiarity of the stem-hole is that it is nearly as large throughout as the bowl

cavity, which would indicate that the pipe was made from a piece of iron tube, probably a gun-barrel, and intended to be used with the addition of a detachable mouthpiece. There is little doubt but that this pipe is the work of a native smith.

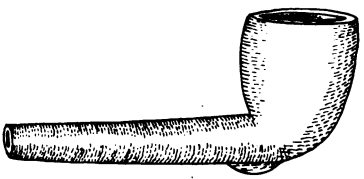


FIG. 24.
Lead Pipe.
Mil. Pub. Mus. Cat. No. 133.

Fig. 24, a fine specimen of cast lead, found 10 feet below the surface at Little Traverse, Wis., is 13" long, an inch high, and in the form of the British trade pipe. Unfortunately there is no information as to the condition of the ground where this specimen was unearthed.

Fig. 25, from Marquette county, is of cast lead, with a cone-shaped bowl, an inch high, set at right angles to a stem 2" long. Prof. T. H. Lewis reports a lead pipe of this type with a square top gradually tapering to a rounded bottom, as found near Prairie du Chien, Wis.

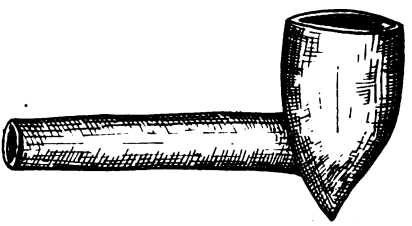


FIG. 25.
Lead Pipe.
A. D. Mitchell's Coll.

Fig. 26, from Waupaca county, is of cast lead, with cone-shaped bowl, an inch high, at right angles to the stem. This is a very small pipe, yet shows considerable use.

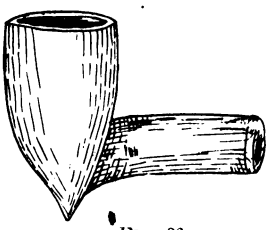


FIG. 26.
Lead Pipe.
F. M. B. Call's Coll.

Fig. 27, from Vernon county, collected by W. H. Elkey, is of cast lead, and in shape and size much resembles the bowl of the ordinary clay pipe. This example is nearly 2" high and was cast in a rough, irregularly shaped mold.

Fig. 28, plowed up on the farm of Mr. R. Reynolds, Sec. 4, Mt. Pleasant, Racine county, in 1850, is interesting because of its having been found near the location of the first trading post established in that county. This specimen is 3½" long, of Siouan type, and shows evidence of having been cast. A similar example in the

same collection from Fond du Lac county, was found by William Bush in 1875, and is ornamented on the bottom of the base by nine notches crossing at right angles, resembling when viewed from the side, the teeth of a rip-saw. An encircling band at the end of the stem contains several pairs of dots or shallow drill holes.

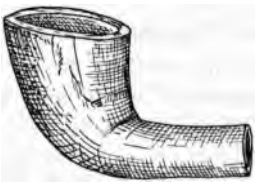


FIG. 27.
Lead Pipe.
Author's Coll.

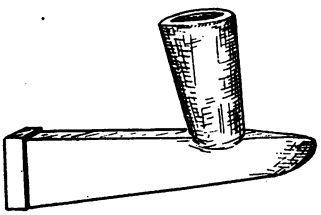


FIG. 28.
Lead Pipe.
Logan Coll., Beloit College.

The Logan collection also contains a lead pipe 6″ long, of precisely the same shape as the iron one shown in figure 20, but with the addition of the characteristic heel plate of the English trade pipe. Its bowl cavity is small, has a perforation through one side of its base, probably the result of over heating while in use, and was evidently cast in a well prepared mold.

All of these lead pipes were doubtless cast within the present limits of Wisconsin, during early historic times.

In the Wisconsin Historical Society's collection at Madison, is a cast lead pipe of the Siouan form, unfortunately without data.

An urn-shaped lead pipe with merely the suggestion of a stem, calculated for the receiving of a mouth piece of wood or bone, was found near Prairie du Chien, and another of lead, with stem at right angles to the bowl, the front of the bowl being carried down straight, was found near Portage, Wis.; both reported by Prof. T. H. Lewis. Pipes of lead were at one time quite common among the Indians about the lead regions of Southwestern Wisconsin but, because of their easy destruction, few are to be found in the cabinets of collectors.

CLAY AND POTTERY TRADE PIPES.

The weight of authority seems to favor the belief that pipes were not known to the Europeans previous to the Discovery. As to the date of the first manufacture of clay pipes in England, Llewllynn Jewitt wrote: "In the neighborhood of Bath (Eng-

land) pipes were apparently made in the beginning of the Seventeenth century, and some of the examples bear a shield with a branch of the tobacco plant (Ceramic Art in G. B., I, p. 296, New York 1878, quoted by McGuire, p. 453).

During the seventeenth century the English, Dutch and French made large quantities of clay pipes which the whites used in trade with the Indians, a few of which have been found in Wisconsin. These pipes differ in size and ornamentation. Pipes during the time of James I, were made with a small bowl, probably due to the restrictive laws, and the then popular belief in the great medicinal virtues of tobacco, causing it to command a fabulous price. Styles of trade marks, symbols and ornamentation on trade pipes, are too numerous to mention, and these with small variations, constitute the main differences between the English, French and Dutch makes.

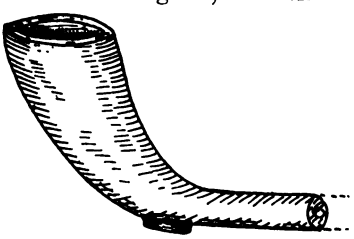


FIG. 29.
English Trade Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 29, from the Wind Lake village site, Racine county, is a common form of moulded English trade pipe, made of white clay, with small bowl and long stem (now broken). A similar pipe from London, collected by E. Lovett, (Cat. No. 129692; shown by McGuire, p. 453), is in the U. S. Nat. Museum.

Fig. 30, from a mound on the east bank of Rock river, near Hustisford, Wis., is a form of English trade pipe of white clay, with bowl but half an inch in diameter, ornamented on the front by a row of diminutive tobacco leaves, in relief.

FIG. 30.
English Trade Pipe.
Author's Coll.

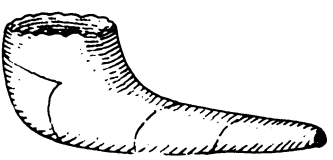


FIG. 31.
Clay Trade Pipe.
S. D. Mitchell's Coll.

Fig. 31, from Marquette county, is of pottery, about 4" long, sections of which are ornamented in red, brown and black fired

in. Scallops around the top of the bowl, make it a most attractive form of trade pipe.

Fig. 32, plowed up in Waukesha county, collected by the late F. S. Perkins, the well-known collector, is of finely glazed brown pottery, 2″ high and 1½″ in diameter. Mr. Perkins contended with the writer that this pipe was of Indian make, but although its shape is not that of any of the well-known trade pipes, its perfect glaze would seem to stamp it as of white man's production.

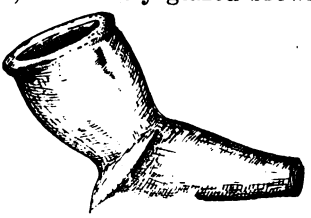


FIG. 32.
Glazed Trade Pipe.
Mil. Pub. Mus. Coll.

Fig. 33 is a trumpet-shaped pottery pipe, about 2″ high, collected by C. Vierter in Southern Wisconsin, which, from the style of ornamentation and quality of material, can probably be classed as of white man's make.

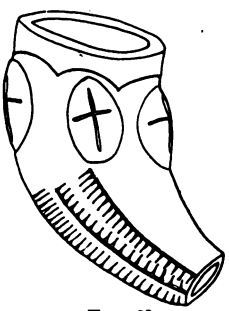


FIG. 33.
Trade Pottery Pipe.
Mil. Pub. Mus. Coll.

Fig. 34 is of fine grained sandstone, has the characteristic heel and appears at a glance to have been copied after the English clay trade pipe. A similar Wisconsin specimen, made of green varigated steatite, having the pointed heel of the Dutch make of the seventeenth century, is shown in Lapham's Antiq. of Wis., p. 83.

Fig. 35, found at Kaukauna, Outagamie county, in 1901, is of Wisconsin catlinite. It is an inch long, bowl half an inch

FIG. 34.
Trade Form Stone Pipe.

FIG. 35.
Catlinite Pipe.
Author's Coll.

wide, and was doubtless copied after the earliest English trade pipe form. The work on this specimen is purely Indian, but shows white man's influence.

POTTERY PIPES.

Comparatively few pipes of pottery or clay have been found in Wisconsin, and the ceramic art of its aborigines appears to have reached a higher degree of development in pot-making than in that of pipes. Specimens found in this geographical location are usually either rectangular or trumpet-shaped. The latter form is thought by some to have been adopted after the advent of the whites, as its shape is supposed to indicate European influence, yet this type may be the older of the two, and an

FIG. 36.
Iroquois Pipe.
Author's Coll.

evolution of the tube. The style of decoration is varied, and incised lines, scallops or dots seemed to have satisfied the savage maker's fancies. A few examples contain a slight glaze, but none are of effigy form. The tempering material of crushed shell or sand was usually used to prevent cracking in firing. Pottery vessels and pipes found in certain localities in this state, are tempered exclusively with broken shell, while in other parts not far distant, and where shells are plentiful, the tempering of these artifacts is of crushed quartz or sand. This rule, however,

does not apply to the country bordering the canoe route from Green Bay to the Mississippi river. An examination of most of the pottery pipes known to have been found in Wisconsin, convinces the writer that many of them are exotics, and but few pre-Columbian.

Fig. 36, a fine, trumpet-shaped pottery pipe, from Racine county, is 5″ long, 3″ high, of brown pottery and nicely tempered with sand. This well-known type is common to the Iroquois sites of the state of New York, but rare in Wisconsin, this being the fourth example, so far as the writer can learn, ever found in the state. There is reason to assume that both specimens were lost by the warlike Iroquois of the St. Lawrence valley, when they invaded this country, on one of their forays against the Algonkin tribes. This type of pipe is usually broken when found, as it was a custom of the Iroquois to break the pipe of the deceased before placing it in his grave.

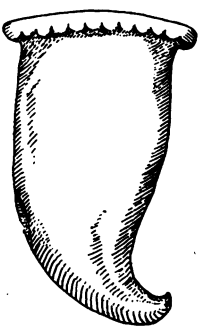


Fig. 37.
Pottery Pipe.
H. P. Hamilton's Coll.

Fig. 37, a very interesting pipe from Winnebago county, is trumpet-shaped, of brown pottery, shell-tempered, 3¼″ high, with scalloped flange around the top of the bowl, and a peculiar handle for a base, formed to fit the finger. No other example of this type of pipe is known to have been found in Wisconsin.

Fig. 38 is a type of Southern mound pipe taken from a mound in Pepin county. It is well tempered with shell, contains eight knobs or coffee-bean protuberances about the bowl, and the stem is ornamented on one side by a zig-zag line, probably intended to represent the emblem of lightning. This pipe is 3¼″ long, and the only one of its kind so far found in this state.

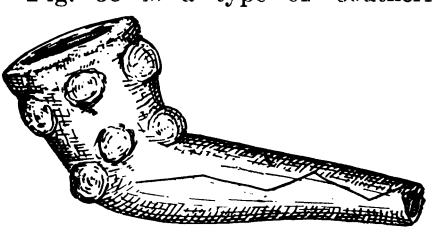


Fig. 38.
Black Pottery Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig 39, from Winnebago county, is 2½″ high, of black pottery, tempered with very coarse shell, sections of which show plainly in the cut. This specimen inclines to the trumpet shape, and was moulded into form with the fingers.

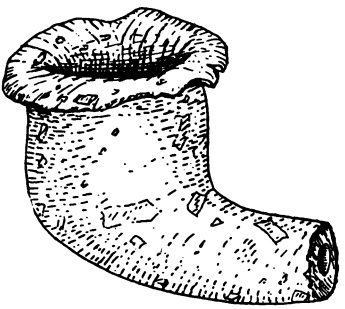


FIG. 39.
Trumpet-shaped Pipe.
H. P. Hamilton's Coll.

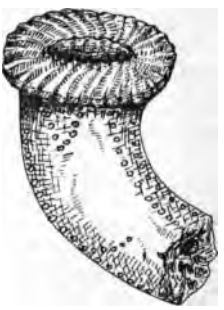


FIG. 40.
Trumpet-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 40, from Manitowoc county, is of dark pottery, 3″ high, tempered with sand, moulded with the fingers, and is highly ornamented with dots and figures. Its stem, which is broken away, was doubtless much extended.

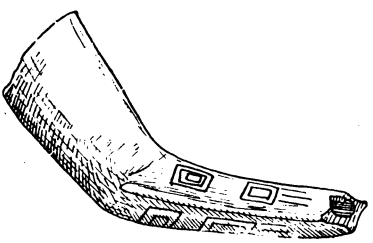


FIG. 41.
Trumpet-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 41 was found by Mr. Bezar Reed of Milford, Oswego county, New York, in 1835, in whose family it had been until acquired for the author, by Mr. W. H. Elkey. It is of black pottery, 4″ long, with an alate stem having a pronounced ridge along the edge on each side.

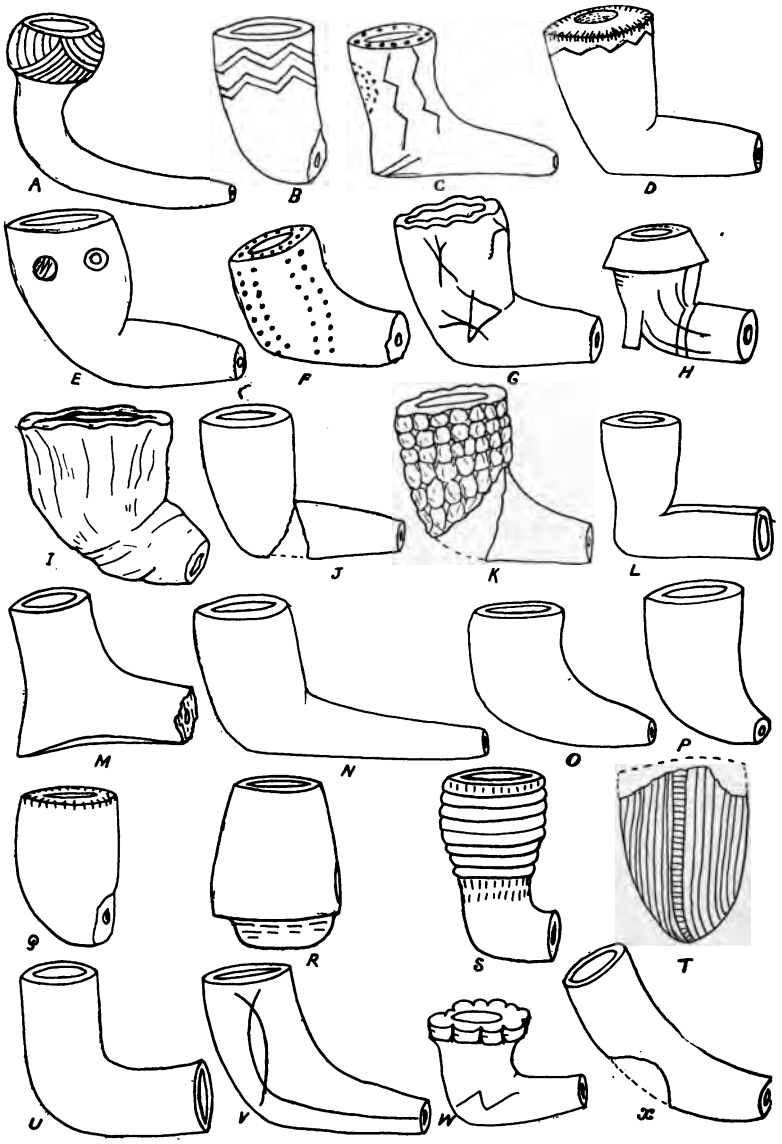


PLATE II.
Pottery Pipes.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE II.

In author's collection: A. Jefferson county, a trumpet-shaped Iroquois pipe 4″ long, of black pottery, tempered with sand, restored. B. Jefferson county, of red pottery tempered with sand, and bowl ornamented with two encircling zig-zag lines. C. Marquette county, of red pottery, tempered with shell, bowl ornamented with lines representing lightning, and circles for the sun. D. Waupaca county, of red pottery, tempered with sand, very thick-walled bowl with ornamented edge and encircling zig-zag lines. E. Marquette county, of brown pottery tempered with broken quartz, thick-walled bowl ornamented with figures representing the sun and moon. F. Marquette county, of brown glazed pottery, sand-tempered, bowl ornamented around the top with a line of dots and three double perpendicular lines of dots on its sides. G. Dane county, mound find, dark pottery, tempered with quartz, ornamented with scolloped rim and incised figures. H. Jefferson county, yellow pottery, shell-tempered. I. Calumet county, of black pottery, shell tempered and rudely moulded. J. Dane county, mound find, black pottery, and probably no tempering material used. K. Marquette county, mound find, of black pottery, shell-tempered, bowl ornamented to represent a section of an ear of corn, each kernel being well defined. L. Marquette county, of black, glazed pottery with square stem, intended for the addition of a mouthpiece, and decidedly showing white man's influence. M. Ozaukee county, of red pottery, unornamented, tempered with shell, contains a large quantity of pyrites of iron and is peculiar in having a basal projection in front of the bowl. N. Crawford county, mound find, is of brown pottery, 4″ long, and sand tempered. O. Marquette county, brown pottery, sand-tempered, ordinary type. P. Marquette county, red pottery, shell-tempered, very short stem. Q. Marquette county, brown pottery, sand-tempered, ornamented with dots around top of bowl.

Mr. C. T. Olen's collection: R. Pottery from Winnebago county, peculiar in having a keel. S. Kewaunee county, gravel-pit find, dark pottery, ornamented bowl, much like the Iroquois

pattern. A similar pottery pipe found in the same gravel-pit, with Mexican opals, is in the same collection.

Milwaukee Museum collection: T. From Marquette county, is a fragment showing a peculiar style of ornamentation.

Mr. S. D. Mitchell's collection: U. Marquette county, double conodial, red pottery, stem and bowl each 2" long. Stem and bowl cavities each the same size.

Mr. Chas. Wheffen's collection: V. Calumet county, red pottery, ornamented with incised curved lines crossing each other.

Mr. F. M. Caldwell's collection: W. Marquette county, yellow pottery, with scalloped flange around the top of bowl, base ornamented with the emblem of lightning.

Mr. F. H. Lyman's collection: X. Kenosha county, trumpet-shaped 3" long (now in author's collection). An example of the same type from Sheboygan county, but poorly fired, is in the A. and J. Gerend collection.

STONE PIPES.

Early explorers reported the general use of stone pipes in America, by all Indians, both savage and semi-civilized. As to variety, Dodge states: "For different occasions they have different pipes; thus they have a Peace-pipe, a Council-pipe, a Medicine-pipe, and a pipe for common use. Each is sacred to its own purpose" (Indians, 130).

While Wisconsin is not as rich in tube pipes as is the south-western portion of America, or in fine effigy pipes as is Tennessee and its neighboring states, yet interesting examples of nearly all of the aboriginal forms in stone are found here in sufficient numbers to indicate that the pre-historic inhabitants were inveterate smokers.

The tube pipe, believed to be the oldest type, is often found here under similar conditions and in the same mound with the effigy, micmac, disk, urn-shaped and other types; the first named, as a rule, showing no greater evidence of age than the others.

Many of the tube pipes of this State are doubtless old, while a number of them seem to be of quite recent make. All considered, it would seem that while there are indications of the evolution of the tube form in this locality, at no time was an exclusive type

used; and that the manufacture and use of the older types as they come in one after the other, was continued for ages. There seems to have been a period of decadence in stone pipe making in Wisconsin, before the Discovery,—clay, bone and horn taking the place of stone to a great extent. The revival of stone pipe-making came through the whites, steel tools making the shaping and drilling an easy matter, as compared with their tedious production with stone implements.

SIOUAN PIPES.

CALUMETS.

No pipe was ever regarded by the American aborigine with greater reverence and respect than the calumet. It was used in the ratification of treaties and alliances; in the friendly reception of strangers; as a symbol in declaring war or peace, and afforded its bearer safe transport among savage tribes. Its acceptance sacredly sealed the terms of peace, and its refusal was regarded as a rejection of them.

Calumets made of steatite, limestone, sandstone, and granite, are often found, but a large majority of them are made of catlinite, a compact clay slate, named after Mr. Geo. Catlin, who lived for many years among the Indians, and to whom great credit is due for his many portraits and other paintings true to aboriginal life. The color of catlinite is usually cherry red, often mottled and shading into ash, grey or black. This material was quarried by the Indians in several places in Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Missouri and in Barron county, Wisconsin. Specimens of "pipe stone" are sometimes secured from the glacial drift. Pipes of catlinite are not necessarily of modern make. Examples have been found, over a wide area, in Indian mounds and graves. In 1880 a broken pipe of this material was found by Ole Rasmussen, in the town of Farmington, Waupaca county, while digging a well, 18 or 20 feet below the surface. The material has been known, under different names, ever since the Discovery.

Catlin, who in 1835 visited the pipe-stone quarries of Minnesota, had previously found catlinite "in the hands of the savages

of every tribe, and nearly every individual in the tribe has his pipe made of it" (North American Indians, p. 36). After a visit to the famous quarries, Catlin concludes as follows: "From the very numerous marks of ancient and modern diggings or excavations, it would appear that this place has been for many centuries resorted to for the red stone; and from the great number of graves and remains of ancient fortifications in its vicinity, it would seem, as well as from their actual traditions, that the Indians have long held this place in high superstitious estimation; also it has been the resort of different tribes who have made their regular pilgrimages here to renew their pipes" (North American Indians, p. 229).

The highest attainment of the aboriginal carver's art found expression on the bowls of the calumet pipes made in the valley of the Ohio and St. Lawrence rivers. Throughout Wisconsin and the Mississippi valley the stem only appears to have been regarded with veneration, whilst the bowl, as a rule, was a matter of indifference, which seems remarkable, as most ancient American pipes had no detachable mouth piece.

At the advent of the whites the stems of the calumets were often found to be a yard long, two or three inches wide, worked down to a quarter of an inch in thickness, and profusely ornamented with bands of finely braided colored grasses, porcupine quills and dyed hair. To them were tied feathers and even the heads of ducks and other birds. These materials for decoration were gradually supplanted by glass beads and brass headed tacks.

Doubtless the calumet, rectangular in form, was in use by the Indians at the time of the Discovery. As to the use of this type of pipe within historic times, Roger Williams, in his description of the Indians of New England in 1643, reported their making "great pipes of stone and wood." The Jesuit Relations, in an account of a conference between the New England Nations and the French, refers to two pipes "made of green stone, beautiful and highly polished, a cubit long." La Thoutan, in his account of a conference between De La Bavre and the Onandagas, 1684, mentions a "pipe of peace." Father Hennepin said: "I had certainly perished in my voyage, had it not been for the Calumet or pipe" (A New Discovery, etc., chap. XXIV, p. 93, London, 1698). Capt. John Smith mentioned a

stone pipe of heavy effigy form, three-quarters of a yard long. In 1756 Sir William Johnson presented a calumet to the Six Nations. In early French records there is an abundance of evidence that the calumet was of great service to the early missionaries, and offered protection under all circumstances. Later the pipe and wampum belt were conferred together, especially by the English, who, to gain additional favors, also presented large silver medals. In describing pipes used by the Omahas in the calumet dance, Mr. J. Owen Dorsey says that they have elaborately decorated stems, with a duck's head substituted for a bowl (3 Eth. Rpt., p. 277).

In describing the pipe of Mah-to-toh-pa, second chief of the Mandans, Catlin says: "His pipe which was ingeniously carved out of red steatite (pipe stone) the stem of which was three feet long and two inches wide, from the stalk of the young ash; about half its length was wound with delicate braids of porcupine quills, so ingeniously wrought as to represent figures of men and animals upon it. It was also ornamented with the skins and beaks of woodpeckers' heads, and the hair of the white buffalo's tail. The lower half of the stem was painted red and on its edge it bore the notches he had recorded for the snows (or years) of his life" (North Amer. Indians, p. 165).

The Indian did not use his calumet as an ordinary pipe. The report of the capture of the warlike Winnebago Chief Red Bird states: "Across the breast, in a diagonal position, and bound tight to it, was his war pipe, at least three feet long, brightly ornamented with dyed horse-hair and the feathers and bills of birds. In one of his hands he held the white flag, and in the other the Calumet Pipe of Peace" (Wis. Hist. Coll. 8, p. 263).

The few calumets, in effigy form, found in Wisconsin, contrary to the style of those found in the East, do not have the carving confined to the bowl, the whole top of the base being often utilized for ornamentation. Most of our Northwestern calumets have tall bowls at right angles to the stem. The pipe usually has on the top of its stem and extending along it, an alate projection ornamented with perforations, dots or tally marks. The manner in which the tally marks are sometimes crowded in would indicate that they were added to from time to time, doubtless as a record of events in which the pipe played an important part.

FIG. 42.
Great Calumet Pipe, Logan Coll., Beloit College.

As to the manner of passing the Calumet by the Sioux: "You never see a Sioux Indian, if he is in company, smoke alone. The pipe is lighted and he takes a whiff or two himself, and passes it to his neighbor, always passing it around with the sun. When several are assembled together, you will see a number of pipes going the rounds in the same manner" (Wis. Hist. Coll., Vol. 2, p. 88).

Fig. 42 was found on the farm of Mr. R. Reynolds, Sect. 4, Mt. Pleasant, Racine county, in 1849, and was in the collection of the late Dr. P. R. Hoy until his death. This fine specimen is 7" long, made of drab sandstone, and with an alate projection containing several tally marks, on the top of its base. Its base was at one time broken and later repaired by cutting deep retaining grooves, filling them with melted lead, and smoothing it down even with the surface of the stone. This specimen is of special interest because of its unusual size, and particularly for the reason that it was found in the vicinity of the first trading post in Racine county, established about the year 1832, by Jaques Jambeau.

FIG. 43.
Calumet Pipe, Logan Coll., Beloit College.

Fig. 43, from Racine county, is of dark steatite, and was also collected by Dr. Hoy. The fore end of this pipe is carved to represent the head of a duck or snake. It was doubtless used as a ceremonial calumet.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE III.

In author's collection: A. From Waushara county, of blue limestone, 3½" long, bowl broken away, has the appearance of great age, its wing projection extends the whole length of the stem, and is ornamented with 30 tally marks on one side and 27 on the other. B. From Chippewa county, of drab steatite, 4" long and 2¾" high, unpolished, with unornamented wing; stem octagonal in shape, with projection in front of bowl. C. From Door county, of catlinite, 4" long by 1¾", octagonal bowl, rounded stem, with flattened base, and projection in front of bowl. The alate projection has 7 perforations. The stem and bowl holes are each half-an-inch in diameter. This pipe was found in a mound at Red Banks in 1875, was traced by the author to Quebec, Canada, and purchased of Dr. W. H. McGowan. D. From Winnebago county, of catlinite, 6" by 2¾," beautifully polished. Top and bottom of stem are flattened sides rounded, bowl round, end of stem and top of bowl ornamented with several rings in relief. E. From Adams county, of catlinite, 5" by 2¾," bowl and stem round with flattened base, top of bowl and end of stem ornamented with several rings in relief, and line of dots around bowl. F. From Adams county, of catlinite, 4½" by 2¾," bowl carved to represent the head of some animal. A comb-shaped projection extends from the outside of the bowl beneath the stem for the greater part of its length. What is almost a duplicate of this specimen is in the collection of Mr. S. D. Mitchell, Ripon, Wis.; and a similar one is in the Logan collection at Beloit College. G. From Crawford county, of catlinite, 6" by 2½," being an interesting modification of the characteristic Siouan type. This specimen shows no indications of modern manufacture.

Milwaukee Museum collection: H. Of catlinite, 4½" by 3½," marked "Wisconsin." This pipe has a scalloped keel reaching from the top of the bowl to within half an inch of the end of the stem. Each scallop is perforated.

Many fine examples of the calumet, some of which were obtained by early settlers from noted chiefs, are in the cabinets of Wisconsin collectors. Each of these belong to some one of the types shown in Plate III.

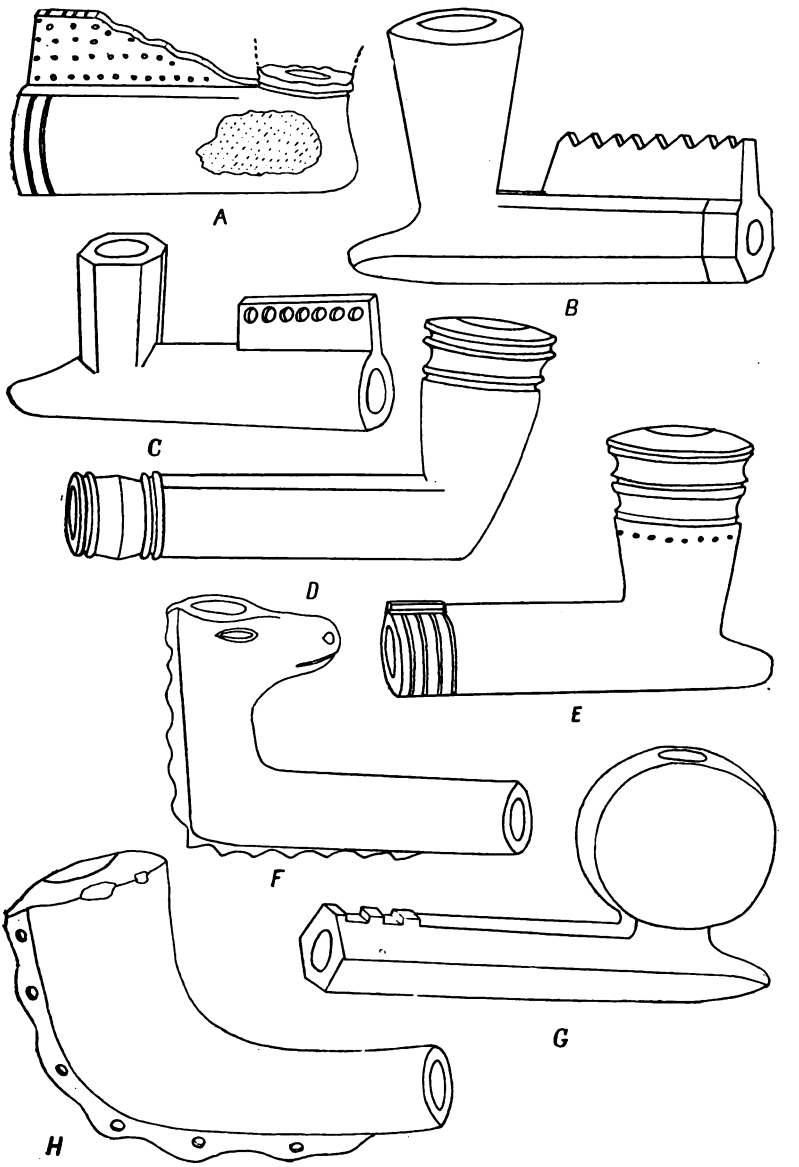


PLATE III.
Siouan Calumet Pipes.

LEADED SIOUAN PIPES.

Lead was frequently ingeniously used by the Sioux as well as other Wisconsin Indians, in mending broken calumets, ornamenting new pipes, and in binding together two sections of a pipe made from several pieces of stone.

Fig. 44 is 5½" long, of jet black chlorite, showing much use, and is interesting as illustrating the artistic manner in which its broken stem was repaired. This pipe was purchased by Mr. J. C. Barton, Chief Engineer of the Midland Pacific Railway, from Chief Talking-Crow, who carried it through the Minnesota Massacre, and whose band robbed the first printing office in South Dakota, at Sioux Falls, using some of the stolen type to repair this specimen.

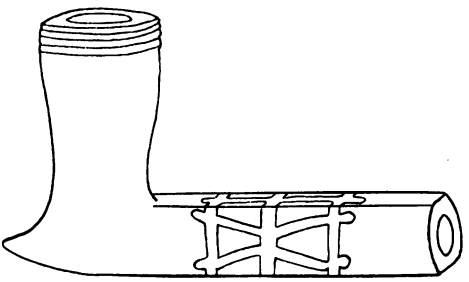


FIG. 44.
Mended Calumet, Author's Coll.

Fig. 45, found by Mr. T. W. Hamilton, near Berlin, Green Lake county, is of catlinite, and shows a section of a broken calumet, ready to receive the molten lead, in process of its repairing. After cooling, it was a simple matter to smooth off the lead flush with the surface of the pipe, and the splice would be complete.

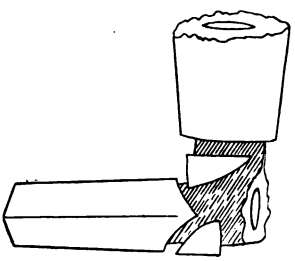


FIG. 45.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 46, from Sheboygan county, found by Joseph Kraemer, on his farm near Elkhart Lake, is of catlinite, and shows a section of a pipe with a joint ground perfectly smooth, and evidently intended to be joined to a bowl, made of a separate piece of stone.

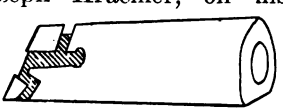


FIG. 46.
Author's Coll.

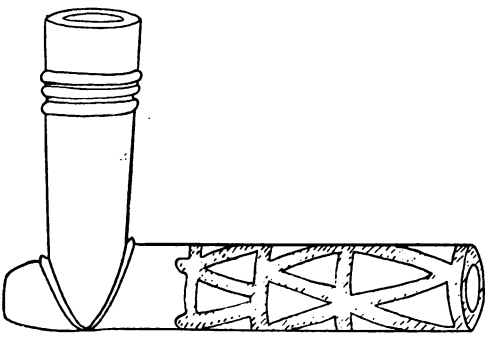


FIG. 47.
Lead & Stone Calumet, Author's Coll.

Fig. 47, a fine piece of Siouan work in lead and stone, is of dark red catlinite, 6" long, with round bowl and stem. Near the top of the bowl are three rings, in relief. The stem is highly ornamented with inlaid lead, neatly smoothed down and filling the grooves so completely that the joints are absolutely tight. The lead was used purely for ornamentation, there being no crack or break in the stone requiring repair.

Fig. 48, collected by the late F. S. Perkins, is of steatite, the top of the bowl has been cut away and lead supplied. This is a common manner of ornamenting stone pipes with lead. It is not unusual to find Siouan pipes inlaid with the figures of animals or birds in lead, the variety of ornamentation being very great. When shallow drill holes were filled with lead it was sometimes done by the pounding process, but as a rule the metal was melted and poured into the prepared grooves. Lead was either obtained from the mines in South-western Wisconsin, or in bars from the whites.

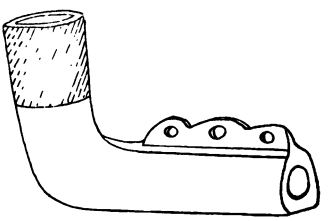


FIG. 48.
Lead & Stone Pipe.
Mil. Pub. Mus. Coll.

Orders for goods for the early-day Indian trade usually contained a request for bars of lead.

DIMINUTIVE SIOUAN PIPES.

Pipes of this type are smaller in size, but resemble the Siouan calumet in shape, ornamentation, and in being made for the reception of a stem. Regardless of their size, a large number of these pipes may have been used as calumets.

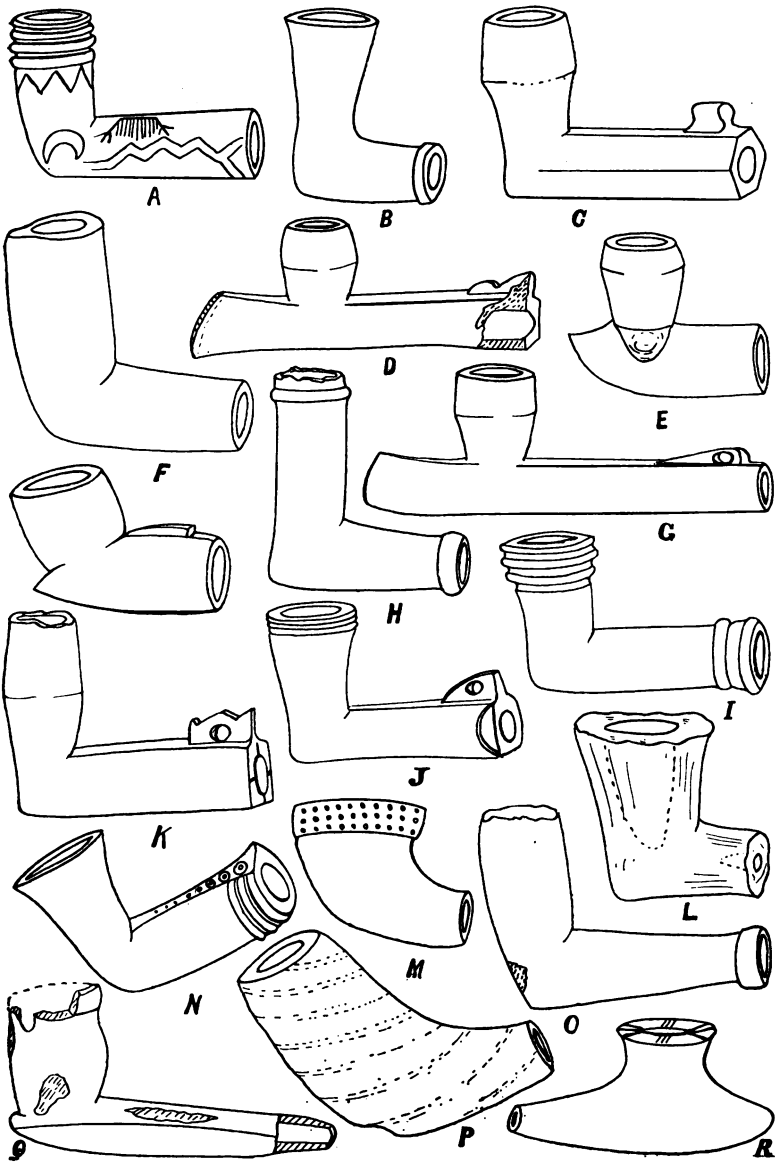


PLATE IV.
Diminutive Siouan Pipes.

The Siouan form of pipe may well be regarded as an old type. A large number of Wisconsin finds are plain, unornamented, and show no evidence of the use of modern tools in their manufacture. More recent examples are often most elaborately carved, or have their surfaces inlaid with neat figures cut into the stone and filled with lead.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.

In the author's collection: A. From Jefferson county, of catlinite, 3½″ long, highly ornamented with emblems of the moon, and lightning deeply etched into the surface, and nearly obliterated by use. B. From Portage county, of catlinite, surface find, 1½″ long by 2″ high. C. From Marquette county, from a grave, of catlinite 2½″ long ornamented by comb on top of stem. D. From Green Lake county, of catlinite, and interesting in having a perpendicular slot at outside of end of base, for the reception of an ornament of bone or other material. E. From Grant county, from a mound, of catlinite, 2″ long. F. From Marquette county, of catlinite, surface find. The front of the bowl is peculiar in being sharp, almost a cutting edge. H. From Iowa county, of catlinite, surface find, 2″ long and equally as high. I. From Iowa county, of catlinite 2½″ long, ornamented with a number of rings; surface find. J. From Crawford county, of catlinite, 2½″ long, surface find, ornamented with perforated comb on the top of the stem. K. From Marquette county, of catlinite, 2½″ long, surface find, ornamented with perforated wing on the top of stem. L. From Marquette county, from a mound, of catlinite, 1½″ high. This pipe is simply roughed out by chipping and scraping, the drilling being but partly finished. It exhibits no marks of metal tools. O. From Washington county, from a mound, of steatite, 2¾″ long, probably of great antiquity. The wall of its bowl is worn down to about 1/16 of an inch in thickness. P. From Waukesha county, from a mound, of catlinite. It is an unfinished specimen, simply roughed out, partly drilled and interesting in showing the process of its manufacture. Q. From Green Lake county, of steatite, 3½″ long, rounded base, monitor type, very old in appearance and showing much use.

Mr. C. T. Olen's collection: G. From Winnebago county, of steatite, 4½″ long and ornamented with perforated comb on

the top of the stem. Figured in Lapham's Antiquities of Wisconsin, p. 83: M. Marked "Wisconsin," is of fine grained sandstone.

Mr. E. E. Bailey's collection: N. Of catlinite, from Brown county, surface find, and finely ornamented.

Mr. August Bartle's collection (now in the author's cabinet): R. From Sheboygan county, of steatite, surface find.

Mr. F. J. B. Duchateau's collection: Unlettered specimen, from Brown county, is of drab steatite, surface find.

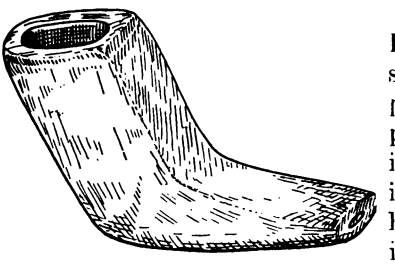


FIG. 49.
Square-bowled Pipe.
A. J. Holmes Coll.

Fig. 49, found near Beaver Dam, Dodge county, of drab steatite, is 2½" long, and finely polished. The striations, quite prominent in the bowl cavity, indicate the use of stone drills in its excavation. The stem hole is less than an eighth of an inch in diameter.

A duplicate of Fig. 49, from Jefferson county, is in the cabinet of Mr. Louis Tester, and a third example from Marquette county, of light grey chlorite, is in the authors's collection. The last described shows no evidence of the use of metal tools in its manufacture, yet its shape and finish suggest European influence.

MICMAC PIPES.

This type of pipe usually has an inverted acorn-shaped bowl attached to a base by a narrow neck or separated from it by a deep encircling groove. The base is either cylindrical, round, square or keel-shaped in form, often terraced and subject to many modifications. It frequently contains one or more perforations to which were probably attached ornaments, or strings to prevent its loss in the snow, leaves or grass. In some specimens there is no suggestion of a stem while in others one end of the base is extended to a considerable length, allowing for the firm attachment of a mouthpiece.

Authorities seem to agree that the micmac type of pipe is of no great age, but several specimens found in Wisconsin, especially

those with the unperforated base, have the appearance of being very old, and certainly exhibit no evidence of metal tools having been used in their manufacture. There is little doubt but that this type was in use for some time previous to the Discovery and until a recent date. The variety with the perforated keel is still smoked in Labrador and the Hudson Bay country. Specimens of the micmac type of pipe are found as far south as Georgia and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains.

The Micmac tribe of Indians, during historic times at least, have occupied Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, the north of New Brunswick and adjacent parts of Quebec, also ranging over Newfoundland. This interesting type of pipe is said to have been named after these Indians, with whom it was in general use at the time of the advent of the whites. Sixty-six micmac pipes, known to have been found in Wisconsin, have been sketched by the author. The Micmacs are not known to have occupied any Wisconsin territory but they belonged to the great Algonkin family, many tribes of which made their home here. The general distribution of the micmac pipe can be accounted for by barter and trade and from the fact that any convenient pipe form, when once seen, would be copied after.

The oldest form of micmac pipe has an unperforated rounded base, narrowest at the bottom and extending but a short distance on each side of the bowl. The encircling groove at the lower part of the bowl was probably used for the attachment of a cord leading to a detachable stem, thus holding it in place and preventing the loss of the bowl.

Fig. 50, from Brown county, is of compact blue limestone, 2½" high, with a rounded, unperforated base, cone-shaped bowl and stem-hole, and, as is the case in most of the older types, the point of contact of the holes is exactly at the apex of the cone or conical hollow of each opening. This pipe is much weathered, shows no metal tool marks, and has every indication of great age. An exact duplicate of this specimen (A) in the author's cabinet, is from Columbia county. Two examples of this form in the same collection, (B and C)

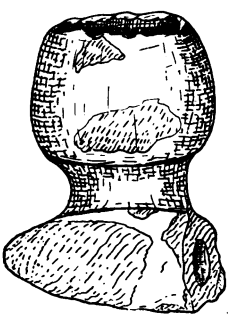


FIG. 50.
Unperforated Micmac Pipe.
Author's Coll.

with cylindrical bases, are from Sheboygan and Green Lake counties, respectively. A pipe of the same variety in the Wis. Historical Society's collection (D) and a duplicate of B, in Mr. J. P. Slight's cabinet, from Dodge county. have cylindrical bases.

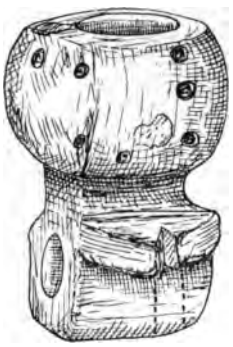


FIG. 51.
Unperforated Micmac Pipe.

Fig. 51 was taken from a mound on an island in Rest Lake, Vilas county, by Mr. J. G. Albright, Mr. H. F. Jahn and Dr. H. E. Fox, in 1902. This specimen, which is on deposit with the author, is of limestone, 2½" high, badly weathered, and stained with iron rust; its bowl is ornamented with six perpendicular rows of deep depressions and is remarkable in having a perpendicular hole extending from the bottom of its base to the stem-hole, and probably intended to receive a plug or handle. This theory is substantiated by the fact that this hole was drilled from the outside, and that on the sides of the base are notches to allow the passing of a cord from the neck of the bowl around the wedge-shaped base, for the purpose of holding the plug or handle in place.

An example (E) in Mr. F. M. B. Coll's collection, from Waupaca county, is similar in shape to the one shown at Fig. 51, but with a more pronounced wedge-shaped base, ornamented by a number of depressions made with a stone drill. A specimen (F) in Mr. H. G. Schuette's collection, from Manitowoc county; one (G) in author's cabinet, from same county, and a third (H) in the same collection from Waupaca county, have wedge-shaped bases.

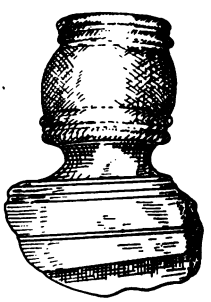


FIG. 52.
Terraced Base-Micmac Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 52, from Jefferson county, is of yellow limestone, 3" high, having a terraced base ornamented by incised lines and scalloped keel. This specimen is probably of no great age, but illustrates a stage of development in the unperforated base type.

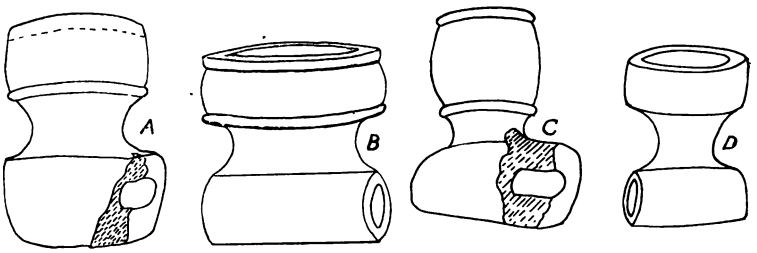


PLATE V.
Unperforated Micmac Pipes, Rounded Base.

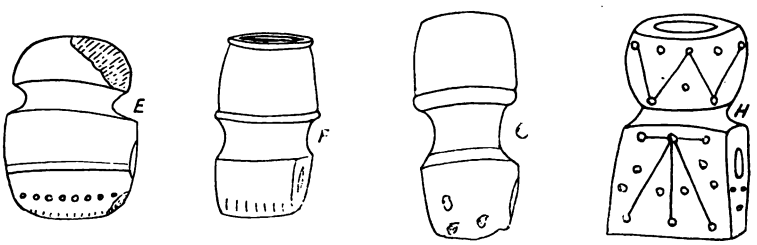


PLATE VI.
Unperforated Micmac Pipes, Wedge-Shaped Base.

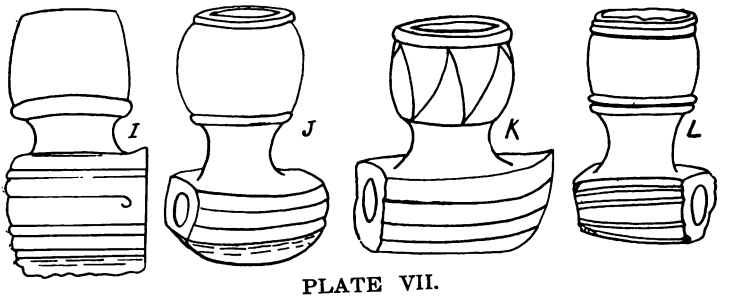


PLATE VII.
Terraced-base Micmac Pipes.

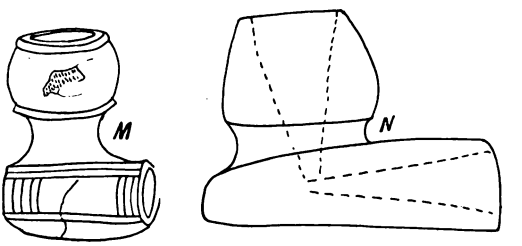


PLATE VIII.
Stemmed Micmac Pipes.

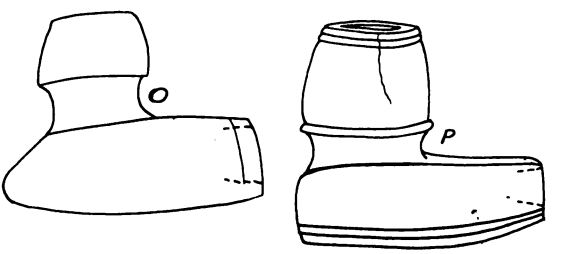


PLATE IX.
Stemmed Micmac Pipes.

In Mr. H. P. Hamilton's collection: (I) from Marquette county, is of black chlorite, otherwise almost a duplicate of the last described. A very similar specimen (J) in the Wis. Historical Society's collection labeled "Wisconsin," is of drab limestone. In the same collection is a fine specimen (K) of pink sandstone. One in the author's cabinet (L) of red catlinite, from Iowa county, has a similar form of terraced base.

Fig. 53, from Dodge county, is of compact limestone, 2¾" high, with plain base extended about an inch on one side, forming a stem to be used with the addition of a mouthpiece. This appears to be a modification of the unperforated base form, and an example of what might properly be called the stemmed micmac pipe.

FIG. 53.
Stemmed Micmac Pipe.
Author's Coll.

A similar specimen (M) in the author's collection, from Outagamie county, is of limestone with the base ornamented with incised lines. A much weathered and interesting pipe of this type (N) in Mr. H. P. Hamilton's cabinet, from the same county as Figure M., has a stem 3½" long. This specimen shows considerable age.

A fine example (O), a trifle smaller, in the same collection, from Brown county, is of Wisconsin catlinite. One of these pipes (P) from Jefferson county, of sandstone, is illustrated in Lapham's "Antiquities of Wisconsin" (Fig. 83). All of the stemmed micmac pipes above described, have bases that are square in section, but narrowest at the bottom. Each of the two examples in the author's cabinet have cylindrical bases.

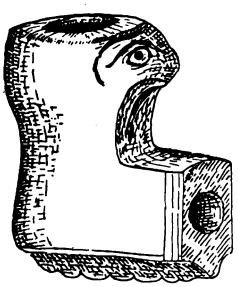


FIG. 54.
Stemmed Micmac Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 54, from Brown county, is of black chlorite, 2½" high, and illustrates the development of the stemmed micmac pipe. It is carved to represent the head of a raven or crow, facing the smoker. The keel is unperforated, and close examination reveals marks possibly made by metal tools. This

rare pipe was owned for many years by Mr. Augustin Grignon an early settler of Green Bay, and prominent in early Wisconsin history, was later in the cabinet of Dr. H. B. Tanner of Kaukauna for 20 years or more, and was finally secured for the author by the well-known collector, Mr. W. H. Elkey of Milwaukee.

The micmac pipe in its highest development is frequently embellished by finely carved figures representing bird or beast, its distinguishing characteristic being the perforated base or keel. Metal tool marks are usually in evidence, which tend to substantiate the theory that it is, as a class, of no great age.

Mr. Lucian M. Turner states that the Hudson Bay Esquimo still use these pipes (11th. Eth. Rept., p. 330). As to the object of the keel perforation: "A hole is drilled through its base or keel that a cord may be inserted and tied to the stem that the pipe may not be lost in the snow."

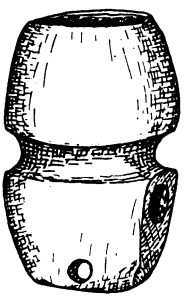


FIG. 55. Perforated Base Micmac Pipe. Author's Coll.

Fig. 55, taken from a mound in Buffalo county, is of dark compact sandstone, 2½" high, with a cone-shaped bowl and stem-holes; the former having been enlarged by the use of a gouge. The surface of this pipe shows it to have been pecked or hammered into shape.

In the same collection as the last described, is one from Jefferson county, (Q) of limestone, of the same height but more graceful in shape. This form is quite common in Wisconsin. One in the same cabinet (R) also from Jefferson county, is of sandstone, with cylindrical base and perforated keel. A similar pipe (S) with a square base and perforated keel is in the Milwaukee Museum. A beautiful specimen in the author's collection (T) of black chlorite, from Minnesota, is 5" high with 4 perforations in its base.

FIG. 56. Perforated Micmac Pipe. Author's Coll.

Fig. 56, from Door county, is of limestone, 2" high, carved to represent the head of a bird, and is a fine example of the developed perforated keel micmac pipe.

Fig. 57, found by Mr. Frank Lee at Lee's Point, on bank of Lake Koshkonong, Jefferson

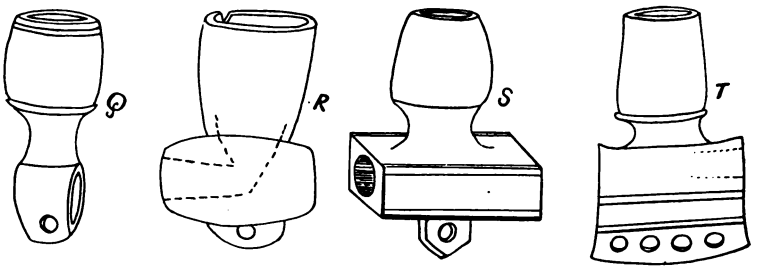


PLATE X.
Perforated-base Micmac Pipes.

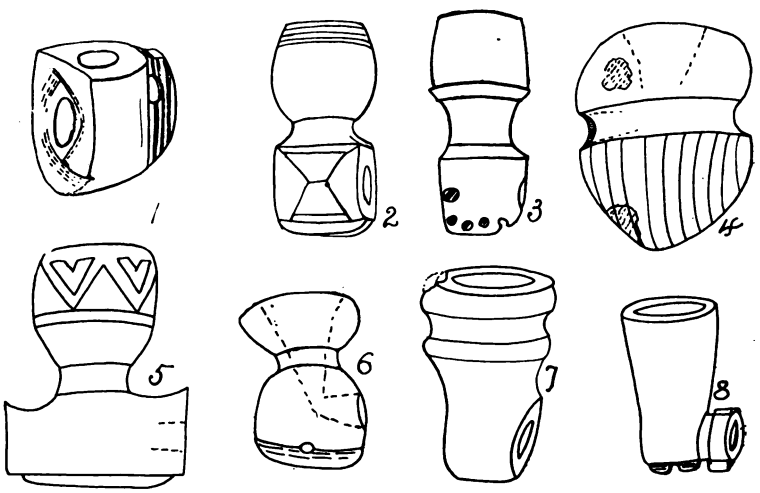


PLATE XI.
Interesting Forms of Micmac Pipes.

county, is 1½" high, of green steatite finely polished. A deep groove encircles the bowl just above its stem-hole. The ornamentation consists of lines and dots. The base is carved to represent the head of some animal, probably that of a turtle.

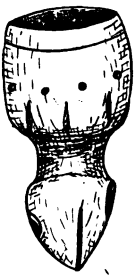


FIG. 57. Micmac Bird Pipe. Author's Coll.

The following are a few interesting Wisconsin specimens:

(1) In author's collection, from Milwaukee county, is of limestone, 2" high, finely polished. (2) In same cabinet, from Door county, is of compact limestone and interesting because of its having been made from the base of a broken micmac pipe. It plainly shows evidences of having been sawed from the original bowl, thus illustrating Indian economy. (3) In Mr. H. G. Schuette's collection, from Manitowoc county, ornamented with lead inlaid about the stem-hole. Several depressions in the base are filled with this metal. (4) In Mr. Horace McElroy's cabinet, from Monroe county. (5) In the Wis. Historical Society's collection, marked "Wisconsin," made of black slaty rock, inlaid with lead, very modern. (6) In Mr. H. P. Hamilton's cabinet, from Manitowoc county, of brownish diabase. (7) In the author's cabinet, from Green Lake county, of grey sandstone, 2½" high. (8) In the same collection, from Racine county, is of catlinite, and shows much use. This pipe can hardly be classed as a micmac. It is peculiar in having a deep groove encircling the stem instead of the bowl, and by means of which a detachable mouthpiece could be made fast to the bowl, by the use of a cord of sinew, rawhide or other suitable material.

PORTRAIT PIPES.

The mounds, graves, and village sites of Wisconsin have yielded more examples of stone pipes with carved human heads than of any other form of effigy pipe. Some writers brand all portrait pipes as modern, which is doubtless true of a large number, but several Wisconsin finds have all the characteristics of the old forms, and were apparently made with primitive tools.

Fig. 58 was dug from a grave at East Jacksonport, Door county, over which was an old pine stump 30″ in diameter, by Mr. L. K. Erskine, from whom it was secured by Mr. W. H. Elkey, for the author. This pipe is of compact flinty limestone,

FIG. 58.
Portrait Pipe, Author's Coll.

and most skillfully carved into a resemblance of the head and face of a frowning Indian. Both bowl and stem excavations are conical in shape, and were evidently made with stone drills.

Fig. 59 is of dark sandstone, 10″ long, with a portion of its bowl broken away. This remarkable pipe was found many years ago near Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, and is now in a private collection in the State of New Hampshire. It is a calumet but not of the Siouan type. The writer is informed that this specimen is unpolished, has the appearance of great age, contains no metal tool marks, and shows much use.

FIG. 59.
Portrait Pipe.

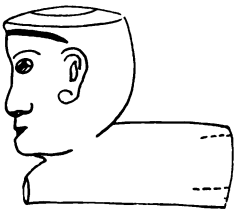


FIG. 60.
Portrait Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 60, found by Mr. John Davis, on an old Chippewa Indian village site, sect. 25, bank of Tank lake, Iron county, is 2" long, equally as high, and shows the marks of metal tools used in its manufacture.

Fig. 61, from Juneau county was found on section 1, by Mr. A. G. Goffko, and is of compact sandstone, roughly made, 2" long by 1¾" high, with irregularly shaped bowl and stem-holes showing evidence of having been enlarged by the gouging process. This specimen is of extremely rude workmanship, but of no great age.

FIG. 61.
Portrait Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 62, from Kenosha county, was found by Mr. A. B. Jackson, 5 feet below the surface, while digging a cellar in 1853, on section 12, town of Salem. It is a fine specimen of aboriginal art, and is of steatite, 2½" long, by 2" high.

Fig. 63, from Sheboygan county, is of flinty, limestone, 2¾" high, with face rudely carved, facing the smoker. The writer has had no opportunity of examining this specimen.

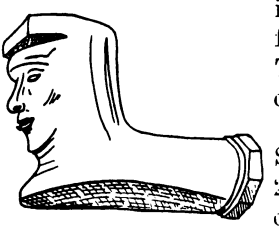


FIG. 62.
Portrait Pipe.
Mil. Pub. Mus. Coll.
Coll. by F. S. Perkins.

Fig. 64, from the south shore of Lake Superior, is of black slate 2½" long, with a rude face carved on the end facing away from the smoker. The sketch of this pipe is after one furnished by Chas. E. Brown, Secretary and Curator of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

FIG. 63.
Portrait Pipe.
John Gerend's Coll.

Fig. 65, from Winnebago county, is of compact grey limestone, bowl 2½" high, fitted with an old bone stem 3½" long, and so made that a half turn is necessary before it can be withdrawn from the

FIG. 64.
Portrait Pipe.
W. W. Radley's Coll.

stem-hole. This specimen was found with a gravel-pit burial, together with 25 Mexican opals; and several other artifacts.

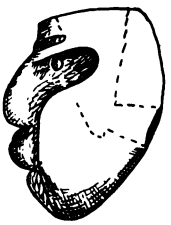


FIG. 65.
Portrait Pipe.
C. T. Olen's Coll.

Fig. 66 is of catlinite, 4″ long, 2½″ high, was obtained from an Ojibwa Indian, in Chippewa county, in the year 1872, by a French trapper, who presented it to Mr. T. D. Brown. It has been in the Brown family ever since. It is a characteristic Chippewa pipe, and was doubtless carved with pieces of hoop iron or other metal tools. The noted collector, the late F. S. Perkins, pronounced this specimen the best example of historic Indian carving he had ever seen.

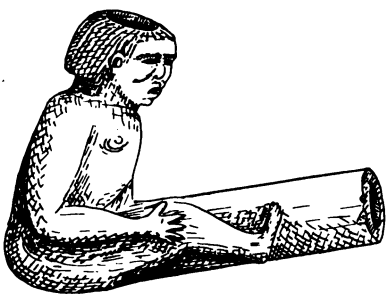


FIG. 66.
Effigy Pipe, Author's Coll.

EFFIGY AND EMBLEMATIC PIPES.

Comparatively few effigy pipes have been found within the geographical limits of Wisconsin, and none of the great heavy examples so frequently collected in the Ohio Valley and further south, have been discovered here. It is very doubtful whether future researches will reveal them.

Fig. 67 is of greyish, brown steatite, 3¼″ long, 2¼″ in its greatest width, and with a finely carved upper surface representing a turtle. The bowl is in the center of the turtle's back, the stem-hole is small and was doubtless used without the addition of a detachable mouth-piece. The lower part of the body is flat with no attempt to form either legs or tail. This speci-

men was discovered within the southern limits of the city of Milwaukee, and is believed to be the only ceremonial pipe of turtle form, so far found in Wisconsin. The turtle was an

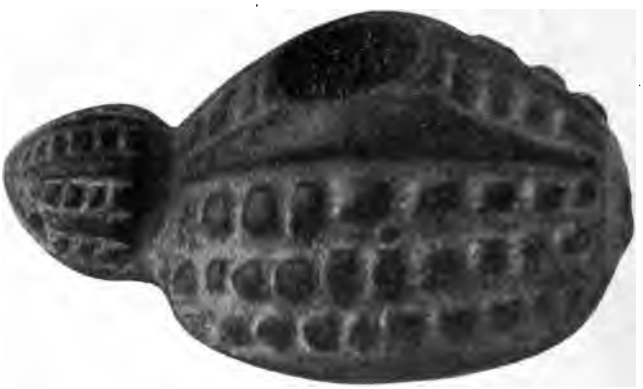


FIG. 67.
Turtle Pipe, Mil. Museum Coll.

emblem of the Sioux, and from the frequent occurrence of its shell in graves, must have been held in high esteem by the Indians, yet representations of it in stone are exceedingly rare.

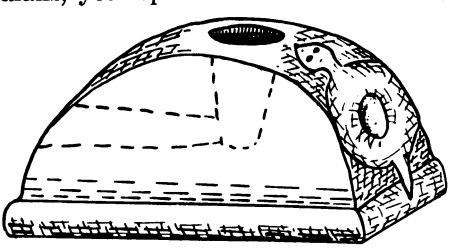


FIG. 68.
Turtle Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 68, from Allegan county, Michigan, is of granite, 2¾″ long, 2″ high, with flat base, straight sides, with a turtle carved on the end opposite the stem-hole. This pipe has all the indications of having been made with primitive tools.

Fig. 69, taken from a stone grave in Hancock county, Tennessee, in 1899, is of fine grained dark slate, 4″ long, and carved to represent a rattle-snake coiled about the bowl and stem of the pipe, which rest upon a turtle, its head showing from beneath the bowl.

A fine turtle pipe, 2″ long, of granite, in the author's collection, was found in Onondaga county, New York. The head

is well executed, the bowl-hole in the center of the back, and the base curved. It has the appearance of great age. One belonging to Mr. E. C. Mitchell, of St. Paul, Minnesota, found by Mr. George W. Hicks near Stockbridge, Calumet county, Wis., is of catlinite and in the shape of a tube, about 3″ long, with the bowl-cavity in the center of the turtle's back. A top view suggests the body of an owl.

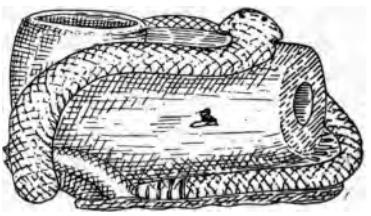


FIG. 69.
Turtle and Snake Pipe.
Author's Coll.

An example of a turtle pipe is in the New York State Museum. Dr. David Boyle reports three in the collection of the Provincial Museum of Toronto (Rept. 1896–97, p. 51).

FIG. 70.
Buffalo Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 70, found by Peter Wilkinson in the township of Granville, Sauk county, in the year 1886, is of red catlinite, 3″ high, nearly as long, and about half as thick. It has horns curved like those of the buffalo, inlaid eyes of lead, a lizard on its either side and a serpent down its front. It was doubtless a ceremonial pipe and the only one of its form known to the writer. It is regarded as hardly pre-Columbian.

Fig. 71, a frog pipe, found by Mr. John Tanner in 1871, in Marquette county, is made of compact brown limestone, is 3½″ high, and 4½″ long. The stem and bowl-cavities are conical in shape, both pecked out, and each 1¼″ in diameter at the surface, the stem-

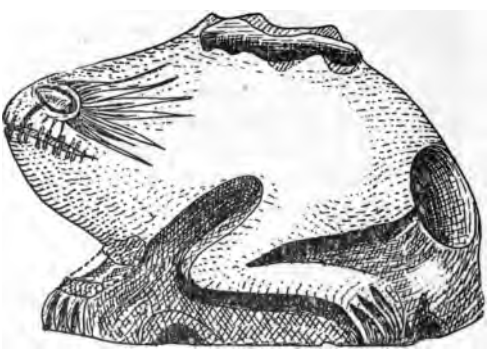


FIG. 71.
Frog Pipe, Author's Coll.

hole having been somewhat smoothed in order that the stem might fit tightly. The legs, mouth and eyes are in bold relief, the surface evidently having been worked into shape by the use of a stone hammer, but subsequently smoothed, the hammer marks, in places, remaining quite distinct. The object faces from, instead of towards the smoker, as is common with mound pipes and the older types of rectangular specimens. Animal forms are rare in Wisconsin, especially those representing the frog, while south of the Ohio River none are more common than those of this creature.

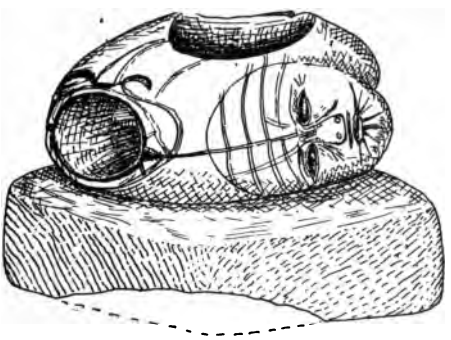


FIG. 72.
Effigy Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 72, a most remarkable specimen, found near Berlin, Green Lake county, is of yellow sandstone, considerably weathered, 2½″ high, 4″ long, 3″ wide, and has a flat base an inch high upon which the bowl is mounted. The bowl-cavity is 1½″ in diameter at the top, the stem-hole nearly as large, and each is gouged out and irregular in shape. The stem-hole represents the open mouth of some animal, eyes and lips being in bold relief. A similar face, with the mouth closed, ornaments the opposite end of the bowl, and on each of its sides is a finely carved face with features in bold relief, having incised lines extending from the corners of the mouth and across the forehead. This specimen is somewhat cracked, probably from the heat of smoking, and contains no marks that indicate the use of metal tools in its manufacture.

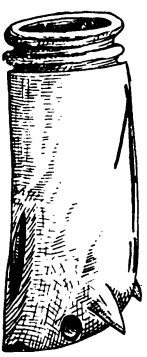


FIG. 73.
Effigy Pipe.
Author's Coll.

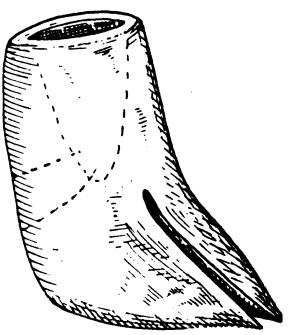


FIG. 74.
Effigy Pipe.
H. P. Hamilton's Coll.

Fig. 73, from Marquette county, is of catlinite, 2″ high, with a cone-shaped stem and bowl-holes, each half-an-inch in diameter at the outside, but tapering to a very small opening where they meet. This specimen is carved to represent the head of a mouse.

Fig. 74, from Winnebago county, of brown sandstone, carved in the shape of a deer's hoof, and is 2″ long and 1½″ wide at the base. This pipe has a cone-shaped stem and bowl-cavities each about ⅝ of an inch in diameter at the surface.

Fig. 75, marked "Wisconsin" is of catlinite, 2¼″ long, with a cone-shaped stem and bowl-holes, each slightly broken away. This pipe was evidently intended to represent some animal.

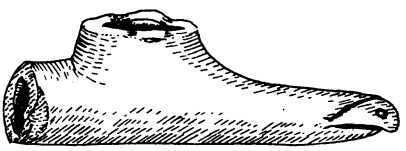


FIG. 75.
Effigy Pipe, Wyman Coll., Field Mus.

Fig. 76, from Manitowoc county, is of dark sandstone, 4″ high, and carved to represent the head of some animal. Its sides and front have engraved figures, deep holes being drilled to represent the eyes and nostrils, possibly for the reception of pearl or bone settings.

FIG. 76.
Animal Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 77, from Crawford county, is of grey steatite, 3½″ high, and carved to represent the head of some animal. This pipe appears to have been pecked into shape, and afterwards smoothed by grinding. Its bowl-cavity is conical in form, ¾″ in diameter, and irregularly gouged out. Animal pipes of this type are widely distributed.

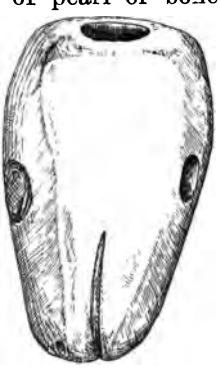


FIG. 77.
Animal Pipe.
Author's Coll.

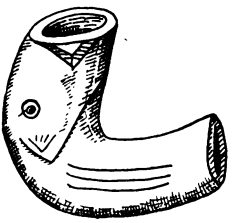


FIG. 78.
Animal Pipe.
S. D. Mitchell's Coll.

Fig. 78, from Waupaca county, of catlinite, 2½" long and nearly as high, is carved to represent the head of a panther, and is doubtless the work of historic Indians.

Fig. 79 was found by William Buitlift, Esq., while digging a ditch on the shore of Lake Waubesa, Dane county, and was collected by W. H. Ellsworth. It is of grey limestone 3" long, with a flat base and is carved to represent the head of some animal, the eyes being most prominent. This pipe has indications of great age.

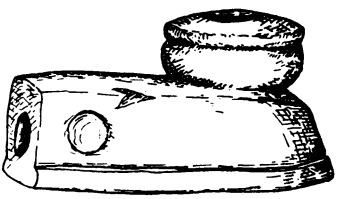


FIG. 79.
Animal Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 80, from Sheboygan county, is of steatite, highly polished, shaped like a high moccasin and is 2" high, the top of the bowl being ornamented by four groups of 3 cross lines each.

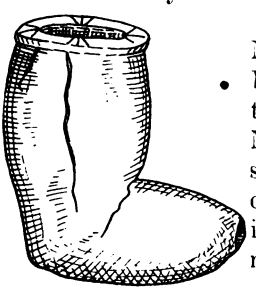


FIG. 80.
Moccasin Pipe.
R. Kuehne's Coll.

Fig. 81, a much weathered example from Marquette county, was found by Mr. Louis Dart, near Packwaukee, and secured for the author by the well known collector, F. M. Caldwell, of Princeton. It is of dark sandstone, 2" long and 1½" high, with an oblong bowl excavation made by the gouging process and is shaped like an Indian moccasin.

Fig. 82, marked "Wisconsin" is of catlinite, 2" high, carved to represent the head and neck of a bird, and is doubtless historic Indian work.

FIG. 81.
Moccasin Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 83, claimed to have been found by Mrs. Wilhelmine Hafemeister, in Dodge county, in 1854, doubtless an exotic, is of black slate 4" high, with perforated projection, carved to represent the bird's feet and to which ornaments may have been

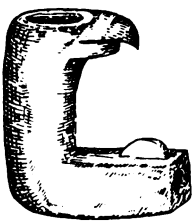


FIG. 82.
Bird Pipe, Wis. Hist. Society's Coll.

attached. The form and work are modern. Two similar examples, in the New York State Museum, were found in that state. The Canadian collection at Toronto contains a pipe of this design.

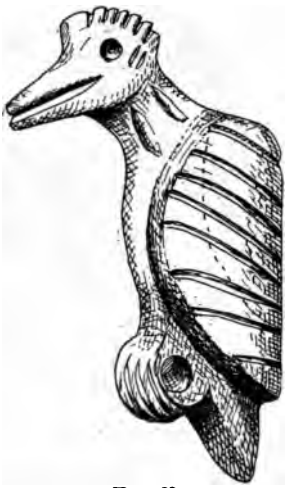


FIG. 83.
Bird Pipe.
O. T. Lohman's Coll.

Fig. 84, from Cumberland county, Tennessee, is of compact yellow sandstone, 6″ long, 4″ high, with large conical stem and bowl-holes, flat base, and carved head on the top of the stem.

Fig. 85, from Muskingum county, Ohio, is of black granite, carved to represent a bear facing the smoker. This rare specimen was pecked into shape, having a rough finish,

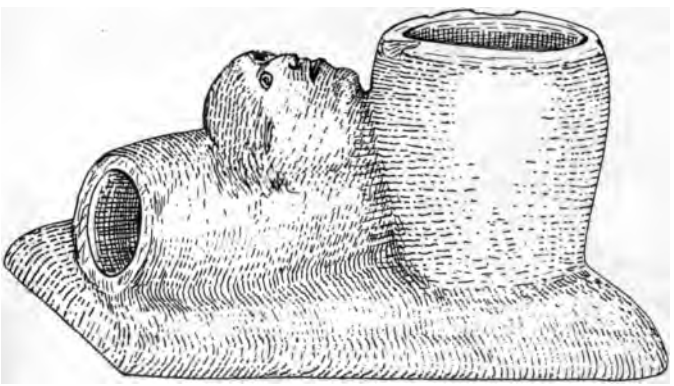


FIG. 84.
Effigy Pipe. Author's Coll.

conical stem and bowl excavations, and shows no evidence of the use of metal tools in its manufacture.

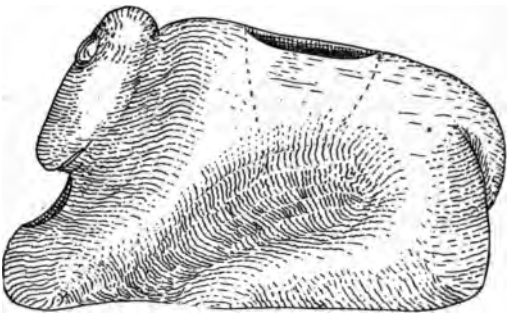


FIG. 85.
Animal Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 86, from Kyles Ford, Tennessee, is of yellow sandstone 5½" long, carved to represent the head of a mountain goat, facing away from the smoker. This specimen is badly weathered and was doubtless made with primitive tools.

Fig. 87, from the bank of Chinch river, Claiborne county, Tennessee, near Hodges Ford, is of a fine grained sandstone, 6" long, carved to represent an Indian in a sitting posture, facing the smoker and holding a large urn-shaped bowl.

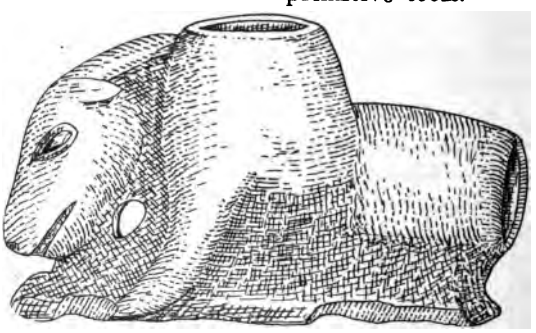


FIG. 86.
Animal Pipe, Author's Coll.

FIG. 87.
Effigy Pipe, Author's Coll.

The pipe shown in the frontispiece was plowed up in Calhoun county, Michigan, in 1885, and is 7" high, 4" wide and carved to represent a seated figure holding a large urn-shaped bowl,

The figure faces the smoker. Just below the stem-hole is the head of some animal, possibly of the fox. This pipe was made by the pecking process, as its very rough surface indicates. It is of hard compact sandstone, black with age, and badly pitted from the action

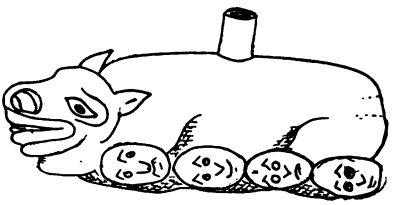


FIG. 88.
Totem Pipe, Author's Coll.

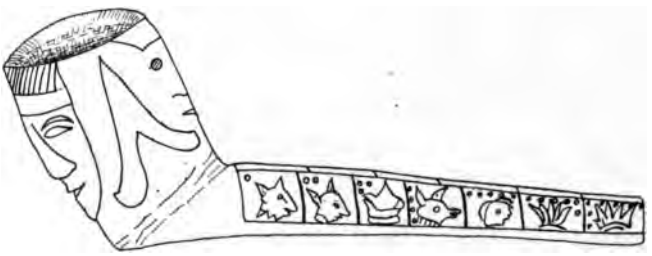


FIG. 89.
Aztec Bone Pipe, Author's Coll.

of the elements. Good judges pronounce this one of the oldest and finest examples of effigy or image pipes in existence.

A finely carved idol pipe 4½″ high, of polished serpentine,

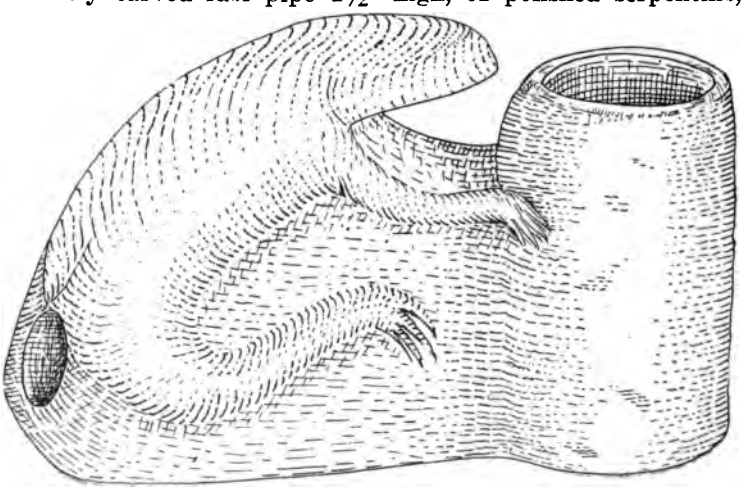


FIG. 90.
Frog Pipe, Author's Coll.

in the J. P. Schumacher collection, was recently found near Sturgeon Bay, Door county.

FIG. 91.
Northwest Coast Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 88, a fine example of Northwest Coast historic Indian work, collected by the author at Killisnoo, Alaska, is 10″ long, 6″ high, made of wood, having a bowl of iron known to have been a portion of a musket used by the unfortunate garrison of Russian soldiers, massacred at Sitka, during the latter part of the 17th century. This specimen was originally the property of Chief "Great Bear," who had eight wives, and the four faces carved on each side of the pipe are supposed to represent some of them.

Fig. 89, from Southern Arizona, secured by Mr. Charles Quarles, of Milwaukee, is of bone, beautifully carved. The bowl has upon it two human faces, one facing the smoker, and the other on the opposite side. The thirteen characters of the Azetec calendar are deeply engraved into the stem, which is cemented to the bowl by a substance as hard as flint. This specimen is discolored by age. A similar example in the author's collection having but one face on its bowl, came from the same locality. These pipes may have been used for ceremonial purposes.

Fig. 90, found by A. L. Gruhake, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1892, is of limestone, 7″ long, 4½″ high, carved in the form of a frog holding a large bowl. This pipe has the appearance of great age. It was made by the pecking process, has a conical stem and bowl-holes, and weighs 4½ pounds.

The pipes found along the northwest coast of America are most interesting in style, and made of a great variety of material such as stone, ivory, bone, antler, and of these ma-

terials in combination with metal. Among the most remarkable carvers are the Haida Indians, who have been known for their artistic productions for centuries.

Fig. 91, from Victoria, B. C., is of black slate 11″ long, 2″ high, 1½″ wide, and appears to have seen long service. The bowl opening is ⅝, and that of the stem about ⅜ of an inch in diameter. This specimen is a curious combination of heads and arms, and represents the totem of some Indian family. The carving of totem poles was already an old custom with the natives of Southeastern Alaska when the whites first visited that country. At what date the art was applied to their pipes is uncertain. The Japanese are known to have had intercourse with these people, and may have influenced their carving.

Although the author's cabinet contains many unique and interesting pipes collected in northern Alaska and other parts of America outside of Wisconsin, they will not be treated in this paper, an occasional specimen only being illustrated for the sake of comparison, and for the information of the student.

BRIDEGROOM OR DOUBLE-STEMMED PIPES.

In the South and East bridegroom pipes usually have two bowls, while Wisconsin examples have but one bowl with two stem-holes. To smoke a double-stemmed pipe on one's wedding day was an ancient Dutch custom. Such pipes being employed afterwards only at wedding anniversaries.

Mr. McGuire mentions two examples in the celebrated Bragge collection, now in the British Museum, which are referred to as "still decorated with the ribbons placed upon them upon a certain festal day that faded into nothingness two centuries ago. Smoked in augury of a happy future upon the wedding day, it was too sacred to be touched again save on the recurrence of the anniversary of the momentous event" (p. 546). The double-stemmed pipe of the primitive Indians doubtless figured in some other ceremony than that of matrimony. It takes its name from its resemblance to these pipes.

Fig. 92 was found by Mr. Chas. Stevens, in 1880, in the town of Wyocena, Columbia county, 4 ft. under ground, while digging a cellar. This rare and interesting specimen is of steatite, about

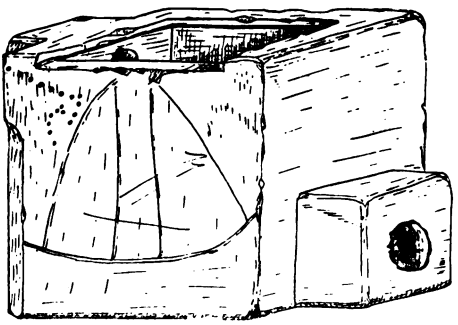


FIG. 92.
Double-stemmed Pipe, Author's Coll.

2″ square, and with half inch projections reinforcing each stem-hole. The bowl excavation is square in form, and fitted for a slide cover. There are two stem-holes, one at the bottom of the bowl and the other on the opposite side near the top. This pipe appears to be of aboriginal manufacture.

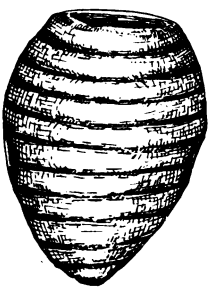


FIG. 93.
Double-stemmed Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 93, from Sauk county, is of sandstone, 2½″ high, with an egg-shaped bowl, ornamented with a spiral groove. Its two stem-holes are conical in shape, and were made with stone drills.

FIG. 94.
Double-stemmed Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 94, an interesting example from Dane county, is of bone poorly preserved, an inch square, 3″ long, and highly ornamented with deep carving, and having two stem-holes.

Fig. 95, from near Petway, Cheatham county, Tennessee, weighs 5½ pounds, and is one of the finest examples of double-stemmed pipes in existence. It is of limestone, black with age, much weathered, evidently made by the pecking process, 7″ long, 6″ high, with two conical-shaped stem-holes, one at each end of the pipe, above each of which projects a rudely carved human head. This specimen, like all great pipes, has a flat base, and was not intended to be held in the hand when in use.

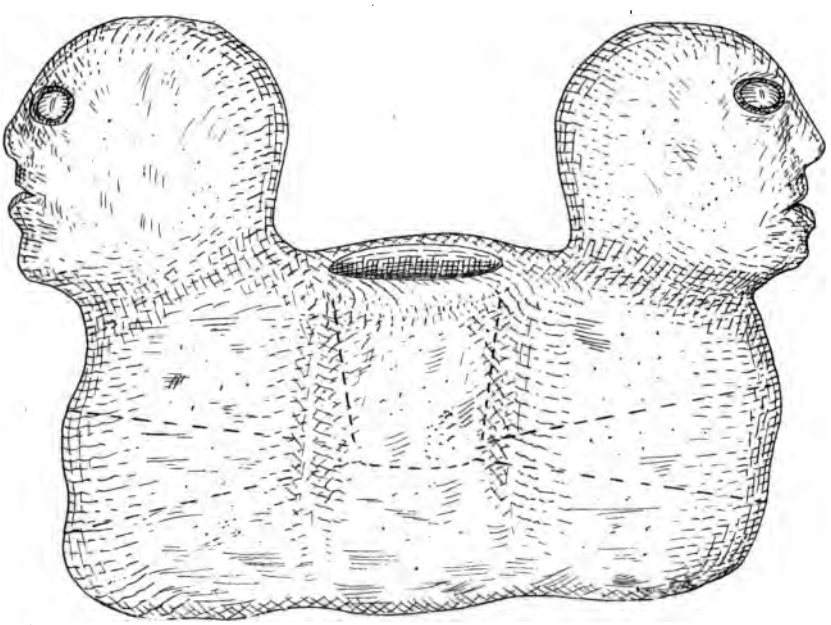


FIG. 95.
Double-stemmed or Bridegroom Pipe, Author's Coll.

PLATFORM OR MONITOR PIPES.

This type of pipe is distributed throughout the Eastern United States and is often found in the mounds and other aboriginal burial places of the Ohio valley. Nearly all the pipes of this class secured in Wisconsin, are surface finds. Their distinguishing characteristic is the platform-shaped base. The monitor pipe derives its name from its resemblance to the well known war vessel of that type. Because of its frequent occurrence in mounds, the curved base form is often called the mound pipe, but contrary to many writers, it is not the oldest type taken from these tumuli. Its beauty of design and proportions make it one of the most interesting of primitive pipes. The author has grouped the large number of forms, found in this state, under three sub-classes.

The material from which they are usually made is stone that

is tough, but soft in texture and easily worked, such as steatite, chlorite and catlinite.

Until within the last decade the Mound Builders were regarded as a race distinct from that of the American Indian, but patient research has brought the weight of authority to support the opposite theory. Many of the oldest groups of mounds in this geographical location contain no pipes. None were found in the Racine groups, which the late Dr. P. R. Hoy claimed were of the oldest in the state, although over 100 mounds were carefully explored. The custom, among the American aborigines, of burying the pipe with its owner possibly became established after the older groups of these tumuli were erected.

STRAIGHT-BASE MONITOR PIPES.

Fig. 96, plowed up in an early day by Mr. L. Craigs, on section 30, Eagle township, Richland county, is of drab steatite and finely polished. It is 9" long, 2¾" wide at the base, 3" across the flange of the bowl, with the bowl cavity ¾" in its greatest diameter, and made with a tubular drill. This is certainly one of the finest examples of the straight base monitor pipe as yet found in Wisconsin. One in the author's collection, from a mound in Vernon county, is of the same length and form, as the last described but 4¼" wide.

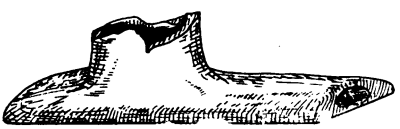


FIG. 97.
Straight-base Monitor, Author's Coll.

Fig. 97, from Marinette county, of steatite, is 3½" long, the base 1½" wide and perfectly flat. The bowl cavity has a finely rounded bottom, nicely polished. An example 4" long, in Hon. J. G. Pickett's collection, is from Winnebago county. A broken specimen, in the Milwaukee Museum, from Calumet county, is of steatite, and was originally about 5" long. A second example from Milwaukee county, is on deposit in the same place.

Fig. 98, said to be from the northern part of the state, is of a soft mica slate, 5½" long, 2" wide with a low bowl and pronounced keel. The stem-hole is ¾" in its greatest diameter and tapers to 1/16". This pipe was evidently used with the addition of a stem.

FIG. 96.
Straight-base Monitor Pipe, Logan Coll., Beloit College.

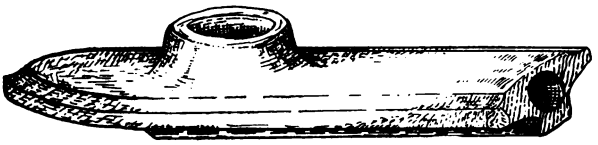


FIG. 98.
Straight-base Monitor Pipe, Author's Coll.

Some pipes have a slightly rounded base with a ridge along their tops, necessarily so, as the stem-hole is usually large. A study of this type will convince the most skeptical that they are the oldest forms of platform pipes.

FIG. 99.
Rounded-base Monitor Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 99, a surface find from Jefferson county, is of mottled steatite, 5″ long, base an inch wide, bowl cavity made with solid pointed drill, stem-hole half an inch in its greatest diameter, and showing the striations distinctly. There is no evidence of metal tools having been used in its manufacture. Almost a duplicate of the last described, in the author's collection, is a surface find, from Crawford county.

An example in the Logan collection, Beloit College, taken from a mound near Packwaukee, is of steatite, 2½″ long, and peculiar in having an elliptical bowl-cavity.

Fig. 100, a surface find from the town of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, is of greenish steatite with straight rounded base

FIG. 100.
Straight-base Monitor Pipe, Author's Coll.

5¾″ long, and 2″ broad. The long or handle end tapers to its extremity upon which stands a spool-shaped bowl 2½″ high, with a pronounced projecting flange. The bowl cavity, an inch in width, is made with a sand drill. The stem-hole is about 3/16″ in diameter. This is doubtless the finest example of its class as yet obtained in the state. It is peculiar in having the bowl nearest the stem end.

A fine specimen in the Logan collection, with the bowl very near the stem end, is 5″ long, of greenish steatite, and is peculiar in having the flange of the bowl squared off where it would come in contact with the smoker's face. This pipe was plowed up on the farm of Mr. Geo. W. Ogden, at the foot of Lake Koshkonong, in 1860.

An example 4″ long, in the author's collection, from Manitowoc county, is of Barron county catlinite, and of precisely the same shape as the above described. A very similar pipe from Winnebago county, is in Hon. J. G. Pickett's collection.

A fine example in Mr. H. P. Hamilton's collection, from Waupaca county, of Barron county catlinite, is 3″ long, with a spool-shaped bowl placed on the middle of its rounded base. Its bottom is ornamented by numerous equi-distant lines which cross each other diagonally. A similar specimen, without any basal ornamentation, is in the Milwaukee Museum. Three examples, of steatite, in the author's collection, were taken from a mound in Marquette county. The writer's sketch-book shows several other specimens of this form, all being Wisconsin finds.

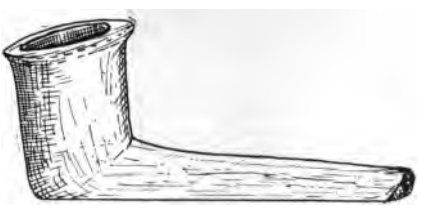


FIG. 101.
Straight-base Monitor Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 101, from near New Castle, Indiana, is of compact drab slate 4″ long, having a stem peculiar to this type, and a bowl of the monitor shape. It has a flat base, triangular in section. Although this pipe is finely finished, traces of the marks made by the use of metal tools are discernible.

Fig. 102, from a mound in De Soto county, Mississippi, is of calcareous limestone 4″ high, with a wide, irregular flange around the bowl cavity and a partly broken base 2″ wide. The stem-hole is drilled through on the side of the base instead of following its center.

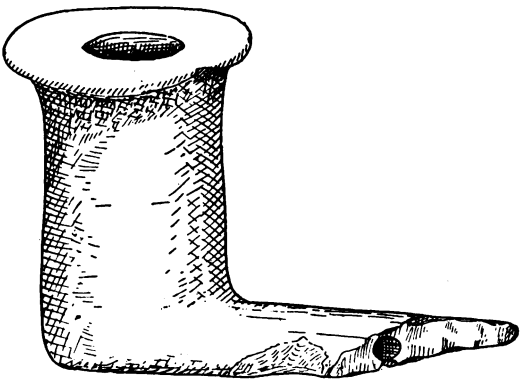


FIG. 102.
Mississippi Mound Pipe, Author's Coll.

SHORT-BASE MONITOR PIPES.

The monitor pipes here described are characterized by a very short base. A sufficient number of those have been found in Wisconsin to warrant their being included in a sub-class.

Fig. 103 from Crawford county, is of steatite with a flat base 1¾″ long, the bowl 1¼″ high, and is finely finished. A similar example from Sauk county, is in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

FIG. 103.
Short-base Monitor. Author's Coll.

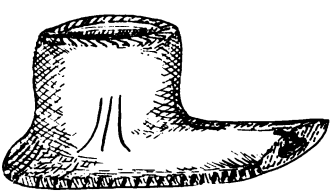


FIG. 104.
Short-base Monitor.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 104, from Marquette county, of steatite, 1¾″ long with a very small bowl, is ornamented at its top by notches or indentations. The base is rounded and with numerous notches on each edge. A similar example in the author's collection, from Adams county, has a small bowl and notched base.

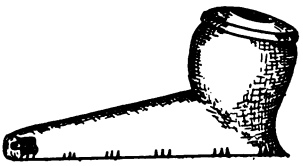


FIG. 105.
Short-base Monitor.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 105, from Washington county, is of steatite, ¾″ long, and has a flat, notched, base. The bowl, which leans away from the smoker, is ornamented with incised lines.

An unornamented example in the author's collection, of gray slate, and of like size, with the last described, is from Winnebago county. A third, in Mr. W. W. Radley's collection, is from Portage county.

Fig. 106, a perfect example, in the author's collection, from a mound in Marquette county, is of steatite, and less than an inch in length.

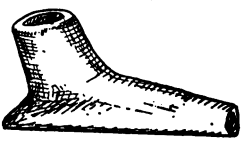


FIG. 106.
Short-base Monitor.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 107, from Columbia county, a mound find, 2¾″ long, is of steatite, with a short rounded base and square bowl set near its end. A duplicate of the last described, in the author's collection, is from Fond du Lac county.

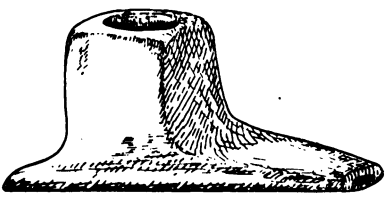


FIG. 107.
Square-bowled Monitor, Author's Coll.

A fine example with a short rounded base and square bowl, in the Wisconsin Historical Society's collection, marked "Wisconsin," is of red catlinite.

Fig. 108, from Sheboygan county, found by Mr. Chas. Meyer, three miles south of the village of Adell, in 1898, is of rich purple Barron county catlinite, 2″ long and equally as high, with a square bowl and short rounded base. Its bowl cavity is cone-shaped, evidently enlarged with wooden drill and sand. The stem-hole is but an eighth of an inch in diameter. This specimen shows much use, the incised ornamentation on the front of the bowl having been almost worn away. If metal tool marks existed they have long since disappeared.

FIG. 108.
Short-base Monitor Pipe.
Author's Coll.

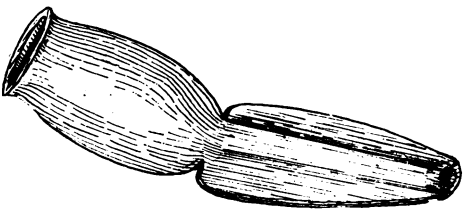


FIG. 109.
Type of Monitor Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 109, found near Buffalo creek, Nelson county, Virginia, of dark schist, is 5″ long. It has an alate stem running the length of the center of which is a pronounced ridge. "The largest specimen of this type so far encountered is probably a "Great Pipe," having a bowl 8″ long, being upward of 17 inches in total length, which was found in a mound in Marion county, Kentucky, collected by Mr. William T. Knott" (McGuire, p. 470).

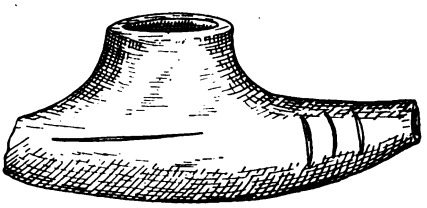


FIG. 110.
S. D. Mitchell's Coll.
Short-base Monitor Pipe,

Fig. 110, found in the town of Aurora, Marquette county, is of drab slate, 2½″ long, the end broken away, base rounded, and is ornamented near the stem end on each side by three deep grooves. A second example of the same shape in the author's collection, found by Mr. August Bartle, in the town of Scott, Sheboygan county, in 1901, is of drab steatite. The top of its bowl is ornamented by four sets of cross lines, of three lines each. The bowl cavities in each pipe are irregularly conical in shape.

CURVED-BASE PIPES.

These pipes have an arched base usually 2 to 4 inches long, with a bowl, often finely carved in effigy form, located equidistant from the ends. No product of aboriginal handicraft shows greater skill in the carving of stone than may be found in the curved-base pipe. The bowl cavity was usually made with a tubular drill; and the stem-hole rarely exceeds an eighth of an inch in diameter. The Ohio Valley was probably one of the manufacturing centers of the mound pipe. Squier and Davis found nearly 200 in one mound near Chillicothe, Ohio, and in their

"Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," described them as follows: "The bowls of most of the pipes are carved in miniature figures of animals, birds, reptiles, etc. All of them are executed with strict fidelity to nature, and with exquisite skill. The otter is shown in characteristic attitude, holding a fish in his mouth; the heron also holds a fish, the hawk grasps a small bird in its talons, which it tears with its beak, the panther, the bear, the wolf, the beaver, the otter, the squirrel, the raccoon, the hawk, the heron, crow, swallow, buzzard, paroquet, toucan, and other indigenous and southern birds, the turtle, the frog, toad, rattlesnake, etc., are recognized at first glance. But the most interesting and valuable in the list are a number of sculptured heads, no doubt faithfully representing the predominant physical features of the ancient people by whom they were made" (p. 152). A very fine series of such pipes is in the Davenport Academy of Sciences collection, at Davenport, Ia.

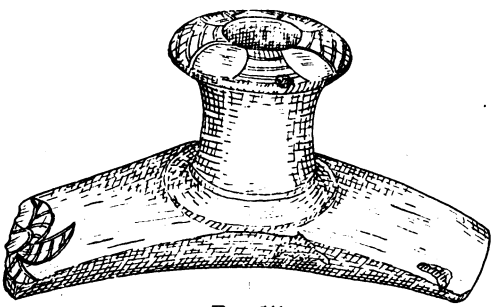


FIG. 111.
Curved-base Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 111 is of black slatey rock, 5" long, base 2" wide, with a spool shaped bowl of about the same height, and is of the typical Ohio valley mound pipe form. This specimen was taken from the same mound as the handle pipe shown in Fig. 115. It is doubtless one of the finest examples as yet obtained in Wisconsin. Its base has the form of a low arch rounded towards its top and is ornamented at one extremity by a four-pointed star-shaped figure. The bowl has a pronounced flange ornamented on its top by a four-sided pattern. Its stem-hole is less than an eighth of an inch in diameter, that being about the usual size for mound pipes.

Fig. 112, from Winnebago county, is of dark steatite, 3" long, with the bowl carved to represent the head of some animal. This interesting specimen was found a few miles from Pickett

station, and is one of the few curved-base mound pipes in effigy form as yet found in in Wisconsin.

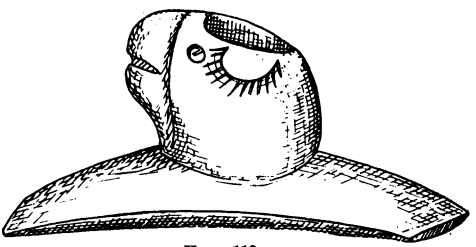


FIG. 112.
Curved-base Pipe, J. G. Pickett Coll.

An unornamented example, 2½″ long, in the author's collection, from Marquette county, is of red catlinite. A A similar specimen, from Washington county, is of steatite. A broken pipe from Sheboygan county is interesting because, after the stem end had been broken away, a new stem hole was drilled from the opposite end. This, apparently, resulted in breaking the base. A fine unornamented example owned by Mr. E. A. Hersch, from Milwaukee county, 3″ long, is of drab steatite.

In the Logan collection is an example of grey steatite 2¾″ long, from Washington county; a second, of the same size and form from Fond du Lac county; a third 4″ long, of green steatite, from Salem, Kenosha county, and a fourth, originally 5″ in length, from Washington county. All are surface finds, and are without ornamentation. The last mentioned is interesting because after the stem end was broken away a new stem hole was drilled through the base from the opposite end. In so doing the base, although exceptionally thick, became fractured. A fine example, of catlinite, from a mound at Prairie du Chien is in the collection of the Davenport Academy of Sciences.

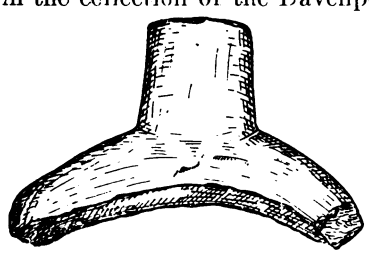


FIG. 113.
Unfinished Curved-base Pipe.
Horace McElroy's Coll

Fig. 113, an unfinished pipe from Jefferson county, is of diorite, 4″ long. It is interesting as demonstrating that a specimen was at first rudely blocked out, then drilled, after which it was ground down and polishel. This would indicate that the wonderful skill accredited to the aborigines in drilling through a very thin plate of stone was not always due them, nor, as is often asserted, was a metal drill a necessity in the successful performance of the work.

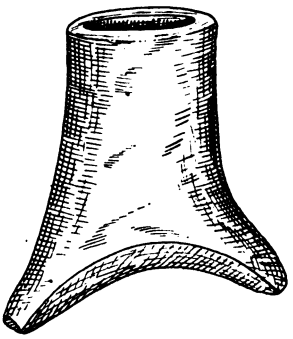


FIG. 114.
Curved-base Pipe.
John Gerend's Coll.

Fig. 114, a surface find, from Sheboygan county, is 2″ long, 2½″ high, of drab steatite, and polished from use. This style of pipe is interesting in having a very short, wide base and tall bowl. A similar example in the author's collection, from Marquette county, is of dark steatite.

A very fine curved-base pipe, in the author's collection, 2½″ long and equally as tall is of yellow porphyry. It was found by Geo. H. Baker, at Brothertown, Calumet county, in June, 1905. A similar example from Rock county is in the collection of W. P. Clarke of Milton.

Of forty-five curved-base pipes, found in Wisconsin, shown in the author's sketch book, all were found in the southern half, and thirty-nine of the number in the southeastern part of the state. Many were secured adjacent to streams used by the Indians as canoe-routes to the Mississippi; or near the shore of Lake Michigan. This fact seems to be but coincident, and no evidence that the origin of this pipe is in any way due to French influence, as is suggested by some writers on the subject. This form of pipe is found most abundantly along the streams that Father Marquette and the early French traders did not traverse. Green Bay was, for half a century, the headquarters of the French traders, yet not a single specimen of this type so far as the author has been able to learn has been encountered in that vicinity. While the lands occupied in early historic times, by the Chippewas and Sioux, do not produce it, the country of the Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes and roaming tribes, has furnished nearly all the examples known to the author.

Some few pipes of this form may indicate European influence, yet the weight of procurable evidence marks the type as of pre-Columbian origin. Mr. McGuire suggests Lakes Michigan or Erie as the point of origin of the mound pipe rather than the region about Chillicothe, Ohio, or Davenport, Iowa (p. 527).

Southeastern Wisconsin may have been one of the centres of manufacture. Examples from this region have a tendency to

flattened bases, and are seldom elaborated by carvings. But few exhibit evidence of the use of metal tools in their manufacture, and all are probably of greater age than those of animal and bird forms, predominating in other districts.

HANDLED PIPES.

In this class the author has placed a small number of very interesting pipes which are provided with an elongated base or handle, by which they were held or supported; and in most examples with a short mouthpiece also. Some are without the latter feature, and were probably furnished with a short stem of wood or bone. They differ considerably as to general shape and manner of ornamentation. A few have the bowls artistically carved to represent the head of a human being, a fish or an animal.

A small number of similar pipes have been described from other sections of the United States. Twenty-two examples have been found in Wisconsin, no two of which are of exactly the same pattern. No theory of their authorship among the Wisconsin or other Indians has as yet been advanced. Even though originally limited to any one tribe, so convenient a form of pipe is sure to have been copied by individuals belonging to others.

Authorities who have written on the subject, seem to regard this type of pipe as modern. Some of the Wisconsin finds contain no marks of metal tools, are unpolished, and have all indications of being prehistoric, while others are new in appearance, finely polished, and show evidence of the use of metal tools in their manufacture.

As to the probable age of this type of pipe, Mr. Beauchamp, in describing an example from Pompey, New York State, says: "Like all with this platform and basal projection, it is a recent form" (Vol. 4, No. 18, p. 49).

Mr. McGuire shows a cut of one from a mound in Loudon county, Tennessee: "On the surface of which file marks are quite distinct." "The specimen is 2½" high and 2" long" (condensed). "Another pipe of this character was found in Newark, Ohio, on the bowl of which there is an animal head."

"A specimen of the same type in the collection of the Davenport Academy of Sciences was found in Jo Daviess county, Illi-

nois, and is made of pipe-stone of slightly greenish tinge'' (p. 486).

Mr. Boyle illustrates an example in the Provincial Museum Report for 1894—95, (p. 60), of soapstone 3¾" long with a flattened handle, found in Lanark county, Ontario.

FIG. 115.
Handled Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 115 represents one of the oldest handled pipes that has come under the writer's observation. This interesting specimen was taken from a burial mound, on the Nicholai farm, Big Bend, Waukesha county, in July, 1902, by Mr. La Fayette Ellerson. With it was found a curved-base mound pipe, shown in Fig. 111.

The skeleton with which these interesting specimens were found, was so badly decomposed that only a few fragments of bone remained. This burial was without doubt an original interment. Each pipe was incrusted with a black substance. This specimen is of a fine grained yellow sand-stone, unpolished now black on its surface from use and age, and exhibits numerous small checks or cracks. When first taken from the mound the greatest of care had to be exercised to prevent its falling to pieces. This pipe is 4″ high, 3½″ wide, an inch thick, and contains a perforation through which the forefinger of the smoker could be slipped. Its bowl is finely carved to represent a bird, probably a fish-hawk or crow. The bowl cavity is conical in shape and was drilled with a stone and sand drill. The stem-hole is ⅛″ in diameter, and the specimen shows no marks of metal tools.

Fig. 116, found by Mr. O. S. Ludington, near Prairie du Chien, of red sandstone, formed mainly by the pecking process, into the shape of a fish, and is 5½″ long, 2½″ wide and 1″ thick. Its bowl-cavity is ¾ of an inch across, the stem-hole nearly as large, and both are cone-shaped, having been made with a stone drill. This specimen is not worked down smooth, nor does it exhibit file marks.

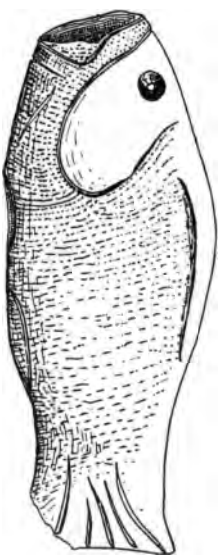


Fig. 116.
Handled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

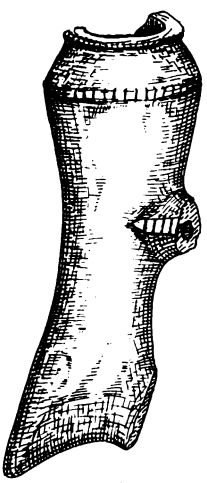


Fig. 117.
Handled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 117 is also suggestive of a fish. It was found in the township of Somers, Kenosha county, is made of pink steatite, and has striations on its stem that are possibly file marks.

A third example of allied form, of catlinite, now in the author's collection, was found near Horicon. This specimen is very rude, shows no file marks, but its bowl-hole appears to have been enlarged and deepened by use of a brace and bit.

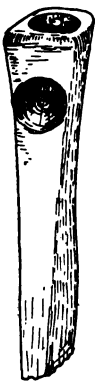


FIG. 118
Handled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 118 was found by Mr. E. A. Thomas in Crawford county, in the year 1892. This specimen, of catlinite, is 2½″ long, with a conical stem-hole larger than the bowl-cavity. It exhibits no marks of metal tools, is not polished, and from all appearances, is very old. A very similar example in the author's cabinet, found in Washington county, has a fine polish, small stem-hole and shows slight marks, possibly made by metal tools.

Fig. 119, collected by Mr. W. H. Elkey of Milwaukee, was found on the surface, in Vernon county. This very fine specimen is of steatite 8″ long, the bowl 1½″ square at the top, is provided with a flat projecting mouth-piece, has a fine polish, and exhibits no marks but what could have been made by the use of sand-stone. Its fine finish leads one to believe that it may have been made within the last two or three centuries. The drawing of a pipe, in the National Museum collection, from Sun Prairie, Wis., with a broken bowl, but having a similarly shaped handle, was sent to the writer by Mr. J. D. McGuire.

Fig. 120, found in Dane county, made of brownish steatite, finely polished, is 6″ long, the bowl 1¾″ across. The short mouthpiece is partly broken away. This specimen has all the earmarks of Indian make, yet it exhibits a fair polish and striations that suggest the use of metal tools in its manufacture. It may be considered as of no great age.

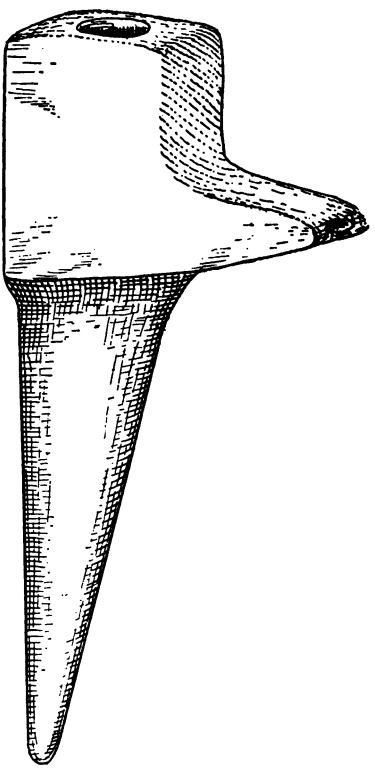


FIG. 119.
Handled Pipe, Author's Coll.

FIG. 120.
Handled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

An example of similar shape, 3¼″ long, found in Jefferson county, is now in the Milwaukee Museum, and another, of the same shape in the Wisconsin Historical Society's collection at Madison.

A fine specimen, without the modified base, from Marathon county, is in Mr. H. P. Hamilton's collection. This pipe has a cone-shaped bowl-hole, is of dark grey steatite, exhibits a good polish, but no metal tool marks. A portion of its handle is broken away.

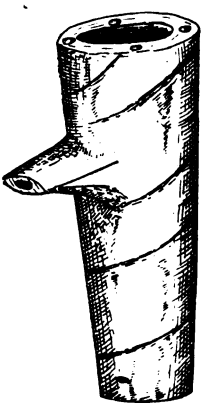


FIG. 121.
Handled Pipe.
Wyman Coll.

Fig. 121, from La Crosse county, now in the Wyman collection on deposit at the Field Columbian Museum, is of banded serpentine 7¾″ long, with rounded bowl, terminating in a flat end, and with a short mouth-piece.

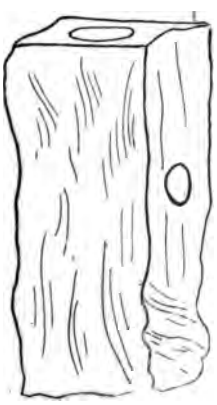


FIG. 122.
Handled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 122, an unfinished specimen, of catlinite, found on the surface, by Mr. August Barsack, in Marquette county, in the year 1901, is 4″ long, with bowl and stem-holes showing evidence of having been made with a stone drill. The entire exterior of this specimen shows marks of rude sawing with flint chips, and finely illustrates the primitive working of catlinite.

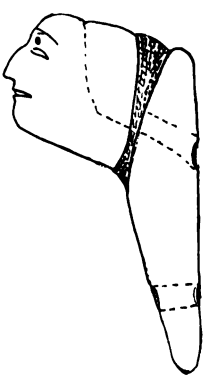


FIG. 123.
Handled Pipe.
W. W. Radley's Coll.

Fig. 123, said to have been found in Ashland county, on the

shore of Lake Superior, is made of black slate and intended to be used with the addition of a short stem. Its bowl is 4" long, and contains a remarkable representation of a human face. Near the end of the handle is a perforation by which ornaments were probably attached.

DISK PIPES.

This is a most interesting class of pipes, the typical examples having a circular face, widened out, in some cases, to extravagant proportions. When in use the disk faced the smoker, which probably accounts for its often having a finer finish than does the remainder of the pipe, and for its being often ornamented with engraved figures. In Wisconsin are found three well-established varieties of this type.

Mr. McGuire states: "The larger cavity being in a line parallel to the face of the disk would suggest that the stem was intended to be inserted through the disk, around which a thong would be tied to hold it more firmly in position, the depth of the disk being insufficient to hold a stem unless it were bound in some way" (p. 487).

In a large number of Wisconsin examples of disk pipes the stem-cavity, which is usually of about the same diameter as that of the bowl, extends from the disk to the bowl in an upward curve, and is funnel-shaped, smoothly finished and usually polished for a considerable distance. The angle of the stem-hole, together with the fact of its being polished and seldom circular in form, would seem to indicate that it was not made for the reception of a detachable stem or mouthpiece, and that when in use the pipe was held to the lips, the tongue of the smoker coming in contact with the disk or interior of the stem-hole. With but two exceptions pipes of this class found in Wisconsin, coming under the author's observation, have remarkably thin disks. But a few of those, having a polished but circular stem-hole, would receive and firmly hold a mouth-piece.

The disk pipe, in the writer's opinion, is an old type and was in use by the aborigines, of this country, long before the coming of the whites. Authorities, however, differ as to this conclusion. Gen. Gates P. Thruston suggests that the stem-holes of the disk

pipe, being funnel-shaped, it may safely be regarded as an old type (A. of T., p. 201).

Mr. J. D. McGuire writes: "The shape is so suggestive of the jew's-harp, an instrument used extensively in trade with the Indians, as to indicate that the pipe itself is modeled after the form of this primitive musical instrument, even though the file marks, so common on many of the pipes, are absent from those coming under the writer's observation" (p. 488).

A careful study of the several forms of this type convinces the author that it was not modeled after the jew's-harp. Of the twenty-eight examples in the author's collection, when examined with a powerful glass, all exhibited innumerable marks and scratches, that could have been made by the use of a piece of sandstone or flake of flint. In no case were file marks found.

Mr. McGuire states: "Finding them of catlinite so far from the quarries would indicate that they are of no great age" (p. 488). If Mr. McGuire's conclusion is correct, aboriginal barter and trade could not have been carried on between distant tribes until within a comparatively recent date, an abundance of evidence to the contrary notwithstanding.

A number of catlinite pipes in the author's collection, among them examples of the disk and tube types, were found in mounds in which there was no evidence of intrusive burials.

Exotics, such as sea-shells, obsidian, Mexican opals, and amazon stone, are frequently found with the original interments of Wisconsin burial mounds. These objects were obtained, by the aborigines, from the sea and mountains through the channels of aboriginal trade, and before these mounds were built. While it is not contended that all Wisconsin mounds are old, there is little evidence that many of them were erected within historic times. The accounts of early explorers make no mention, so far as the writer has been able to learn, of seeing the disk pipe in use.

Proof, if obtainable, of when catlinite was first quarried, or picked up from the glacial drift, would assist in determining the possible age of many pipe forms. The vast amount of work done at the Minnesota pipe stone quarries, and the fact that an Indian would not excavate more material than he could conveniently carry away, has convinced the author that they were worked long before white man's coming. That the sculptures

covering the quartzite boulders, at these quarries, are in a good state of preservation, is an argument sometimes advanced to prove that they were first worked within a comparatively recent date. But faint and fine glacial scratches, covering the same rocks containing the pictures are equally well preserved. Prof. W. H. Winchell, in writing of these etchings, states that: "They pertain, at least, to the dynasty of the present Indian tribes." These figures probably represent the totems or work of some one tribe. This being neutral ground, other tribes may have worked the quarries without leaving these totems, and pipestone may have been mined there long before the picture writing was commenced.

It is probable that these pipes, or at least some of them, were intended for ceremonial purposes and not for common use, as their disks would not stand rough handling, and their shape would make smoking anything but a pleasure. Gen. Thruston says:—"This was probably the fashionable smoking pipe of its day in certain sections. The disk was doubtless a mere conceit, used as an ornamental handle by the Indian dandies of the time" (A. of T., p. 200). At the time of the Discovery, the pipe-stem was held in great veneration by the Indians, it usually receiving a large amount of ornamentation regardless of what the pipe itself might be. Why pipes requiring the expenditure of so much labor in their manufacture should have been made, designed, as the disk type was, to be used without the addition of a mouthpiece, is certainly puzzling, and might indicate that they belonged to an age antedating the venerated stem period.

While the disk pipe is widely distributed, it is comparatively rare. Gen. Thruston mentions two from Tennessee and one from Kentucky. Mr. McGuire refers to half a dozen found in the counties of Boone, Saline, and Chariton, State of Missouri, now in the Douglas collection at the Museum of Natural History, New York City. Dr. David Boyle of Toronto describes two of these pipes found in the Province of Ontario, one of which was made of catlinite. Several are reported from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and the author has drawings of forty-six found in twenty-seven different counties of the state of Wisconsin.

FIG. 124.

Handled Disk Pipe, H. P. Hamilton's Collection.

HANDLED DISK PIPES.

One form the writer has seen fit to designate as the handled disk, from the fact that the elongation of the bowl, beyond the disk, produces a handle by which the pipe was probably held when in use.

Fig. 124, found at Baldwin's Mills, Waupaca county, the largest handled disk pipe so far found in Wisconsin, is of beautiful dark red catlinite with pink flecks. Its bowl is 5″ long, terminating in a handle shaped like the blade of a hatchet, with what would be the cutting edge ornamented with three notches. The disk is 3½″ wide and so thin that the distance through from the face of the disk to the outer side of the bowl is but ¾ of an inch. The stem-hole has the characteristic curve and its interior is nicely polished. Both stem and bowl-holes appear to have been started with a stone drill and enlarged with a wooden drill used in conjunction with sand. Under a glass this specimen shows innumerable scratches, but none of these appear to have been made by the use of metal tools. The same can be said of eleven handled disk pipes in the author's collection.

FIG. 125.
Handled Disk Pipe.
Logan Coll., Beloit College.

Fig. 125, found by Justin Carpenter, town of Franklin, Sauk county, in 1860, 6″ below the surface, in clay, on newly broken ground, is of red catlinite, 4¼″ long, the disk nearly 3″ wide and extended to form a handle. The stem-hole is very small and shallow, and there are two perforations of the handle about half an inch above the lower end.

The Logan collection also contains a fine example of handled disk pipe 3½″ long, of catlinite, with disk 2½″ wide, across the face of which is etched the figure of a headless man.

Fig. 126, found in a mound on the bank of Buffalo lake, Marquette county, is of catlinite, its bowl 4½″ wide, base ornamented

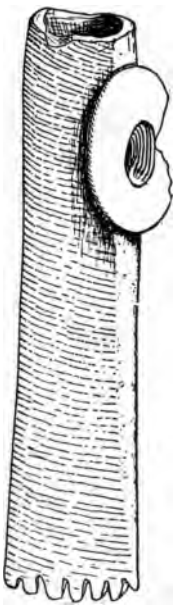


FIG. 126.
Handled Disk Pipe.
Author's Coll.

with six notches, and disk 1¼″ wide. The distance from the face of the disk to the outer side of the bowl is one inch. The bowl cavity is ⅝″ wide at its mouth, and the stem-hole is half an inch across. A similar specimen from Waushara county, with the emblem of lightning on the face of the handle, is in the collection of R. H. Stone, Spring Water, Wis.

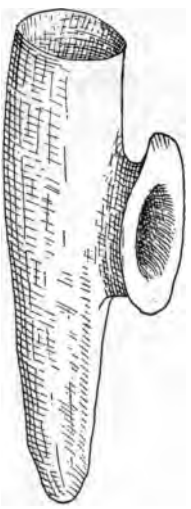


FIG. 127.
Handled Disk Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 127, found in a mound near Delavan, Walworth county, is of greenish colored limestone, the color probably due to copper stains. Its bowl is 3″ high, terminating in a point, disk one inch wide, stem-hole ⅝″ across, and the bowl-cavity ½″ wide at its mouth. This specimen is irregular in shape and has the appearance of great age. Mr. McGuire (Fig. 109, R. of N. M., 1897) shows a similar specimen from Union county, Kentucky, and another (Fig. 110, same Vol.), from Wabash county, Ill.

FIG. 128.
Handled Disk Pipe.

Fig. 128 is in the Wisconsin Historical Society's collection at Madison, of catlinite, with handle carved to represent the beak of a bird, disk semi-heart shaped. It is almost a duplicate of one in the author's collection, obtained by Mr. W. H. Elkey of Milwaukee, from Mr. Fred Grewe, who found it in the township of Brothertown, Calumet county, in 1898. The last mentioned example is of dark red catlinite.

Fig. 129 was found by Mr. A. J. Miller, six feet below the surface, while digging a cellar at Barron, Barron county. This remarkable pipe is of red catlinite, 4⅛″ long, the disk an inch

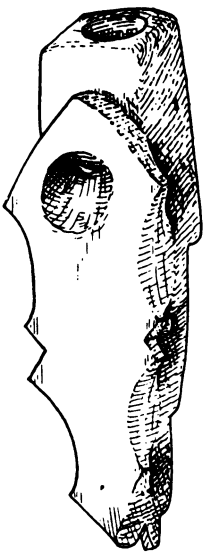


FIG. 129.
Handled Disk Pipe.
Author's Coll.

shorter, extending to the point of the bowl, and combining with it in forming a handle, the lower part of which has a perforation for the attaching of ornaments. Its stem and bowl-cavities are each nearly an inch in diameter. This interesting specimen shows no evidence of metal tools having been used in its manufacture.

FIG. 130.
Handled Disk Pipe.
Logan Coll.,
Beloit College.

Fig. 130, from Washington county, is of steatite, 3" long, with a convex disk 1¾" across and extended down the handle in the form of a curtain. Its stem-hole is unusually large and no marks of metal tools are visible.

Fig. 131, from Jefferson county, found by Mr. C. J. Lee, is of catlinite, 3½" long, with disk 1¼" wide, ornamented on three sides of its face by four parallel lines, but the interesting feature of this pipe is the form of its handle, which is carved to represent the head and neck of some animal. On one side of the handle is engraved the figure of a deer and on the opposite that of some other animal. This pipe is worn smooth through use.

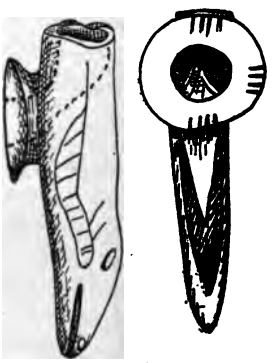


FIG. 131.
Handled Disk Pipe.
Logan Coll.,
Beloit College.

HANDLELESS DISK PIPES.

In this form of disk pipe, the bowl is so short as to be concealed from the smoker, by the disk, when in use. A deep groove extending part way around between the top and bottom of the disk and the bowl, suggests that a loop of rawhide or

other suitable material was attached through which the forefinger of the smoker could be slipped. Frequently the lower part of the bowl has a hole drilled through it, by means of which feathers and other ornaments were probably attached.

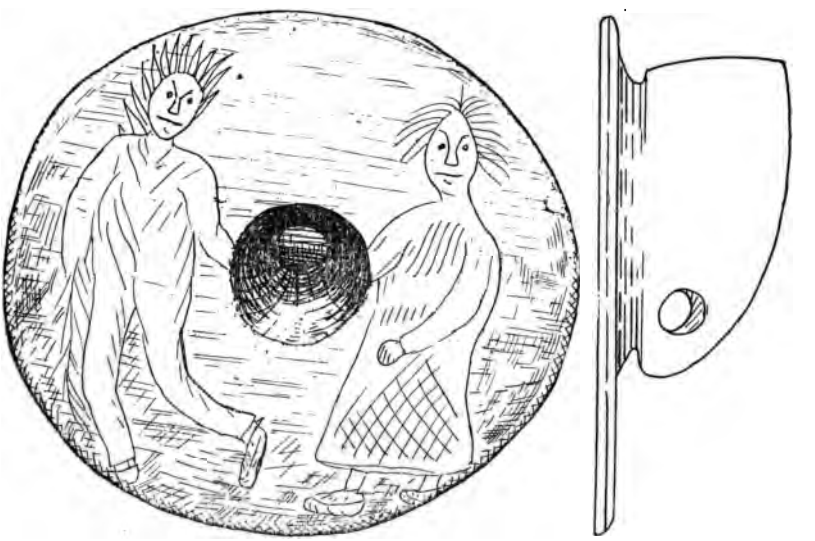
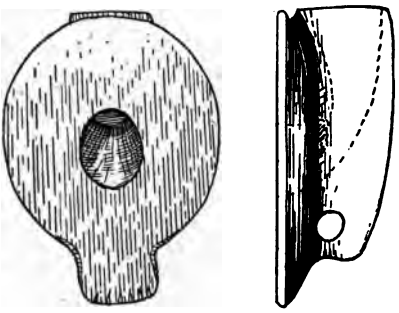


FIG. 132.
Handleless Disk Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 132 was plowed up by Hon. H. N. R. Stark, at Stark, Vernon county, in 1873, and obtained by Mr. W. H. Elkey of Milwaukee, is the largest handleless disk pipe as yet found in Wisconsin. This specimen is of red catlinite with a disk 3" wide, across the face of which is etched the figure of a man and woman in Indian costume. Its bowl is 1¾" long, with a hole drilled through its lower part, and between each end of the bowl and disk are to be found the characteristic grooves. The stem and bowl-cavities are each ⅝" in diameter.

Fig. 133, found on the surface near West Bend, Washington county, by Mr. J. W. Peters, is of red catlinite, with disk 2½" across, having an extension on its lower side ½ an inch in length, and ornamented with six indentations. The stem-cav-



(G. 133.
Handleless Disk Pipe, Author's Coll.

ity is ¾" across, that of the bowl ½ an inch in diameter at its mouth, and its lower end is perforated. Gen. Gates P. Thruston (Fig. 100, A. of T.) illustrates a handle pipe from Kentucky with a similarly shaped disk.

Fig. 134, plowed up by Mr. Richard M. Flora, in the township of Polaska, Iowa county, in 1887, is of a beautiful, rich red catlinite, with disk 2½" in width, of the same shape as the last mentioned specimen, and ornamented at the bottom and on each side with four indentations. The stem and bowl-cavities are each ⅝ of an inch in diameter.

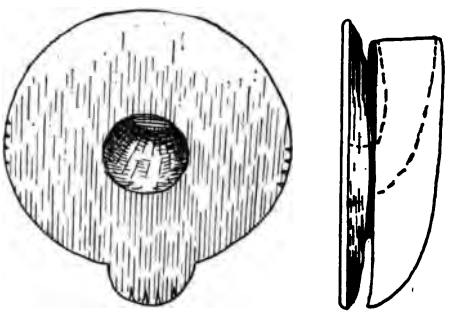


FIG. 134.
Handleless Disk Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 135, from Dodge county, is of red catlinite, disk 2½" wide, on the face of which is etched the figure of an Indian. One peculiarity of the specimen is a deep groove 1½" long on the front of the bowl, which was probably inlaid with bone, lead or shell. A very similar specimen in the author's collection, was found in La Crosse county. An example in the Logan collection, Beloit College, has a rounded bowl with marks near its lower end, representing the eyes of some animal.

FIG. 135.
Handleless Disk Pipe.
H. P. Hamilton's Coll.

A third variety of disk pipe, having an elongated bowl extending considerably above the disk, but which is merely a modification of the handleless form, the writer will designate as the high-

bowled disk. From the unusual length of the bowl in this style of pipe, one might, at first glance, mistake it for the stem.

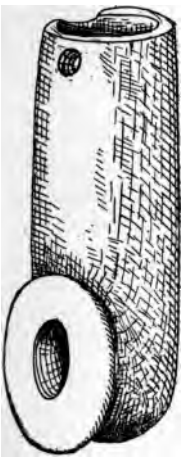


FIG. 136. High-bowled Disk Pipe. Author's Coll.

Fig. 136, found at Onalaska, La Crosse county, collected by Prof. A. S. Mitchell of Milwaukee, is made of catlinite, with a round bowl 3″ in length, disk 1¼″ wide, and stem and bowl-cavities each ⅝ of an inch in diameter. Near the top of the bowl, and facing the smoker, is a small hole by means of which ornaments were probably attached.

FIG. 137. High-bowled Disk Pipe. Author's Coll.

Fig. 137, found in a mound on the east bank of Lake Winnebago, Winnebago county, by the late S. S. Roby, is of catlinite, bowl square in form, 2″ high, disk an inch wide, and stem and bowl-holes each ½ an inch in diameter. A similar specimen, having a perforation near the top of its bowl, was found in Crawford county,—one on Dotys island, Winnebago county; another, badly broken, in Sauk county; and a fine large unpolished example from Manitowoc county, collected by Mr. N. H. Terens; are all in the author's collection. Hon. G. E. Metile, Green Bay, owned a small pipe of the high-bowl variety, from Brown county, recently secured by the author.

FIG. 138. High-bowled Disk.

A fine example in the Logan collection, Beloit College, plowed up by Mr. James R. Boord, at Farmington, Washington county, in 1873, is of catlinite. It is 3″ long, disk 2½″ in width, slightly concave, with eleven deep incisions irregularly distributed over its face, and a very small perforation at the top of the bowl.

Fig. 138, in the possession of Mr. J. P. Schumacher, of Green Bay, was found with a gravel-pit burial at Red Banks, Brown county, 40 years ago, by Thomas Scott, and is probably the only flat top, thick disk pipe so far

found in Wisconsin. This remarkable specimen is made from a flinty limestone nodule. The bowl is 3¼" high, disk 2¼" wide, bowl-cavity made with rotary stone drill; and no metal tool marks appear on its surface. The softer parts of the stone are considerably disintegrated, and it has the appearance of great age.

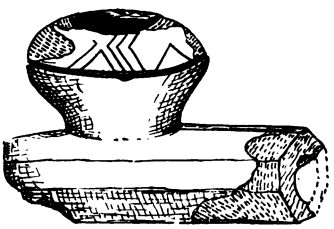


FIG. 139.
Rare Form, Disk Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 139 illustrates an interesting specimen which, in the year 1886 was brought to the surface by being caught between the hoofs of a cow while crossing some marshy ground near Cottage Grove, Dane county, and was secured by a boy who sold it to Dr. C. B. Hall of Madison. It is of blue limestone, much weathered, with disk-shaped bowl 2" in diameter, very thick, rounded to an edge and highly ornamented with lines and figures; bowl-cavity cone-shaped and made with a stone drill point. The stem is octagonal in shape, 3½" long, with hole ½ an inch across.

HIGH-BOWLED PIPES.

This class includes pipes having very tall, slim bowls with no stem projection, intended to be used with the addition of a mouth-piece.

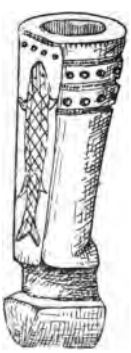


FIG. 140.
High-bowled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 140, collected by Mr. Louis Jones, near Packwaukee, Marquette county, is 2" high, of red catlinite, and ornamented with incised lines and dots encircling the bowl. The part of the bowl facing away from the smoker is flattened and shows the engraved representation of a fish.

Fig. 141, found near Spring lake, Green Lake county, is 3" high, of red

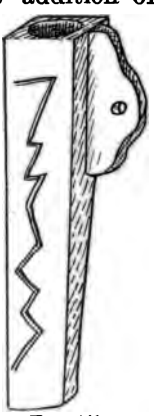


FIG. 141.
High-bowled Pipe.
T. W. Hamilton's Coll.

catlinite, square in form, and has walls but 3/8 of an inch in thickness. Engraved on one side is the emblem of lightning. An alate projection near the top of the bowl is perforated to permit of the attachment of ornaments. Almost a duplicate of the last described, of the same material, 2½″ high, and with the alate projection also perforated, is in the Logan collection at Beloit College.

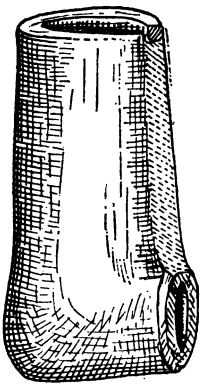


FIG 142.
High-bowled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 142, found on Lee's point, township of Sumner, Jefferson county, by Mr. Geo. M. Housz in 1897, is of calcareous limestone, nearly 3″ high, and smoothly finished. It shows no metal tool marks. Its bowl-cavity which is extended through the base, is 3/8 of an inch in its greatest diameter, and that of the stem but 1/4 of an inch.

FIG 143.
High-bowled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 143, found on the shore of Lake Buttes des Morts in 1891, is of white limestone, nearly 3″ high and with a bowl-cavity half an inch in diameter. This specimen is much weathered, and has the appearance of great age.

POT-SHAPED PIPES.

The name of this type of pipe is suggested by its shape, which in a general way resembles some of the clay pots of Indian make. A few examples have been found in Wisconsin, and one from Illinois is illustrated by Dr. W. K. Moorehead (P. I, 333).

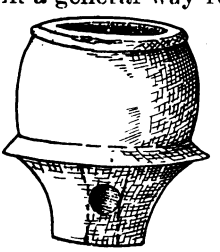


FIG. 144.
Pot-shaped Pipe.
H. P. Hamilton's Coll.

Fig. 144, from the township of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, is of yellowish steatite, 2″ high, 1½″ in diameter, has a polished surface, with bowl cavity extended through its base. The perpendicular basal perforation may have been accidental, but in two specimens examined by the author it was drilled

from the outside, as if intended for the reception of a light, strong handle. A similar example, from Marquette county, but an inch high, is in Mr. S. D. Mitchell's collection at Ripon.

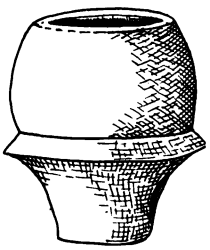


FIG. 145.
Pot-shaped Pipe.
Milw. Museum.

Fig. 145 is from Chilton, Calumet county, of catlinite, with a flat base without the perpendicular basal perforation, and with no projecting lip at the top of the bowl. It has an encircling flange just above the stem-cavity, giving the bowl an acorn-shaped appearance.

FIG. 146.
Pot-shaped Pipe.

Fig. 146, of fine-grained sandstone, with three projecting legs, is illustrated in Lapham's Antiquities of Wisconsin, and marked "Wisconsin." All pot-shaped pipes are intended to be used with the addition of a detachable stem. In many examples the mouth-piece could not have been held firmly in place, owing to the shallowness of the stem-hole and the shape of the cavity, without the lashing on of the same.

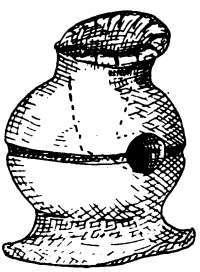


FIG. 147.
Pot-shaped Pipe.
H. P. Hamilton's Coll.

Fig. 147, from Barron county, is of catlinite, 1½" high with a flat base, grooved at its middle and with a thin, projecting lip ornamented with cross-incisions. The pot-shaped pipe is considered as of no great age, and usually shows evidence of metal tools having been used in its manufacture.

VASE-SHAPED PIPES.

These are a finely finished stemless type, much varied as to general shape and ornamentation, some forms having the graceful outlines of the Greek vase, others that of the Roman, and many the stiff, straight sides of the common flower pot. The vase-pipe form, which name can be applied to several modifications of the true vase shape, is common throughout the New England States, St. Lawrence valley and the Great Lakes region.

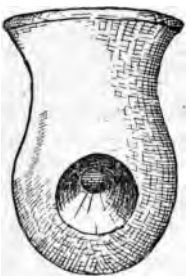


FIG. 148.
Vase-shaped Pipe.
F. M. Coll's Coll.

Fig. 148, from Waupaca, is of a dark brown sandstone, 2½″ high, with stem-hole half an inch in diameter at the surface, and decreasing to a quarter of an inch, where it intersects that of the bowl. The shape and upward angle of the stem-hole precludes the possibility of a mouth-piece having been attached, unless bound to the bowl by a lashing of hide or other suitable material. This pipe shows no metal tool marks and appears to be old, A similar specimen of chlorite, from Green Lake county, is in the author's collection.

Fig. 149, from Rock county, is of dark, mottled steatite, 2″ high, bowl-cavity an inch across at the mouth, and a cone-shaped stem-hole half as wide at the outside, but less than a quarter of an inch in diameter where it intersects the bowl-cavity. Both bowl and stem-holes were made or enlarged by means of rough stone tools.

FIG. 149.
Vase-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 150, plowed up in Manitowoc county, is made of fossil coral, 2″ high, with a stem-hole an inch wide, at the outside, and a quarter of an inch across where it intersects the bowl-cavity, thus making the using of a stem impossible without lashing. The drilling was doubtless done by means of stone drills. The beautiful coral markings of the outside of the bowl, and its natural shape, made the grinding of its surface undesirable and unnecessary.

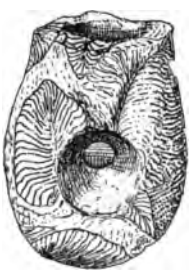


FIG. 150.
Fossil Coral
Vase Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 151, found by Mr. John Weber, in Killare, Juneau county, in 1895, is of a pinkish colored stone, and exhibits on its two opposite faces etched figures of some animal, possibly a lizard. The figure is after a sketch furnished by Mr. W. H. Elkey.

FIG. 151.
Vase-shaped Pipe.
John Weber's Coll.

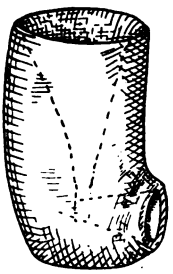


FIG. 152.
Vase-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll

Fig. 152, found at Indian Ford, at the foot of Lake Koshkonong, Jefferson county, in 1887, is 1¾" high, with a mere suggestion of a shank or stem, and exhibits no metal tool marks. It is of dark steatite, with cone-shaped bowl-cavity an inch across at its top, made with a rotary drill. A similar specimen, of limestone, from Portage county, is in the author's collection, and one of limestone, from Green Lake county, is in Mr. S. D. Mitchell's collection. These pipes are closely allied to the vase-shaped type, and have probably been evolved from it.

FIG. 153.
Vase-shaped
Pipe.

Fig. 153, found by Mr. Grant Krause, at Big Suamico, Brown county, is of dark red catlinite, and very small, the cut being the exact size of the pipe. It bears a high polish due to use and age.

Fig. 154, from Crawford county, is of dark, mottled steatite, 2½" high, with cone-shaped bowl cavity. Its stem-hole is cup-shaped, and like the first three vase-shaped pipes described, reaches the bowl-cavity at an upward angle of about 45 degrees.

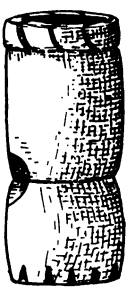


FIG 154.
Vase-shaped
Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 155, from Rock county, is of banded slate, a material but little employed by the aboriginal pipe-makers of what is now Wisconsin. It is 2½" high, finely polished and possibly of quite recent make.

FIG. 155:
Vase-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 156, from Dane county, is of red sandstone, 2½" high, with the bowl cavity extended through its base, and ornamented with two incisions which cross each other in passing around the bowl. Two similar specimens, one marked "Calumet County" and the other "Wisconsin," but without ornamentation, and minus the basal perforation, are in the Milwaukee Museum.

An example found on the bank of Pewaukee lake, Waukesha county, now in the Logan collection at Beloit College, is of catlinite, 1½" high, with a basal perforation drilled from the

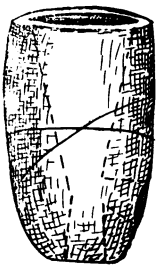


FIG. 156.
Vase-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

outside, of lesser diameter than that of the bottom of the bowl-cavity, and plainly intentional.

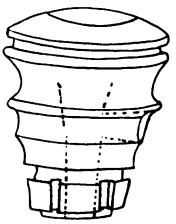


FIG. 157.
Vase-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 157, from Green Lake county, is of catlinite, 1½″ high, with the bowl-cavity extended through the base. The bowl is ornamented with three encircling equidistant bands or ridges. Near the base is a deep groove, from which there extend downward 4 notches, by means of which a handle might be securely lashed to the bowl, or a stone plug held in place. The portions of the bowl between the ridges or rings, still show some dark artificial coloring. Almost a duplicate of the last described, with base broken away, of compact grey limestone, is in the Logan collection, Beloit College.

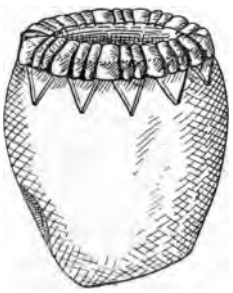


FIG. 158.
Vase-shaped Pipe.
F. M. B. Coll Coll.

Fig. 158, from Waushara county, is of purplish catlinite, rough and unfinished, 2″ high, with fine ornamentation around the top of the bowl, and extending over its sides. An interesting pipe of this type, 1½″ high, of soft argillite, of purplish color, found in the right hand of a skeleton in a mound in Waukesha county, has a wide band extending diagonally around its middle (See Lapham's Antiq. of Wis., p. 83).

Fig. 159, from Winnebago county, is an inch high, of steatite, with an ornamented band around its top, and the bowl-cavity extended through its base. An example similar in shape, with a basal perforation, is in the Logan collection, Beloit College. It is of catlinite, an inch high, a trifle wider at the top of the bowl, and ornamented by 29 dots which encircle the center of the bowl in a spiral fashion.

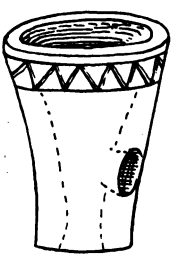


FIG. 159.
Vase-shaped Pipe
S. D. Mitchell's Coll.

The frequent occurrence of this perpendicular basal perforation in vase-shaped pipes, would almost preclude the likelihood of

its being accidental. One specimen examined seems to have been used as a tube pipe, by having a stem inserted into the extended bowl cavity a sufficient distance to pass the regular stem-hole. A small pipe from Jefferson county, in the collection of Horace McElroy, of Janesville, has a short stem at right angles to the bowl, and a perforated base, into which is neatly fitted a pebble ground to the desired size. In this specimen the basal perforation was evidently accidental. A similar pipe in the author's collection has the basal perforation filled with lead.

FIG 160.
Vase-shaped Pipe.
Logan Coll.,
Beloit College.

Fig. 160, found by P. E. Brady, Esq., in 1855, on the shore of Eagle lake, Racine county, is of yellowish sandstone 3″ high, 2″ in its greatest diameter, ornamented by two grooves and a band crossed by zigzag lines encircling the bowl near its top. Its base consists of eight terraces reaching to the bottom of the stem-hole. The bowl-cavity was enlarged by means of the gouging process, and the specimen is considerably weathered.

SQUARE-BOWLED PIPES.

Examples of this type are found in Wisconsin which may be graded from mere roughly shaped, unfinished cubes, to well-finished and finely ornamented pipes. All were intended to be used with the addition of a detachable stem.

FIG. 161.
Square-bowled Pipe.
T. W. Hamilton's Coll.

Fig. 161, from Green Lake county, is of catlinite, 2″ high, 1⅛″ wide, and an inch thick, with ornamental lines, and the Indian symbol of lightning etched on two sides of the bowl-cavity, and down each side of the stem-hole. The pipe is nicely finished and may well be considered a rare specimen.

Fig. 162, from Rock county, of granite, in the form of a perfect cube, 2″ square, is unfinished. The cone-shaped stem and bowl-holes are not drilled quite deep enough to intersect each other.

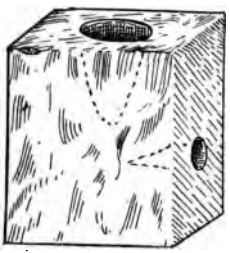


FIG. 162.
Square-bowled Pipe.
McElroy Coll.

Fig. 163, from Green Lake county, of fossil coral, ground into shape, is 2″ high, well proportioned, with cone-shaped bowl and stem-holes, and shows no indication of metal tool marks.

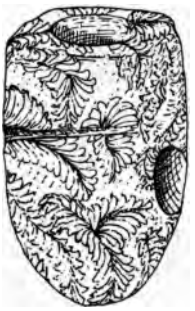


FIG. 163.
Square-bowled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 164, from Winnebago county, is of catlinite, 1¾″ high, an inch square, and is ornamented with many parallel lines and triangular figures, evidently made with metal tools. A plain, unornamented example of this type, of catlinite, in the author's collection, appears to be of greater age than the last described.

FIG. 164.
Square-bowled Pipe.
S. D. Mitchell's Coll.

Fig. 165, an unornamented, dark-colored sandstone pipe, worn smooth by use, found near McFarland, Dane county, is 2″ high, with a conical bowl and stem-holes. It shows no file marks and has the appearance of great age.

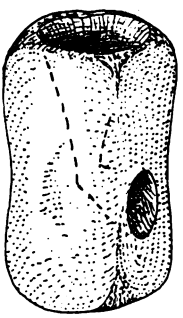


FIG. 165.
Square-bowled
Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 166, from Marquette county, apparently very old, is of dark sandstone, 2½″ high, and has a small extension of the stem or shank, possibly for ornamentation, but more likely to make a substantial socket for the reception of a mouth-piece. A plain, square-bowled pipe, with a slightly extended shank and flat base, is in the Milwaukee Museum. Two of catlinite, in the author's collection, have more extended shanks, but are of no great age, as they exhibit marks of metal tools.

FIG. 166.
Square-bowled
Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 167, from Waupaca county is of steatite, 1½″ high by 2″ long, both bowl and stem-holes being conical, and ¾ and half an inch in their

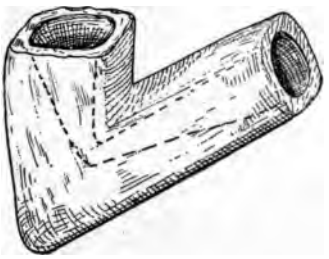


FIG. 167.
Square-bowled Pipe.
H. P. Hamilton's Coll.

greatest diameter respectively. They are gouged out, and no metal tool marks are visible.

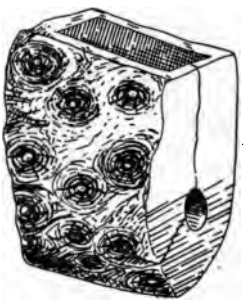


FIG. 168.
Square-bowled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 168, from Waukesha county, of fossil-bark, is 2½″ high by 1¾″ broad, and has a square, gouged-out bowl-hole, which has been enlarged since leaving the hands of its original maker. On each side the beautiful markings of the coral are not disturbed, but the ends have been sawed or ground to a flat surface.

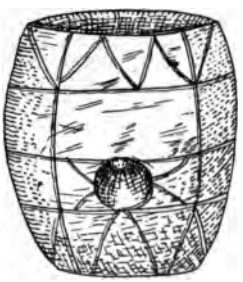


FIG. 169.
Square-bowled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

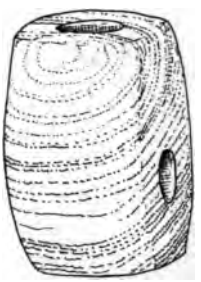


FIG. 170.
Square-bowled Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 169, from Juneau county, is of compact limestone, octagonal in shape, 2″ high, rounded towards the top, with the bowl-cavity 1¼″ in diameter at its mouth, and evidently enlarged by the gouging process. This example is ornamented by dots, and deeply cut geometrical lines, shows much use and exhibits no metal tool marks.

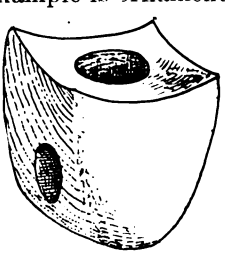


FIG. 171.
Square-bowled Pipe.
Wyman Coll.,
Field Museum.

Fig. 170, from Jefferson county, is of banded slate, 2″ high and 1½″ wide, with slightly rounded edges. The bowl and stem-holes seem to have been made by means of a stone drill. A similar one of the same material from Fond du Lac county, in the author's collection, is 1½″ high, an inch wide, ¾ of an inch thick, and ornamented by 3 incised lines around its top.

Fig. 171, a peculiar pipe of red catlinite, in the Wyman collection, Field Columbian Museum, labeled "Wisconsin," is about half-an-inch square, with a rounded base and concave top.

OVOID PIPES.

The ovoid pipes, so called from their egg-shaped bowls, are of quite common occurrence in Wisconsin. The bowl is usually ground into shape, and has large conical stem and bowl-holes, apparently made by means of stone drills. One from Ohio, illustrated by Mr. J. D. McGuire (p. 485) has a flattened base, while in those found in Wisconsin, it is rounded. Rev. W. M. Beauchamp illustrates one of grey limestone from Onondaga, N. Y., and states that "The form is rather rare in New York, and may be called a southern form."

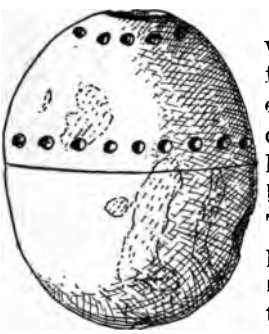


FIG 172.
Ovoid Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 172, from Manitowoc county, of white limestone, is of almost perfect ovoid form, one side being now much weathered. It is 3½" high, 2¾" in its greatest diameter, ornamented by two encircling lines of dots, and has a conical bowl-hole half an inch in its greatest diameter. This is the largest example of this type of pipe known to the writer. A fine specimen from Oconto county is in the collection of F. J. B. Duchateau, at Green Bay.

Fig. 173 is of white limestone, 2" high, somewhat weathered, and was found in Southwestern Wisconsin. What is almost a duplicate of this pipe, from Dane county, is in the author's collection. One from Adams and another from Sauk county are in the F. M. B. Coll collection. An example from Marquette county is in Mr. S. D. Mitchell's collection at Ripon; a fine specimen from Manitowoc county, and another from Outagamie county, are in Mr. H. P. Hamilton's collection at Two

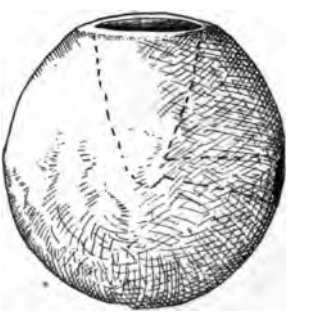


FIG. 173.
Ovoid Pipe.
Wis. Hist. Soc. Coll.

Rivers. In the author's collection are examples from Jefferson, Shawano and Brown counties, respectively.

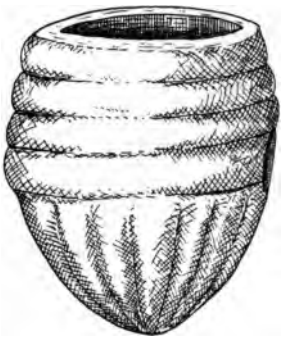


FIG. 174.
Ovoid Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 174, found on the shore of Beaver Dam lake, Dodge county, is of flinty limestone, much weathered, ornamented by four deeply cut lines extending around the upper half of the bowl, the lower one met by grooves radiating from the bottom of the pipe; has a conical bowl and stem-holes and shows no metal tool marks.

A specimen in Mr. H. P. Hamilton's collection has a groove around its bowl, opposite the middle of the stem-hole.

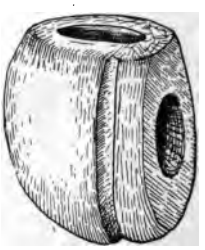


FIG. 175.
Modified Ovoid Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 175 was taken from a mound in Neenah Park, Winnebago county, in 1888, by Mr. E. M. Neff, and is of dark, slaty rock, 1½" high, oval in form, and with a flat surface facing the smoker. Its bowl and stem-holes are each half-an-inch in diameter, cone-shaped, and worked out with a broad-pointed drill.

LENS-SHAPED PIPES.

This type is rare in Wisconsin, not to exceed a dozen examples having been found. Its leading characteristic is the double convex lens-shape. At first glance it would seem to have been a water-washed pebble, converted into a pipe by the simple addition of bowl and stem-holes, but such is not the case. Of eight specimens examined, each has been worked into shape by the process of pecking and grinding, and none showed file marks.

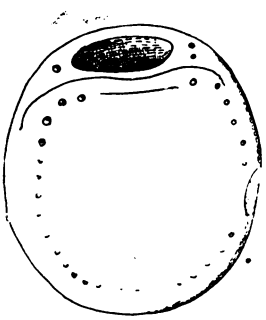


FIG. 176.
Lens-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 176, from Waukesha county, of dark basaltic rock, ornamented by a line of dots around each side, is nearly 3" high by 1½" thick at the middle, and with a cone-shaped bowl-hole one inch in diameter.

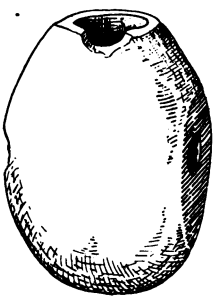


FIG. 177.
Lens-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 177, from the township of Muskego, Waukesha county, is of limestone, finely polished, 3″ high, 1½″ thick, with a cone-shaped bowl-hole ¾″ across, and an unusual notch opposite the stem-hole. This pipe was collected by Dr. Byron O. Nobles of Milwaukee, who presented it to the writer.

Fig. 178, found by Mr. Thomas McLean, in Juneau county, is of flinty limestone, 2½″ high, 1¼″ thick, and with a cone-shaped bowl-hole ½ an inch across. A perfect example, of limestone, is in the collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society. One of sandstone, owned by Mr. J. P. Schumacher was found in Brown county and another in Mr. H. P. Hamilton's collection, is from Outagamie county.

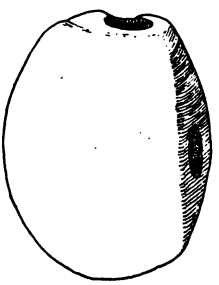


FIG. 178.
Lens-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

KEEL-SHAPED PIPES.

This type of pipe derives its name from the presence of a thin keel or wing-shaped projection, extending from the top to the bottom of that part of the bowl furthest from the smoker. This is a rare form, not to exceed two dozen examples having been found in Wisconsin, and but few, if any, are mentioned by authorities, from other states. A study of this and the succeeding type have convinced the writer that they do not exhibit the marks of metal tools, and are not of recent make.

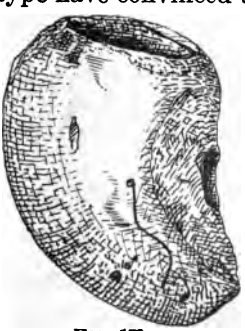


FIG 179.
Keel-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 179 was taken from a mound in Brown county, (upon which was growing a pine tree 3 feet in diameter) by Dr. J. A. Rice, in 1870, together with several skeletons and a few rudely chipped arrow points. This pipe is very old, much weathered, and of blue limestone. Part of its surface is scaled off, but some ornamentation with dots and lines remains near the lower part of the bowl. It is 2½″ high, 1¾″ across, and an inch thick. The bowl and stem-

holes are ¾″ and ½″ across, respectively, each cone-shaped, and made with stone drills.

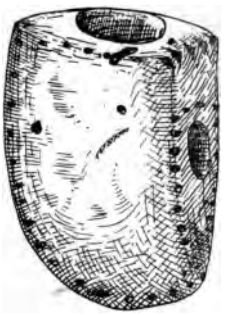


FIG. 180.
Keel-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 180, found by Mr. Richard Rawson, in the township of Evansville, Rock county, in 1867, is of compact limestone, ornamented by lines of dots, and the edge of the bowl by numerous notches, which have nearly disappeared through long handling. The pipe is 3″ high, 2″ wide and 1½″ thick, with a cone-shaped bowl-hole ¾ of an inch in diameter, at its top. It has the appearance of great age.

Fig 181, found near Star lake, Vilas county, secured by Mr. W. H. Ellsworth of Milwaukee from a lady residing in California, who obtained it from the finder, is of Lake Superior brownstone. It is much weathered, but still shows symbols of lightning cut into one side, and several parallel horizontal lines, emblems of rain, on the other. It is 2½″ high, an inch thick, with bowl and stem-hole gouged out, and each about ½ an inch in diameter. This rare specimen has every indication of great age, and exhibits no evidence of metal tools having been used in its manufacture. In the author's collection is an example made of limestone, found near Berlin, Wis., which contains slight evidences of similar etchings.

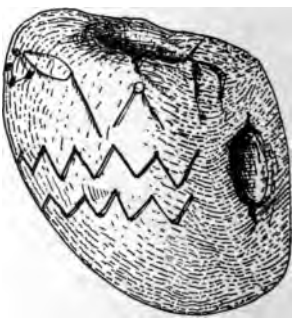


FIG. 181.
Keel-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

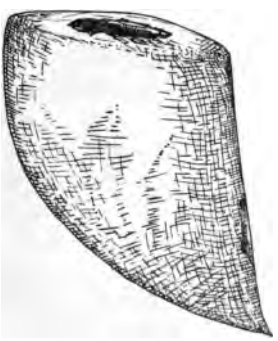


FIG. 182.
Keel-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 182, found on the Halter village site, Racine county, is of white quartz, 2¾″ high, with the bowl-cavity half an inch in diameter, and evidently made with a tubular drill point. A very similar example in the au-

thor's collection, found near Berlin, Green Lake county, is of compact white limestone.

An interesting specimen, from Jefferson county, in Mr. D. E. Robert's collection is of drab limestone, and has a groove encircling the bowl opposite the center of the stem-hole. A fine example, from Waupaca county, in the Logan collection, Beloit College, is of compact limestone, 2½" high, unornamented and apparently of great age.

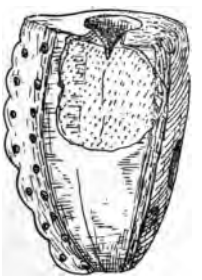


FIG. 183.
Keel-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 183 taken from a mound near New London, by Mr. James Hutchinson in 1889, is a remarkable pipe of white limestone, much weathered, 2½" high, 1¾" across, and with a cone-shaped bowl-hole half-an-inch in diameter, with stem-hole a trifle smaller, and a pronounced perpendicular keel in front of the bowl, ornamented with scallops and dots.

FIG. 184.
Keel-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 184, plowed up in Green Lake county, in the year 1866, is of dark compact sandstone, 2½" high, with a conical bowl-cavity ¾ of an inch in diameter, and stem-hole nearly as large, each evidently made by the use of the stone drill. Its bowl is ornamented with a deep encircling groove near its top, and an artistically scalloped keel on its front. The wing-shaped projection appears to be but an improvement on the older examples of this type.

FIG. 185.
Keel-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 185, plowed up by Mr. John Peters, near Oshkosh, Winnebago county in 1875, is of bluish limestone, with an unornamented keel running clear around under the bowl, and a perforation through its base, from which ornaments were probably suspended. It is 2½" high, 1¾"

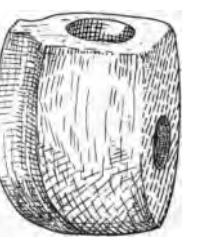


FIG. 186.
Keel-shaped Pipe.
Author's Coll.

wide, ¾ of an inch thick, with a cone-shaped bowl and stem-holes, and was doubtless drilled with stone implements.

Fig. 186, found by Mr. Joe Thompson in Pepin county, in the year 1875, is of compact drab sandstone, with a plain keel 2″ high, 1¾″ wide and an inch thick, having an irregular cone-shaped bowl-hole ¾ of an inch across, and evidently gouged out with a stone tool.

DOUBLE CONOIDAL PIPES.

In this remarkable type the bowl and stem-holes are cone-shaped, at right angles to each other, and meeting at their apices where the two cavities intersect, it being often difficult to determine which was intended for the stem-hole and which the bowl-cavity. This form of pipe is found from Arkansas on the west to the Atlantic ocean on the east, and from the Gulf States on the south to the Canadian border on the north and reaching into lower Canada. It is made of clay, limestone, pottery, and sandstone, the material being as varied as that of any other known type. Those of pottery are often tempered with shell or other suitable material, to prevent cracking in firing.

As to the age of double conoidal pipes, Mr. McGuire states that: "It must further be admitted that in the whole number of pipes of this type in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, there is not a single specimen which has upon it, so far as the writer could observe, a mark indicative of the use of other than the stone tool of the primitive Indian, though many of this type are of quite elaborate design" (p. 528).

In the same paper Mr. McGuire illustrates a double conoidal pipe of pottery, from Southern Missouri, containing six crosses of Greek type, surrounding the bowl. Although as a rule archeologists agree as to the pre-Columbian occurrence of the cross, "several crosses together raise a strong suspicion of white man's influence." This pipe may have been made after the early advent of the Spanish, and yet be very old. Of the examples of this type found in Wisconsin, none contain the least evidence of European influence, either in shape, ornamentation or workmanship, and it is fair to assume that this is one of the oldest pipe forms.

FIG. 187.
Double Conoidal Pipe.
Mil. Pub. Museum Coll.

Fig. 187, from Dodge county, is of grey sandstone, about 2½″ in exterior diameter, stem and bowl-cavities each being cone-shaped, 1½″ in diameter at the surface, and at right angles to each other, intersecting at the apices of the inverted cones, where the opening between the bowl and stem is less than ¼ of an inch wide. This specimen shows no evidence of any tool, but a pecking instrument, having been used in its manufacture, and it was evidently either pecked or hammered into shape, no effort being made to smooth the surface. A similar specimen from McNairy county, Tennessee, and another from Ohio are illustrated by Mr. McGuire (p. 528-529).

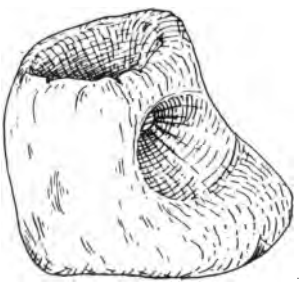


FIG. 188.
Double Conoidal Pipe.
H. P. Hamilton's Coll.

Fig. 188, from Manitowoc county, is of reddish sandstone, 2¾″ high, nearly 3″ wide, and 2″ thick, bowl-hole 1½″ across at its mouth, stem-hole an inch in diameter at its outside. Both are cone-shaped, gouged out, and exhibit no evidence of metal tools having been used in their manufacture.

Fig. 189, a very attractive example, from Brown county, is of dark sandstone, nearly 4″ long, 2½″ high, 3″ wide and oval in shape with a flat base. Its stem and bowl-cavities are each fully an inch in diameter at the surface, and are placed at right angles to each other. This pipe was evidently pecked into shape, both bowl and stem-holes being made by the same

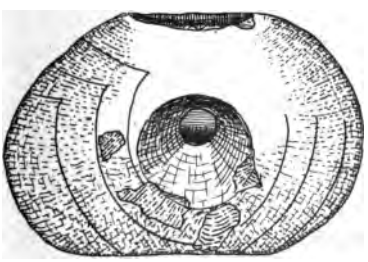


FIG. 189.
Double Conoidal Pipe.
J. P. Schumacher's Coll.

process. Three equi-distant, parallel, incised lines, the significance of which is difficult to ascertain, pass around the center of the bowl, dropping down at a graceful angle to pass the stem-cavity.

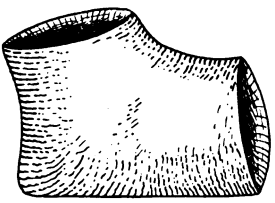


FIG. 190.
Double Conoidal Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 190, from a mound in Outagamie county, is of hard, flinty limestone, ¾" high, an inch long, stem and bowl-cavities each being cone-shaped, exceeding half an inch in diameter at the surface, with a like depth, and at nearly right angles to each other, and intersecting at the apices of the inverted cones, where the opening between the bowl and stem is less than an eighth of an inch in diameter. This specimen shows no work on either the interior or exterior, except such as was obtained by the pecking process, and with no attempt at smoothing the exterior by grinding. An example in E. C. Perkins' collection, a duplicate of the last described, is of catlinite. One of the same shape and size from White Cloud, Mich., is in Mr. H. F. Hamilton's collection. A large pot-shaped double conoidal pipe, taken from a mound in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, is in the author's cabinet.

Double conoidal pipes rectangular in shape, from Louisiana, Missouri, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively, are illustrated and described by McGuire (p. 530–533).

PEBBLE PIPES.

A large number of the rudest pipe forms imaginable have been found in Wisconsin, some of which show no work by human hands, save the punching or drilling of a stem-hole through the wall of an eroded stone. They are most primitive in form, the drill holes were made with solid-pointed drills, and in no case has anything been associated with them to indicate recent use. This however, is not conclusive, as Mr. J. D. McGuire (p. 27) refers to a specimen which was found in Haldeman's shell-heap, near Bainbridge, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, associated with two trade pipes of English make, as indicating that this type of pipe was in use until quite recently.

Fig. 191, from Holy Hill, Washington county, is made of a limestone concretion, 1½" high, and shows no work except that the stem-hole had been punched out from the inside of the bowl, and slightly rounded. A similar example in the author's collection, was found in the same locality.

FIG. 191.
Rough Pebble Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 192, from township of Polaski, Iron county, is made of a limestone concretion, or more properly a badly weathered geode, 1¼" high, and shows no work except of a drilled stem-hole slightly conical in shape.

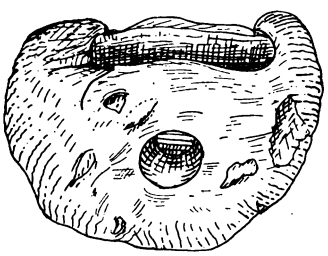


FIG. 192.
Rough Pebble Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 193, from the bank of Lake Koshkonong, Jefferson county, of a rough, flinty rock, 2½" high, shows no work except that the stem-hole was made with a stone drill, and a few projecting corners chipped off. An example of about the same size and fully as rude, made of a jasper concretion, (now in the author's collection,) was found in Rock county. Similar pipes from the states of Maryland, Florida and Michigan are in the author's cabinet. The specimen from Maryland has a natural cavity, serving the purpose of a bowl, and extending clear through the stone, the lower part of which, when found, was filled with burnt clay, which crumbled when disturbed.

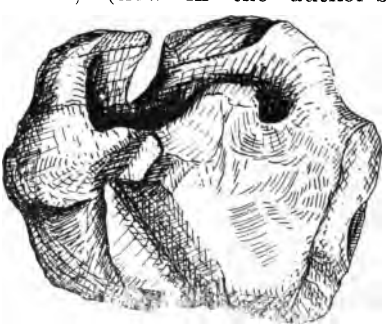


FIG. 193.
Rough Pebble Pipe.
Author's Coll.

A number of Wisconsin specimens have finely finished bowl and stem-holes, with a rough, natural, unworked exterior. These are not unfinished pipes, but are made from pebbles the shape of which happened to suit the fancy of the savage smoker.

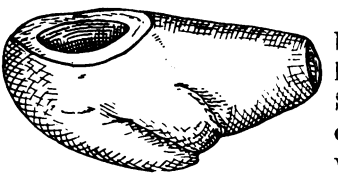


FIG. 194.
Rough Pebble Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 194, from the bank of the Milwaukee river, Silver Springs, Milwaukee county, is a smooth water-washed sandstone pebble, 3″ long, with a gouged-out bowl and stem-hole.

FIG. 195.
Pebble Pipe.
Milwaukee Pub.
Museum Coll.

Fig. 195, of a white, chalky rock, 2″ high with conical bowl and stem-hole, shows no work on its exterior except the grinding down of the top of the bowl. This pipe belonged to the Perkins collection, and is marked "Wisconsin." Illustrations in the author's sketch book show pipes of this type from the counties of Outagamie, Rock, Green Lake, Dane, Door, Shawano, Marquette, Menomonee, Jefferson, Calumet, Sauk and Winnebago.

TUBE PIPES.

The straight stone tube is considered by our best authorities to be the most primitive form of pipe. It is the only type of aboriginal pipe that is distributed over our entire continent. The skill of the savage in drilling these objects, without the use of metal tools, excites wonder and admiration. They vary in length from 1″ to 18″, and are either circular, elliptical, or square in section. Some have a straight hole of uniform diameter. In the greater number it is enlarged at one or both ends, by a process of scraping or gouging. Dr. Wilson, in referring to the drilling of tubes, considers it: "A fine art, because of the dexterity required to drill accurately and continuously a large hole through so small a cylinder for such a distance without break or change of direction" (Smithsonian Rep. 1896, p. 446).

Much has been written as to the probable use of these tubes by the aborigines, and the weight of evidence seems to warrant

the conclusion that most of them were used as pipes, and others as medicine tubes. Very short, elliptical tubes were probably worn as beads, and another form, with a bore of uniform diameter may have been used in sizing and finishing arrow-shafts.

Many tubes were doubtless used with the addition of a mouth-piece. "The California Indians drilled their tubes from both ends and enlarged the hole from one end by scraping, the mouth-piece being made of a bird bone stuck on with asphaltum (Schumacher, p. 268).

Mr. Gerhard Fowke in reviewing the history of the tube, wrote: "Schoolcraft observed that the Dakota Indians used a horn tube in bleeding, one end was set over the cut, and the other vigorously sucked." Powers says the Klamath Indians used tubes for smoking, while Mr. H. H. Bancroft reported that the Acaxees of Mexico employ "blowing through a hollow tube" for the cure of disease, and also that the Indians of Southern California inhale the smoke of certain herbs through a tube to produce intoxication. According to C. C. Jones, the Florida and Virginia Indians used reeds in treating diseases by sucking or blowing through them, and also in cauterizing. He observes that the Indians of Lower California employed similar processes, using stone tubes instead of reeds. Hoffman illustrates the removal of disease through the agency of a tube of bone by a JES'SAKID, or Ojibwa medicine man. Reed calls attention to the fact that the old Spanish writers described "a forked wooden tube, the prongs being inserted in the nostrils, while the other end was held over smoldering herbs," and suggests that the Indians may have used stone tubes in the same way (13th Eth. R., p. 127).

CONOIDAL TUBE PIPES.

The form of tube pipe herein first submitted for the student's consideration is one complete within itself, conoidal in its longest diameter, having usually a large bowl gradually decreasing in size towards the stem-hole, and making the addition of a mouth-piece unnecessary.

Fig. 196. This fine specimen was found by Mr. William Jay Howard, near Stiles, Oconto county, in 1862, and has been in

the collection of Mrs. E. House for 40 years. It is 5½" long, of drab steatite, polished by use and ornamented by sev-

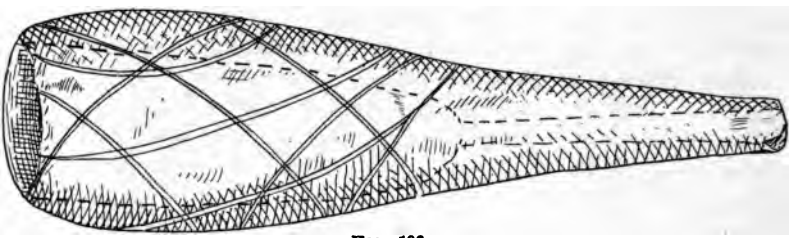


FIG. 196.
Conoidal Tube Pipe, Mrs. E. House's Coll.

eral deep cut lines passing over the bowl and crossing each other at right angles. The bowl cavity is cone-shaped and enlarged by the gouging process.

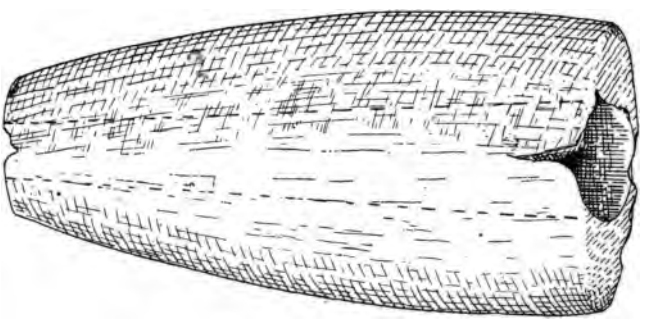


FIG. 197.
Conoidal Tube Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 197, found in Mr. Harry Campbell's garden, Omro, Winnebago county, is of dark, slaty rock, elliptical in section, 4½" long, 2" wide at one end and tapering to an inch at the other. This pipe seems to have been shaped with the use of a stone hammer. Its surface shows much wear. The cone-shaped cavity is an inch in diameter at one end, and less than half an inch at the other. The bore shows no rotary drill marks, but is very irregular in shape, having been gouged out with a narrow tool, apparently of stone, working from each end and resulting in the cavity being the largest at about the middle of the tube.

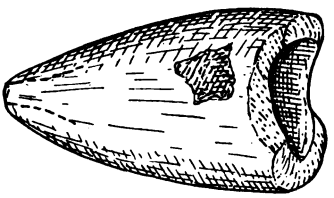


FIG. 198.
Conoidal Tube Pipe.
Author's Coll.

Fig. 198, from Buffalo county, is of fine grained sandstone, circular in section, about 1½" long, an inch in diameter at the large end, and tapering to almost a point. Here the cavity or stem-hole is but an eighth of an inch across. The exterior is rough, having been pecked into shape. The bowl cavity was probably drilled its entire length by means of a solid drill point, the larger end being subsequently enlarged by means of scraping or gouging with a narrow tool, apparently of stone.

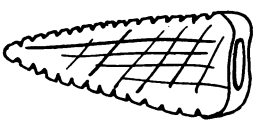


FIG. 199.
Conoidal Tube Pipe.
J. P. Schumacher's Coll.

Fig. 199, from Brown county, is of drab steatite, 2½" long, square in form, and ornamented on all edges by slight indentations, after the style of treatment of the Pueblo tube. Its sides are incised with parallel lines crossing each other. Its appearance indicates long use, and great age.

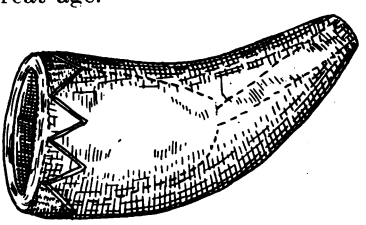


FIG. 200.
Conoidal Tube Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 200, from Marquette county, found by Mr. Ben Chapman of Moundville, on the Royce Farm village site, near Packwaukee, in 1890, is of drab steatite, 2" long and trumpet-shaped. Tubes of this type are of extremely rare occurrence, and appear to be a step, in the evolution of the tube, in the direction of the rectangular pipe.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XII.

A., in the author's collection, is almost on exact duplicate of Fig. 197, with which it was found. These can well be regarded as two of the most rare and interesting tubes, both as to shape and age, as yet found in Wisconsin. A duplicate of this specimen is in the Logan collection, Beloit college, collected by the late F. S. Perkins, in Wisconsin.

B., in the author's collection, from Washington county, is of steatite, 2¾" long, pecked out, worn by use almost to a

polish, one end tapering to a point and having a cone-shaped bowl cavity, with a very small opening at the stem.

C., in the author's collection, was taken from a mound in Brown county, upon which was growing a pine tree three feet in diameter, the pipe being found directly under the base of the tree. This unusual form of tube, which much resembles the modern cigar-holder, is of red catlinite, with a rough, unpolished surface, square in shape, tapering to a mouthpiece, with a ridge or keel-shaped projection extending from the large end part way down the tube. This specimen is 2½" long, with a cone-shaped cavity half-an-inch in its largest diameter, and tapering to a minute opening at the smaller end. This example is one of many, indicating the early use of catlinite for pipe-making.

D., from Waukesha county, collected by Dr. I. A. Lapham, was destroyed in the Science Hall fire at Madison, Wis. This specimen, of which the material is not given, was cigar-shaped, with a flange about the bowl, and a keel-shaped projection on its side with six perforations.

E., from Rock county, in Mr. Horace McElroy's collection, is of granite, 4½" long, unfinished, the tube being simply pecked out in the rough, and the cavity, started from the larger end, and reaching but part way through the pipe. This is an interesting specimen as it illustrates the fact that many stone pipes were at first merely roughed out, then drilled, and lastly, the outside worked down to the desired degree, thus lessening the danger of breaking the specimen in drilling.

F., from Outagamie county, in Mr. F. M. Benedict's collection, is 4½" long, of brown sandstone, and has a cone-shaped cavity. It exhibits indications of great age.

Another interesting form of conoidal tube pipe has a bowl-cavity of such size at the smaller end as to require the addition of a stem of wood, bone, or possibly of stone. These mouth-pieces served the purpose of preventing the tobacco, or other material from entering into the smoker's mouth. It is claimed that this type of tube pipe was sometimes used without the addition of a mouth-piece, and with the insertion, into the stem end, of a ball of clay or stone, perforated to permit escape of the smoke, but this manner of using the tube must have been out of the ordinary.

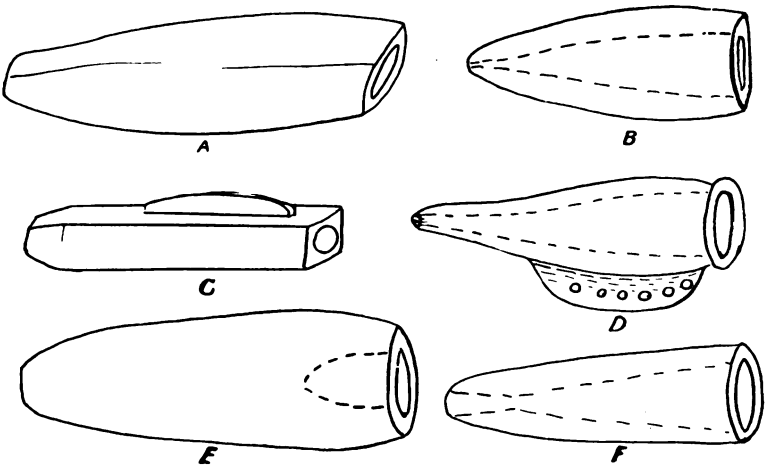


PLATE XII.
Conodial Tube Pipes.

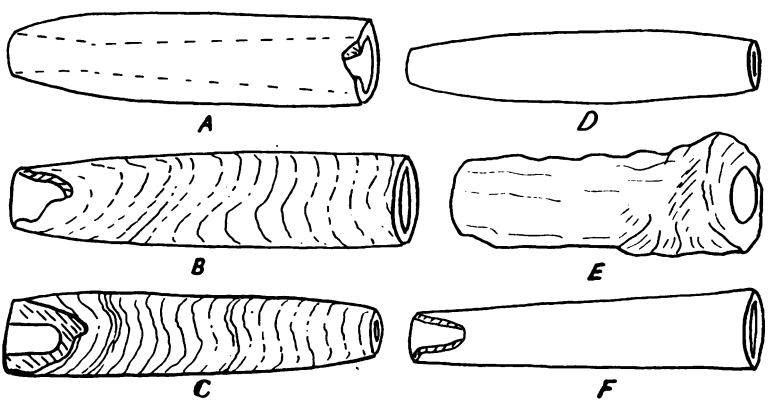


PLATE XIII.
Conodial Tube Pipes.

FIG. 201.
Conoidal Tube Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 201, found by A. Hudson, at Gibson, in Manitowoc county, is of dark red catlinite, 5″ long, 1½″ in its greatest diameter, the sides somewhat flattened, and tapering to half an inch in thickness at the stem end. The interior cavity is cone-shaped, but very irregular, having been enlarged by the gouging process. The bowl end is ornamented by deep notches, while upon each of the flattened sides of the tube has been cut the image of a bird. This specimen shows much wear, but no evidence of the use of metal tools in its manufacture.

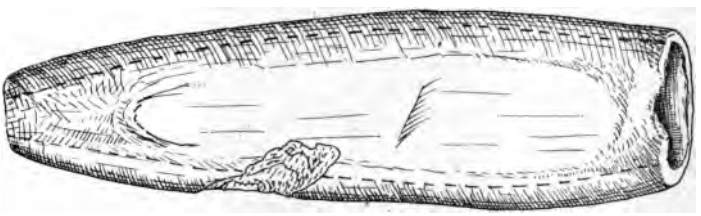


FIG .202.
Conoidal Tube Pipe, Author's Coll.

Fig. 202, from Sheboygan county, found by Herman Kruske, at Adell, collected by Mr. W. H. Elkey, is of red catlinite, 5½″ long, 1½″ at its greatest diameter, the exterior circular, with somewhat flattened sides about the middle. The cavity of this pipe is about an inch in diameter at the mouth of the bowl, half an inch at the stem opening, and was drilled its entire length by means of a solid drill; the bowl and stem end being subsequently enlarged by scraping and gouging. This specimen shows no marks of metal tools. The Logan collection, contains a tube found at Wayne, Washington county, 3½″ long, of unpolished catlinite, ornamented around the bowl end by deeply cut cross lines.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIII.

A., a fine example in the author's collection from Sheboygan county, is of catlinite, 5″ long, 1½″ in its greatest diameter, the bowl-cavity made with a rotary drill, the ends enlarged, the mouth of the cavity ⅞ of an inch across, and the stem-hole about half as wide at the surface. This tube is well

rounded, unpolished, shows hammer marks in profusion, but none made by metal tools.

B., in the author's collection, from Washington county, is of Huronian slate, circular in section, 6″ long, 1¼″ in its largest diameter and tapering to ⅞ of an inch at the smaller end. The interior cavity made with tubular drill, started from each end, (as is the case with most tubes), the marks of the drill being quite apparent. Its bowl-cavity is an inch in diameter at the large end, and ⅝″ at the smaller one, the walls of the pipe hardly exceeding an eighth of an inch in thickness. This latter would appear to show wonderful skill in the drilling, but the tube was probably of greater diameter when drilled, and was afterwards worked down to the present thinness. This pipe contains no perceptible metal tool marks, and was doubtless used with the addition of a mouth-piece.

In Mr. H. P. Hamilton's collection is a broken example, of black slate, from Winnebago county, much resembling the last described.

C., in the author's collection, from Washington county, is of banded Huronian slate, 5″ long, 1¼″ in its greatest diameter, tapering to ¾ of an inch at its smaller end; interior cavity, ⅝″ at the stem end, and made with rotary drill.

D., in Mr. R. Hamel's collection, from Green Lake county, is circular in section, 5¼″ long, 1⅛″ in diameter at the middle tapering slightly towards each end. This specimen is made of granite, with the stem-hole about half-an-inch in diameter throughout its entire length.

E., in the author's collection, from Waukesha county, is of hematite, rudely pecked into shape. This pipe is circular in form, 3″ long, 1½″ in diameter at the bowl end, and an inch across at the stem end. The bowl-cavity averages about half an inch in diameter, one end having been enlarged by the gouging process.

F., in the author's collection, from Jefferson county, is of grey steatite, 5″ long, an inch in diameter at the larger end, and gradually tapering to ⅝ of an inch at the opposite end. The bowl-cavity is ¾ of an inch across at the surface, ½ of an inch at the stem-hole, and drilled from each end. Where the cone-shaped drill-holes intersect, the cavity is about an eighth of an inch in diameter.

usual characteristics of this type of tube. A fine example is in C. T. Olen's collection at Oshkosh.

D., is in the Wisconsin Historical Society's collection.

PECULIAR TUBES.

In the author's collection of tubes, found outside the borders of the state of Wisconsin, are a few deserving of special mention.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XV.

A., from Van Buren county, Michigan, is of talcose slate, 6" long, 1¾" in its greatest diameter, the bowl square in form with rounded corners for 2½ inches, then suddenly becoming cylindrical and tapering to almost a point. Its bore is cone-shaped 1¼" across at the large end and ⅛ of an inch at the stem-hole. The interior cavity was made with a rotary drill, the bowl opening enlarged by gouging and scraping.

B., from Rainy Lake country, Minnesota, is of red sandstone, with a rough exterior, 4" long, and 1 1/3" in its greatest diameter. This specimen is peculiar in having a deep groove encircling it near the large end, with a short, horizontal notch on each side extending from the circular groove to the large end of the tube. Its cavity is half-an-inch in diameter at one end, and slightly tapering towards the other. The exterior shows hammer marks, and has an appearance of great age.

C., a very interesting specimen from Scott county, Iowa, is of compact sandstone 3½" long, 1½" in its greatest diameter, with a cone-shaped interior cavities made with a stone drill. Its peculiar shape might indicate a step in the evolution of the straight tube toward the rectangular pipe.

D., from North Carolina, is of steatite, 3½" long, 2½" square, at the large end, with a cone-shaped bowl cavity, 1½" in its greatest diameter, and capable of holding a handful of tobacco.

E., from South Dakota, is of a water-washed granite pebble, 3" long, with well worn interior cavity half-an-inch in diameter, and straight through its center. This specimen shows great skill in drilling, as the walls in places are scarcely ⅛ of an inch in thickness, the exterior not having been worked in the least.

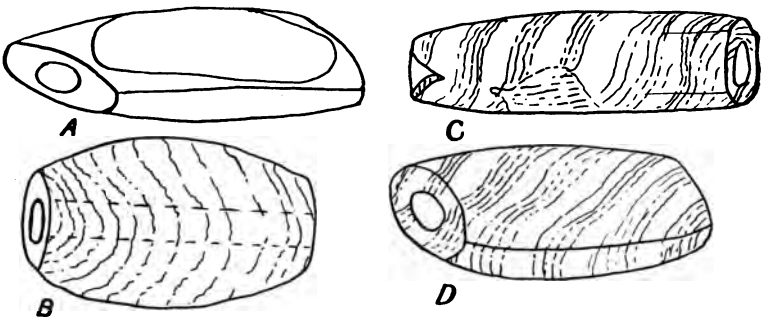


PLATE XIV.
Arrow-shaft Finishers.

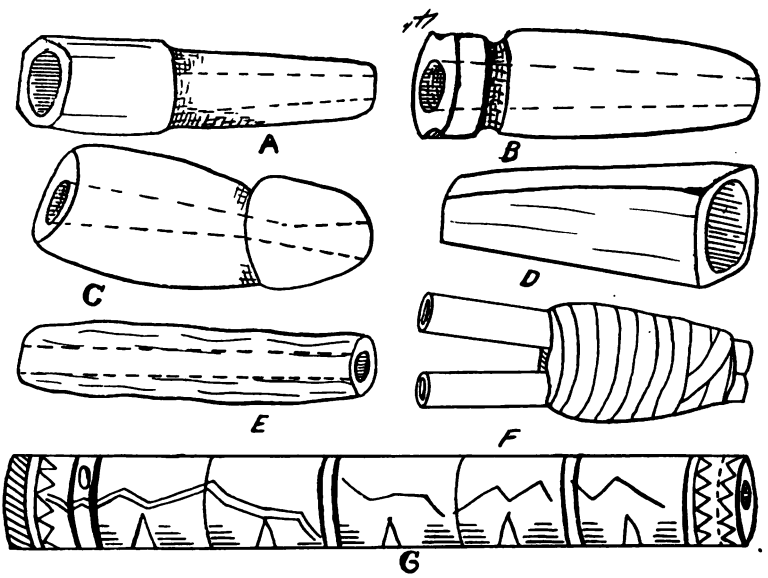


PLATE XV.
Peculiar Tube Pipes.

F., snuffing tubes from ruins at head of the Segovia River, Nicaragua, 3″ long, composed of two hollow bones, probably from the wings of a bird, bound together, when found, by a black gum and wound with some sort of a fibre. These forked tubes were probably used for snuffing the fumes of some narcotic. One, in a solid piece with two branches, found at Tiahuanaco, Bolivia, now in the University of Philadelphia, is illustrated by Mr. J. D. McGuire (p. 365).

In the use of this instrument, Oviedo *(Historia de las Indias Occidentales,* Salamanca 1535) says: "These forked sticks are inserted into the nostrils and the other end applied to the burning leaves of the herb."

Mr. Jos. Fume, in his paper "A Paper of Tobacco," printed in London in 1839, describes the use of these instruments.

G., is of bamboo, collected in New Caledonia, South Seas. This tube is 28″ long, 2″ in diameter, and highly ornamented with marks and figures burned in. The bowl-hole is at one end and the stem-hole on the side near the opposite end. In smoking this pipe, a wad of green grass is placed in the tube to prevent the escape of the tobacco into the smoker's mouth; the tobacco is next worked in through the small bowl opening, fire applied, and the tube drawn full of smoke. A finger is placed over the stem-hole as it is passed from one to the other of the natives, each filling his lungs with one long inhalation from the tube. A second bamboo specimen in the author's collection from New Guinea is 24½″ long and much more highly ornamented.

The Cliff Dwellers made and used pipes long before the Discovery. As to their present use, James Stevenson writes: "The hollow tube pipes are not in use at the present time, (in the Pueblos) but are frequently found around the ruins in the possession of the Indians" (2nd. Rept. Bu. of Ethno., p. 378).

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVI.

This plate represents pipes of different shapes, found in the ruins of the Pueblo Taos, near St. Johns, Arizona, destroyed by the Spaniards about 250 years ago.

A. Steatite, 2½″ long, to be used with a mouth-piece. B. Dark pottery, finely etched, 3″ long. C. Yellow pottery, 2″

long. D. Black pottery, 9″ long, highly ornamented, having received an enameling which seems to have been polished, after firing, by rubbing. The bowl opening is ¾ of an inch in diameter. The stem is one-third as large. E. Dark lava rock, 2″ long, with the bowl-cavity half-an-inch in diameter throughout its length. F. Black glazed pottery, 8½″ long, ornamented by numerous indentations. G. Yellow sandstone, 4″ long and 2″ in its greatest diameter. Bowl-cavity cone-shaped, 1½″ wide at mouth, and half-an-inch at stem end. H. Yellow pottery, conical in shape, 2″ long. I. Black pottery, glazed, 3″ long, same shape and ornamentation as Fig. E.

CALIFORNIA TUBE PIPES.

Much like the Pueblo pipes are the well-known tubes of California. Mr. Otis Mason states that: "The stone stem pipes (of California tube form) are taken from the old graves and this kind are no longer in use" (Smithsonian Rep., 1885, pt. I, p. 219).

Mr. Paul Schumacher writes that the Klamath Indians of California still use a tube pipe of steatite, and that it has amused him "to see them bending back their heads to bring the pipe in a vertical position, so as not to *lose* any tobacco" (Wheeler's Survey, vol. VII, p. 133, quoted by Thruston, p. 194).

The oldest California tube pipes were doubtless made of steatite, talcose slate, limestone or serpentine, used with the addition of a mouthpiece fastened to the bowl by means of asphaltum. Later forms have a short stone bowl with an attached wooden stem of considerable length. Some very old appearing pipes of wood have been found, which are not usually credited with great age.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVII.

1st. Of serpentine, 7″ long. 2nd. Of limestone, with mouth-piece of bone cemented to the bowl with asphaltum. 3rd. Of steatite, pipe bowl with a shallow cavity attached to a stem of wood, making a total length of 6.″ 4th. Of steatite, tube

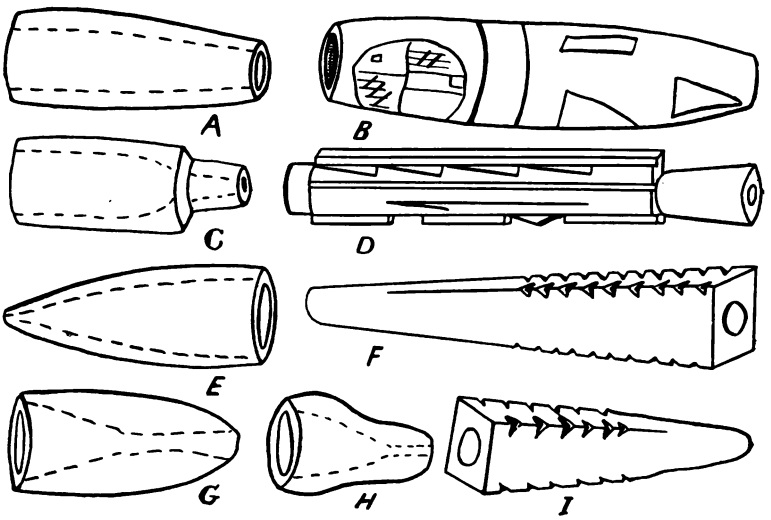


PLATE XVI.
Cliff Dwellers Tube Pipes.

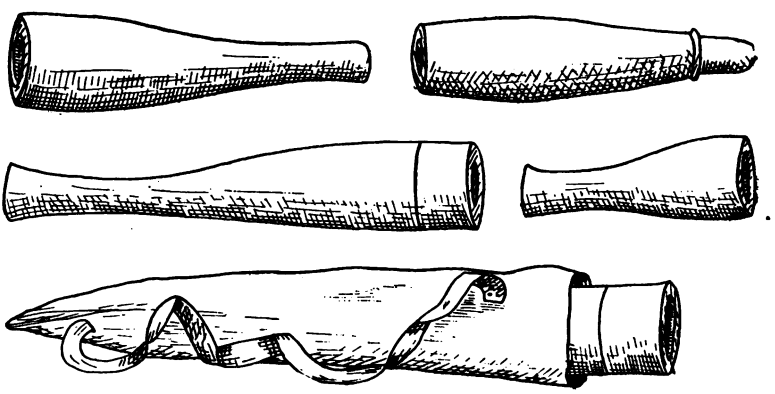
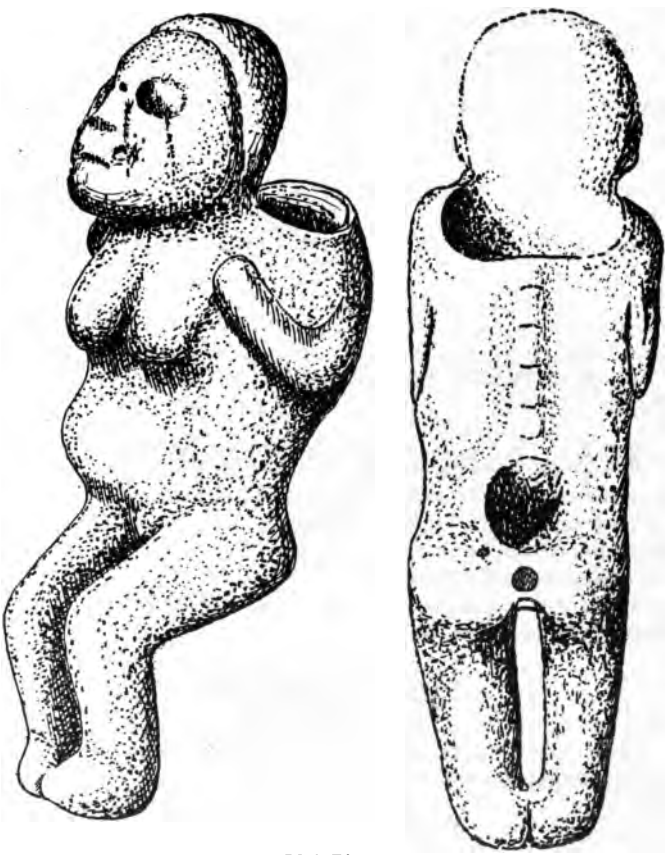


PLATE XVII.
California Tube Pipes.

5″ long, with conical bowl cavity. 5th. An example with a stone bowl and wooden stem, and with old leather case for carrying.

NOTE: Since the writing of this paper the collection of Mr. J. G. Pickett has, through the munificence of Mrs. Leander Choate, passed into the possession of the Oshkosh Public Library. Thus another fine cabinet has been saved to Wisconsin students.



Idol Pipe.
(Full size.)
J. P. Schumacher's Coll.
Recently found near Sturgeon Bay, Door county.
It is of dark serpentine, finely polished and is a rare specimen. Reported to the author after this paper was in print.

Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Organized June 12, 1899. Incorporated March 23, 1903.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR THE PUBLIC

Awakening an interest in the historical and educational importance of Wisconsin antiquities.

Securing the preservation of Wisconsin mounds. Protecting others from vandalism.

Conducting surveys and researches in all parts of the state.

Establishing a bureau of record where manuscripts, notes, photographs, sketches, diagrams, maps and other matter relating to the early aboriginal occupation of the state is preserved.

Encouraging the establishment of collections of local aboriginal artifacts in the educational institutions of the state.

Providing for the free distribution of its publications to these institutions.

Establishing a travelling library of archaeological and historical literature.

Holding public meetings and lectures.

Discouraging the manufacture and sale of fraudulent antiquities.

Advocating the establishment of a chair of American archeology at Wisconsin University, and courses in archeology at other state colleges.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR ITS MEMBERS

Gives admission to its sessions, lectures and exhibitions.

Permits participation in its field meetings.

Gives instructions in field work.

Issues the Wisconsin Archeologist.

Circulates other literature among those actively interested.

Encourages intelligent collecting.

WHAT IT NEEDS

Additional members in all parts of the state.

Funds and increased subscriptions to carry on its work.

Active and intelligent workers everywhere.

PUBLICATIONS

Four volumes of the Wisconsin Archeologist have been issued. Volume 1 is out of print. The others may be purchased of the Secretary, CHARLES E. BROWN. Price $1.00 per volume. Sample or single numbers 25 cents each.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

And Transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Volume 5, Number 1

October, 1905

ILLUSTRATED

Issued by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator

Published by Authority of Law

MADISON, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1905

Wisconsin Archeological Society

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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O. L. Hollister H. A. Crosby

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SESSIONS

These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee, on the third Monday of each month, at 8 P. M.

During the months of July to October no meetings will be held. The Executive Board meets each month.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Life Members, $25.00. Members, $1.00 per Annum.

All communications in regard to the Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to C. E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, Office, 1214 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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GEO. A. WEST.
President of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 5. MILWAUKEE, WIS., OCTOBER, 1905. No. 1.

THE HISTORY AND WORK OF THE LANDMARKS COMMITTEE IN WISCONSIN.

JULIA A. LAPHAM.
Chairman, Landmarks Committee, W. F. W. C.

The organization of a Landmarks club by the women of Wisconsin, was first suggested by Mrs. Fannie K. Earl of Lake Mills. Mrs. Earl was chairman of the programme committee of the 2nd District Convention held at that city in October, 1903. The programme included a paper on "Landmarks and Landmark Clubs" by Mrs. Chas. E. Buell of the Woman's Club of Madison. This paper was followed by a discussion led by Mrs. Earl, who said in part: "The study of local landmarks should find a place in the geographical and historical research of our schools. If each community would gather up the items of importance relating to its own early development and preserve historic monuments of its own vicinity, there would be an accumulation of vast importance to the future historian."

Mrs. J. H. Rogers, vice president of the district, appointed a committee to draw up a petition to the state federation of women's clubs, asking that body to take some action at the convention soon to be held at Appleton.

The minutes of that convention show that a Landmarks Club was the subject of an address by Mrs. Buell and that the petition of the 2nd district committee was presented by its chairman, Mrs. Earl. Mrs. A. C. Neville presented a resolution which was seconded, and, after some discussion, adopted, empowering the Board to appoint a Landmarks Committee.

In a recent letter, Mrs. Earl expressed her pleasure that interest in the work is growing and the hope "that it may in time assume sufficient proportions to warrant the organization of a

Landmarks Club, similar to the one in California, as, I think if much is done both men and money will be necessary."

"My interest in the preservation of landmarks was awakened during a year spent in California, where the Landmarks Club has done much excellent work in the preservation and restoration of the old missions and it seemed to me that our own state ought to be more actively interested in preserving the records and monuments of her romantic past."

In her address, Mrs. Buell quoted freely from Chas. F. Lummis' magazine "Land of Sunshine," now "Out West," as to the necessity and importance of the work being done by the Landmarks Club of Southern California. That club numbers among its members both men and women and its incorporators include some of the best known business and literary men of that part of the country. "The only requisite for membership is the payment of the dues, $1.00 a year. No man or woman anywhere who cares a dollar's worth to keep the United States from being the only civilized country in the world which allows its ruins to disappear, is barred from membership."

The club is incorporated under the laws of the state, its object is "to preserve from decay and vandalism all historic monuments, relics and landmarks in that part of the country and to secure proper care for them."

Mrs. Buell also told of the work being done by the Daughters of the Republic in Texas. They have undertaken to purchase, improve and protect the historic old Alamo and its surroundings and to make it a Texas Hall of Fame and museum of the art, literature and relics of that state.

Mrs. Buell asks: "What is Wisconsin doing along these lines? and what responsibilities has she?" "The Indian mounds require our immediate attention. Nowhere on the surface of the earth are there so many effigies as here and no where else can we learn so much about them. In a general way the habitat of the mound builder was the entire Mississippi valley, but Wisconsin is, distinctively, the district of the effigy mounds.

American histories today contain accounts of the famous serpent mound in Adams county, Ohio and the wonderful "elephant" effigy near the mouth of the Wisconsin river. The former has the grounds about it laid out in a public park.

The latter, I am told, is exceedingly well cultivated by plow and scraper, its height making it somewhat inconvenient for utilitarian purposes."

The serpent mound was purchased with a fund raised by private subscription among the women of Massachusetts, transferred by them to the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, and later by the trustees to the people of Ohio, who now protect it by special legislative enactment.*

Mrs. Buell warned her hearers that at the present rate of destruction all Wisconsin effigies would soon be gone beyond recovery. She said in closing: "American children have already established for themselves the reputation of being destitute of veneration. By fostering in them a sentiment of appreciation of the works of antiquity and the beautiful in nature are we not accomplishing much besides the mere preservation of ancient art and abstract admiration? Are we not inspiring in the youth of our commonwealth an active, living patriotism with definite ideas of the sacredness of the service? Can we as people of Wisconsin, allow the rich heritage, historical and natural, which is ours, to go to destruction?"

As yet, no Landmarks Club has been organized in the state, but, in accordance with the resolution adopted a Landmarks Committee was appointed by the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, consisting of Mrs. A. C. Flanders, chairman, and Mdmes. Buell, Peck and Suffel and Miss Lapham. The first circular prepared by this committee explained the proposed work, called attention to the importance of local historical work and urged every club to incorporate a Landmarks Day in its Year Book. The importance of taking some action to preserve the rapidly disappearing Indian mounds was mentioned and it was urged that the children of the state should be interested in this work.

On the death of the chairman, Mrs. Flanders, the writer was appointed to fill the vacancy and Mrs. W. F. Allen of Madison to fill the vacancy in the committee for the balance of the term. Owing to the efficiency of Mrs. Flanders in planning for the committee the work was scarcely interrupted by the sad event.

At the convention held at Marinette October 1904, the annual

*Harlan I. Smith. "Great American Pyramid." Harper's Magazine, Vol. CIV, No. 260.

report of the chairman was read and accepted. Mr. H. E. Legler read a paper on the importance of the work undertaken which proved so interesting that it has been included in the programme for the Landmarks Day of one or more clubs in the state.

The Board of Directors elected at the Marinette convention, appointed a new committe; Miss Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc, chairman, Mrs. Chas. E. Buell, Madison, Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Portage, Mrs. H. L. Burhans, Superior and Mrs. Geo. L. Collie, Beloit. Mrs. W. F. Allen, Madison, was appointed to act as proxy for Mrs. Burhans.

This committee sent circular letters to each of the federated clubs in Wisconsin asking what had been done in response to former letters and suggesting work for the future. Replies received show a growing interest in the work.

The attention of the authorities at the state university was called by the committee to the fact that two fine effigies on the campus were being destroyed and a promise was received that they should be restored, properly marked and protected.

On being informed that a party of curio hunters intended opening the mounds at Aztalan the owners were notified and asked to prevent further destruction. They were also told that the Wisconsin Archeological Society on application would furnish directions for excavating the mounds without destroying them. Appreciative replies were received and the promise that all possible precautions would be taken.

Many letters of inquiry have been received, as to the best means of marking and preserving mounds, intaglios and Indian trails. The committee has reason to hope that something, in this line will be accomplished another year.

A number of clubs have held one or more Landmarks meetings and others will do so during the next year.

Copies of the following papers have been received by the committee:

From the Monday Club, Ashland—"The Genesis of Wisconsin." Mrs. Augusta Kennedy.

From the City Federation, Richland Center—"Early Days Recalled." Ada L. James.

From the Woman's Club, Madison—"Landmarks and Landmark Clubs." Mrs. Chas. E. Buell.

Plate 1.

Courtesy of F. M. Caldwell.

BURIAL MOUND.
(Cannon Grove Group.)
East shore of Buffalo Lake, Marquette County.

From the La Crosse Woman's Club—"Antiquities of Trempealeau and Vicinity." Mrs. Frank H. Pope.

From the Golden Gossip Club, Portage—"Landmarks and Landmark Clubs." The late Mrs. A. C. Flanders.

"Life at Fort Winnebago." Mrs. J. H. Rogers.

"Yellow Thunder, Last Chief of the Winnebagoes." Mrs. A. C. Flanders.

Several papers were prepared for this club by the late Mr. A. J. Turner and are now in the Public Library for general use.

"Pauquettes Eventful Career." Mr. A. J. Turner.

"Landmarks and Monuments." Mr. W. G. Clough.

These papers were read when the Golden Gossip Club placed a tablet where the remains of Pierre Paquette were found.

From the Fortnightly Club, Oconomowoc—"Prehistoric Races in Wisconsin." Mr. P. V. Lawson.

"Early Days in Oconomowoc." Mrs. W. O. Roberts.

"Pioneer Life." Miss Mary Newnham.

"Survey of Milwaukee and Rock River Canal." Miss Mary J. Lapham.

"Early Protestant Missionaries." Miss Julia A. Lapham.

From the Woman's Club, Lodi—"Landmarks." Mrs. W. Axon.

"Local Landmarks." Mrs. W. G. Bissell.

Papers on Indian mounds in various parts of the state have been prepared which will make a valuable addition to this list.

The Golden Gossip Club of Portage has for two years given prizes in the schools for the best historical sketch, the best biographical sketch of some early settler and the best story with a local historical background. The children have become much interested in the work, have interviewed pioneers, consulted old letters and documents and secured some unpublished material.

Mrs. T. W. Haight will prepare a paper on "Early Days and Landmarks in and about Mukwonago," and Mrs. W. F. Whitney one on "Prairieville Academy" for the Beacon Lights Club, Waukesha. Of these copies will be sent to the Landmarks Committee.

The Tourist Club, Superior, arranged two Landmark Days, on one, the subject was the "Preservation of Historic Places and Data," on the other "Local Legends and Historic Facts."

At Kaukauna, Mrs. H. B. Tanner read a paper before the

Woman's Club on Landmarks and afterwards called on the members for short talks on mounds, relics, early missions, pioneer life, the oldest settlements in the state, the name of the city, and other interesting topics. Mrs. Tanner was well fitted to lead in this work as she is an enthusiastic collector and student.

One of the objects of the Landmarks Committee is to create so strong a sentiment favoring the preservation of the prehistoric works in Wisconsin that systematic action will be taken either by the state or some association to preserve them.

That the value of the work undertaken by this committee is aappreciated is shown by letters received from far and near, and also by the interest and co-operation of the officers and members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, to whom the Committee is indebted for much valuable assistance.

THE RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CHARLES E. BROWN.
Curator, Wisconsin Archeological Society.

At the January session of the Executive Board, there was approved and ordered presented to the state legislature, a bill drawn by Vice-President Publius V. Lawson of Menasha, asking of the state an annual appropriation of the sum of $500.00 to defray the expense of publishing the society's archeological bulletins.

Early in the month of February, this bill was introduced in the state assembly by Assemblyman A. D. Eldridge of Winnebago county, read and referred to the Assembly Committee on State Affairs. On February 23, Vice-Presidents Lawson and Porter, Prof. A. R. Clifton and Curator Brown met at Madison to work for its passage, and on consultation among themselves and with various state officers. it was then deemed wise to introduce a substitute measure providing for the printing of the society's bulletins by the state. This substitute bill received the full approval of the committee. It afterward also made its appearance before and received the approval of the Joint Committee

on Claims, Prof. A. R. Clifton and Hon. G. W. Wolff appearing to explain its provisions. In the month of June this worthy measure received the almost unanimous approval of both houses of the state legislature, and on June 10 the signature of Governor Robert M. La Follette. The following is a copy of the bill.

No. 195, A.] [Published June 13, 1905.

CHAPTER 337.

AN ACT to amend section 341 of the statutes of 1898, relating to public printing, to provide for printing transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assemsembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 341 of the statutes of 1898 as amended by chapter 197, laws of 1901, as amended and corrected by chapter 447, laws of 1901, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: There shall be printed by the state printer bi-monthly in pamphlet form, fifteen hundred copies of the transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, on good quality book paper, uniform in style with the volumes heretofore published by said society, including necessary illustrations, not to exceed seventy-five pages for each copy.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved June 10, 1905.

The passage of this bill is notable, since it is the first archeological measure of the state government. Many archeological measures have been introduced during the past twenty years but few of them ever received more than the slightest attention. Its passage is due to the hearty support given the society by its members and friends in every section of the state, and to Harlan I. Smith, Dr. Frederick Starr, Clarence B. Moore, Warren K. Moorehead and other leading archeologists who advised and otherwise aided it.

The officers of the society are confident that this measure is only a beginning with the state government and that in the near future other bills may be introduced with a promise of success. Under its provisions the society's labors will be greatly facilitated and the results being thus brought before a greater number of Wisconsin citizens, will aid it in achieving the worthy ends which it seeks.

Funds. Directly following the annual meeting, held in March of the present year, it was decided, after mature consideration, to further the work of the society in Wisconsin by placing it on a more strictly scientific and business basis. During the several years past the president, treasurer and secretary, laboring under great disadvantages, had cheerfully borne, at a considerable personal sacrifice, the greater portion of the labor of organizing and extending its researches and influence. The secretary's evenings, holidays and leisure moments had been devoted to attending to its correspondence, to the preparation of bulletins and articles, the increasing of its membership, the sale and distribution of publications, the completion of records and files, the preparation of programs, the direction of surveys and researches, and similar important duties.

Experience had shown the futility of depending altogether on volunteer work for the accomplishment of the desired results. It was therefore decided to employ an officer to direct the work, Mr. Charles E. Brown, secretary and curator of the society since its inception, being selected for that office. For this purpose and that of pushing the work in all departments, funds were and are still being collected, full charge of this matter being undertaken by President West, he and the members of the executive board heading the subscription list with substantial donations. The response to his requests on the part of our members and citizens has already been most liberal and the society takes this earliest opportunity of acknowledging their kindness. In the near future it is hoped that a complete list of these generous friends and patrons may be published.

Membership. Because the necessity for securing and preserving all possible information relating to the prehistory of our state grows more pressing each year, the Wisconsin Archeological Society desires the co-operation of public spirited citizens, of educators, students and of competent assistants in every part of Wisconsin. In order to learn of and to interest such persons, it desires the assistance of its present members. Their activity will help the cause and such services will be greatly appreciated and appropriately remembered. In order to properly carry on its researches and other labors 1,500 members at least are required, and these with the help of those al-

Plate 2.

Courtesy of Rolland L. Porter.

CONICAL MOUND.

Preserved in Cutler Park, Waukesha.

ready interested and engaged, it hopes to secure by the spring of 1906.

For several years after its organization, in 1899, it was quite generally supposed that the society's membership was limited to persons engaged in the serious study of American archeology and to collectors of local antiquities. This idea has since been dispelled. To all who are interested or who may possess sufficient intelligence to recognize the present necessity for, and the educational, historical and other apparent values of its labors, there is extended a most cordial invitation to become a member or patron of the Wisconsin society.

The growth of the society during the past six months has been rapid. With a great amount of other work to be cared for, nearly 300 names have been inscribed on its membership roll.

Preservation of Evidences. Probably in no other state in the Union is there now such a great and growing interest in the permanent preservation of the mounds and associated evidences of early aboriginal occupation. For this there is directly responsible the movement inaugurated by the Wisconsin Archeological Society and since so actively encouraged by the Landmarks Committee of the federated woman's clubs of Wisconsin, and by other local organizations. The resent great increase in the membership of the Wisconsin society is an excellent indication of how rapidly this interest is gaining ground among the intelligent people of the state.

Of the mounds preserved in the past or through recent efforts, the following is a list:

1. On the State University grounds at Madison.
2. On the grounds of Beloit College, Beloit.
3. On the Carroll College grounds. Waukesha.
4. In Cutler Park, Waukesha.
5. In State Fair Park, West Allis.
6. In Mound Cemetery, Racine.
7. In Smith Park, Menasha.
8. In Myrick Park, La Crosse.
9. Along the Wisconsin Central Railway right-of-way at Buffalo lake.
10. In Hilgen Spring Park, Cedarburg.
11. Intaglio mound near Fort Atkinson.
12. On the Delevan Lake Assembly grounds.

In many parts of Wisconsin are a large number of other groups which deserve immediate attention and the opportunity to save these should not be lost. Members and friends of the society are therefore requested to be particularly watchful of such opportunities and to promptly report the full particulars to the society in order that they may by some means, be saved to posterity.

Such earthworks still exist within the confines or in the vicinity of nearly every village or city in the state and these should be acquired for educational purposes. This may be in some instances readily accomplished by the purchase or lease by the municipality, of the lands upon which they are situated, or through the thoughtfulness and public spirit of the owners, of local pioneer, historical or other societies, or educational institutions.

It is desired also that through the interest of their officers, students, alumni and patrons Ripon College, Lawrence University, Northwestern University, Sacred Heart College and other Wisconsin educational institutions may acquire possession of nearby properties upon which are located groups of aboriginal earthworks.

The state itself, so long neglectful of its opportunities, should also be soon asked to set aside in state parks in various sections, representative groups of such monuments.

Buffalo Lake. As a direct result of the recent trip of President West, the secretary and party to the Buffalo lake region, and at the request of the society, President H. C. Whitcomb of the Wisconsin Central Railway has issued orders guaranteeing the future protection by the company, its officers and employees, to the many fine and picturesque tumuli located along its right-of-way. President Whitcomb of whom Wisconsin has other reasons to be proud, has by this wise and far-sighted action deserved the lasting gratitude of the society and of many dwellers in, and visitors to this beautiful region.

Along the shore of the lake from Packwaukee northeastward to Montello, on either side of the track and wagon road for a distance of seven miles is an almost continuous line of burial mounds. Some of these are forty feet in diameter and nearly ten feet in height and are crowned with beautiful oak trees, shrubbery and tangled vines. Their scenic value is great. From their tops sweeping views of miles of wind-blown lake, of

cultivated lands and forests may be had. Of them President Albert Salisbury of the Whitewater Normal School says in a recent letter, "It is the most remarkable system of mounds in our state."

The destruction and mutilation in the past of many of the finest of these earthworks by vandals and curiosity seekers is greatly to be regretted. Some have been obliterated, others cut in two, others partly trenched and nearly all have been dug into from the top or otherwise mutilated. Probably not one of those attacked has been intelligently explored and a great amount of information of value to science and history has thus been utterly destroyed. The owners of the lands upon which some of these mounds are situated have been especially thoughtless in not preventing, and in some instances, in even participating in their wanton and needless destruction, and the present condition of many of them is a disgrace to the region. Only one or two of the farmers along the route have properly protected the mounds on their properties.

The preservation of those on the Wisconsin Central lands is looked upon as a mark of approval by a great railroad company of the society's efforts to rescue from destruction these memorials of a forgotten race. No handsome flower beds, fountains or other artistic devices built by the company in the future along this seven miles of beautiful shore road will prove as great an attraction to travelers as these prehistoric works.

Baraboo. As a result of recent efforts, the preservation of the celebrated man mound near Baraboo, platted in 1859 by Mr. W. H. Canfield, a pioneer archeologist and a charter member of this society, may soon be secured through the interest of the public spirited citizens of that city.

Prof. A. B. Stout, who is deserving of great credit for arousing an interest in this remarkable effigy, says of it in a recent report. "The public road cuts across the legs but the body is in perfect condition. The body is perhaps 2½ feet high and distinct in outline. The figure is about 215 feet in length, is decorated with a head dress, and is represented as walking west. The timber has been cut away but a thick growth of young trees and brush now covers it."

La Crosse. The desired restoration and inclosing of a once fine group of effigy and conical mounds located in Myrick Park,

has engaged the attention of the society, and of interested persons and the city officials have been repeatedly consulted and addressed through the local papers and otherwise. Mr. Ellis B. Usher is deserving of credit for keeping this matter before the public and officials. It is to be hoped that before long the park commissioners may take favorable action in this matter.

Fort Atkinson. To the ladies of Fort Atkinson Chapter, No. 460, D. A. R., there is due especial credit for the acquirement through a three years' lease of an intaglio mound located in an open field, about ½ mile west of the city, on the Sumner or River road, and back from the bank of Rock river. The form of this remarkable work is that of an effigy mound reversed, the shape of the animal which it was intended to represent, being dug out of the soil instead of built upon it. It is one of an interesting group of effigy and other mounds surveyed by Dr. I. A. Lapham in 1850. In its general character it is similar to several others which formerly existed at Milwaukee but which are now obliterated.

Muskego Lake. At the head of Bass bay, at Big Muskego lake, on property belonging to the Schlitz Brewing Company of Milwaukee, is still remaining one of a group of three burial mounds which through the activity and interest of Col. Jno. B. Zaun, an officer of the company and a member of the Wisconsin Society, is being protected and we trust may soon be inclosed and permanently preserved. It is almost the last of a number of fine mounds once located here and in addition to being an act of public spirit, its preservation would be a permanent advertisement to the company. This mound is located about 60 feet back from the lake bank and is now about 4 feet high and 45 feet in diameter.

Island Park. The matter of the permanent preservation of a mound located on Island Park (Garlic island) in Lake Winnebago, has been taken up with S. P. Radford of Oshkosh, one of the owners of this island summer resort. This mound is described by Mr. P. V. Lawson as built of stones, 30″ in height and 15 feet in diameter, and is overgrown with grass and shrubbery.

If surrounded by a fence, and appropriately marked, it would prove an attraction for years to come to summer resorters and visitors to the island.

ROLLAND L. PORTER.

Vice-President of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Plate 5.

Delevan. The attention of Delevan Lake Assembly has been called through Mr. P. O. Griste, a member, to the necessary inclosing of a mound located on the assembly grounds at Delevan lake.

It is between the dining hall and the shore and is now crossed by a path. Unless inclosed its obliteration will be only a matter of time. Mr. W. P. Clarke is credited for bringing this matter to the society's notice.

Beaver Dam. Through the recent purchase by the city, of Vita Spring Park, the well known medicinal spring, located there and possessing a wealth of Indian history and tradition, is preserved.

This spring of which a full history is given in the "History of Dodge County," was known to the Indians as the "healing spring" and was called by them the "much good water."

'Much-kaw, the great medicine chief of the Winnebagoes, continued to visit it as long as he lived. He died in 1860 at the great age, it is said, of over 120 years. He said that his tribe contended with the Pottawattomies for its possession, it being a 'medicine water' and a hunting ground, it being a great resort for wild animals. This is corroborated by the great number of relics found in and about it while clearing it out and preparing the grounds, consisting of pieces of human skull bones, other human bones, and a large number of animal bones, elk horns, etc. Outside of the spring were found other relics such as pieces of gun-stocks, gun barrels, arrowheads, etc.

Wiscopawis, chief of the Winnebagoes, prior to their removal to their western reserve, also mentioned this spring as much prized by his tribe." (Condensed.)

But a short distance from the spring, in a part of the city now occupied by fine residences, was at one time a group of mounds.

Carroll College. As the result of a visit on October 28 to Carroll College, Waukesha, by Curator Brown and party, the Wisconsin Society and Miss Julia A. Lapham, chairman of the Landmarks Committee, both filed with President Wilbur O. Carrier of the college, protests against the neglected condition of the mounds located on the campus, and requested that they be properly placarded, and inclosed or otherwise protected. In answer to these communications President Carrier, who is now a member of the society, has kindly promised that these works shall in the future be well cared for. Of the total number of twelve mounds upon the grounds when Dr. I. A. Lapham made

his survey in 1850, but six remain. Of the original number four were lost by the disposal of the property by the college, upon which they were located. Several others formerly located on the present property have since disappeared. Of those now remaining several had recently been injured and others were being gradually obliterated. Carroll College is one of the few Wisconsin educational institutions which are so fortunate as to have upon their grounds groups of these significant and remarkable earthen aboriginal structures, and it would be indeed sorrowful if for the want of proper appreciation so rich a heritage to future generations of students, should be effaced.

Kaukauna. Through the interest of the ladies of the local Woman's club the destruction of a group of mounds located in the "paper-mill flats" at Kaukauna, has been prevented.

Surveys and Researches. In every section of the state the Wisconsin Society has urgent need of additional competent assistants willing to work under its direction in the collection of local archeological data, in the making of surface surveys and conducting of other desired researches. We ask of our members that they assist us by placing us in correspondence with and interesting persons capable of thus aiding the society.

Despite the pressure of other duties, the curator has found it possible to make during the summer months a number of short trips to several nearby sections of the state for the purpose of organizing, supervising or extending local researches, inspecting local collections, etc. On several expeditions he was accompanied or joined in the field by other officers and members, thus greatly facilitating the work. His expenses on the greater number of these occasions were borne by the party, or lessened by the kind hospitality of local members. Such trips were made to Muskego lake, Buffalo lake, Brookfield, Thiensville, Beaver Dam lake, Elkhart, Lake Mills, Waukesha and elsewhere.

In other regions similar researches were undertaken or continued by local members. For this purpose in many instances, a synopsis of the already published information, and of clues, etc., in the society's possession, were furnished, and accompanying these, full directions for thorough scientific work. Through partial reports already received from these co-workers and from other sources, a large amount of valuable data

Plate 3.

Courtesy of F. M. Caldwell.

MUTILATED MOUND.

On the north shore of Buffalo Lake, Marquette County.

has already been collected. This data is now being prepared for publication and full credit will be given to those contributing. We shall be indebted to others if they will send in their reports and field notes.

Dr. Louis Falge has taken advantage of every opportunity to continue his researches along the Manitowoc river and its branches in Manitowoc and Calumet counties. His reports are interesting and valuable.

Mr. S. D. Mitchell has completed his labors in the Green lake region where owing to the number of unrecorded evidences, the work has been particularly difficult. His report, maps, etc., are on file.

Senator G. W. Wolff has made a complete and very interesting report on the antiquities of Rhine and of a portion of Russell township, in Sheboygan county.

From Mr. P. A. Seifert the society has received several plats and maps of mounds and sites in the vicinity of Richland City. His deep interest in the society's work is well known.

The surveys made by Prof. A. B. Stout in Sauk county with the assistance of Mr. H. E. Cole and others, are among the most extensive and valuable of the year. Both the reports and plats received from this efficient representative, are models of scientific accuracy and completeness. No more praiseworthy field work has been conducted for the society. A busy man, with only his holidays to devote to such labors, he has succeeded in placing on record during the past two years a considerable number of unrecorded groups of mounds, in revising the work of others and in collecting valuable data elsewhere in the county.

Retention of Collections. For many years there has continued an extensive traffic in our archeological treasures and through this channel have been permitted to escape and become lost many of our most precious heirlooms. It has now become highly important that a protest should be made against the continuance of this practice, which our own negligence and want of appreciation has made possible in the past, and which is responsible for the wanton destruction and rifling, by ignorant persons, of many of our most imposing monuments.

In Wisconsin we no longer desire that the remains of our ancient culture should be scattered over the entire country. It is our intention that these relics shall remain here where

they rightfully belong, where they will be most accessible and best appreciated and understood, and where their presence in public institutions will be a perpetual source of education and enjoyment to future generations of our people.

A canvass of our many local educational institutions shows them to be either unprovided or but poorly provided for in this respect. Eastern institutions should not be better supplied with these materials than our own.

In every part of our state in the hands of collectors and others there are still archeological treasures of greater or less worth which are inaccessible to the public and of no benefit to the cause of education. To find and draw such material from its hiding and to make it a source of local good is one of the missions of this society.

The local colleges, schools and public library buildings in every part of the state are appropriate and convenient places for the assembling and preserving of such materials. At present many of these are lamentably lacking in collections illustrative of important studies.

To the formation of such collections many public spirited people will gladly contribute if their attention be but called to the need. The local newspapers also will be pleased to foster a public spirit and interest in this work. The members of this society who possess collections may set a good example by presenting or loaning them, or their duplicate materials, to such institutions.

When for any reason a Wisconsin collection is offered for sale the society desires to be apprised of the fact in order that local educational institutions may stand at least an equal chance with others for its acquirement.

Milwaukee-Downer College. On August 10, there was deposited by the society in this institution, there to form the nucleus of an archeological collection, the Dr. Increase A. Lapham collection of Wisconsin and other materials, presented to it by the Lapham family; the Dr. J. A. Rice collection (No. 1) of terra cotta and stone objects from Teotihuacan, Mexico; and a collection of local artifacts assembled by the secretary. These collections it is to be hoped may soon, through the interest of the society's members and of the friends and students of the institution, be materially increased.

St. Francis Seminary. On Sept. 25, the Dr. J. A. Rice collection (No. 2) and a small collection of Wisconsin and other materials, at the request of Rev. Wm. Metzdorf, a member, and others, were deposited at the Seminary at St. Francis, and will be placed in the new library and museum building when completed. A beginning having been made, many valuable pieces will undoubtedly be added to this collection by the students of the institution and others interested in its welfare.

Baraboo. The Sauk County Historical Society, recently organized, and of which two of the Wisconsin Society's most active and intelligent workers, Mr. H. E. Cole and Prof. A. B. Stout, are respectively president and secretary, is actively interesting itself in the assembling of a representative collection of local and other archeological materials in the Baraboo Public Library. In this worthy work we trust that the Sauk County Society may receive the aid and encouragement of our members and others resident in that region. In order to encourage the efforts of the society there has been deposited with it a collection of terra cotta heads (Dr. J. A. Rice Collection No. 3). Archeologically this county is in many respects one of the richest in the state.

Green Bay. In the Kellogg Public Library is now deposited the valuable collection of Brown and Door county materials of Mr. J. P. Schumacher, one of the society's most active members. For several years past portions of this collection have been circulated for study purposes among the Brown county schools. Mr. Schumacher is responsible for much of the interest in the study and preservation of the antiquities of the Green Bay region and it is to be hoped that his present excellent example of public spirit may be followed by others.

Oshkosh. The James G. Pickett collection of Winnebago county implements has been purchased and presented to the Oshkosh Public Library through the interest and munificence of Mrs. Leander Choate. This collection consists largely of implements collected in the Rush lake region in the southwestern corner of the county, upon whose archeological features its late owner is an authority. To Mr. Pickett, who is a charter member of the society great credit is due for disposing of his collection at a merely nominal figure, in the face of several flattering offers.

Beloit College. Perhaps the most notable of the recent achievements in the Wisconsin field is that of the purchase by

Mr. Frank A. Logan, for the Logan Museum of Archaeology at Beloit College, Beloit, of the valuable W. H. Elkey collection of nearly 6,000 clay, stone and metal implements, the greater number of which were assembled from Wisconsin sites.

This is the second large Wisconsin collection purchased by Mr. Logan for the college since 1903, the earlier purchase being that of the last F. S. Perkins collection which had come into the hands of the Erskine state at Racine. To Dr. Geo. L. Collie, dean of the college, great credit is due for urging the acquirement of these collections and thus saving them to the state. The Wisconsin Society is proud to acknowledge both of these gentlemen among its members. A recent inspection of the collections at Beloit shows them to be already of great extent, and rich in opportunities for the student of aboriginal life.

Ripon College. An attempt is being made, and with a promise of success, to interest the faculty, trustees, alumni and others interested in the advancement of this Wisconsin college, in the acquirement of the S. D. Mitchell collection. Elsewhere in this publication there is given an idea of the value and contents of this collection which is perhaps richer than any other in Green Lake and Marquette county artifacts and should by all means be preserved to the people of that region.

Rev. S. T. Kidder and Mr. Clarence B. Ellsworth of Ripon, members of the society, are deserving of credit for assisting in awakening the local interest in this matter.

Elsewhere. Through correspondence or otherwise, attempts are being made by the Society to interest its local members, educators, prominent citizens, the ladies of the local landmarks clubs and others in the establishment in the local libraries or other public institutions at Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Portage, Sheboygan, Ft. Atkinson, Two Rivers, Oconomowoc, Hartford, West Allis, Waukesha and elsewhere, of representative collections, and such as may prove of educational value. In several of these places the nuclei for such collections already exist and in all the opportunities for their acquirement are good, if someone will but assume the initiative.

At Beaver Dam the establishment of a collection in the Williams Free Library is being considered by the society's members and others. There are here several private collections which might thus be made available to the local schools and public. There are also in the hands of various persons a con-

siderable number of specimens which might be secured for this purpose.

From Mr. Henry P. Hamilton the society has received a promise that the Joseph Mann Public Library at Two Rivers will be well cared for in this respect.

Pilgrimage to Aztalan. On October 15, a small party of the society's members under the guidance of Vice President Rolland L. Porter and Curator Brown journeyed to Lake Mills for the puropse of visiting the remains of the once celebrated ancient earthwork known as "Aztalan," and located but a short distance east of the town, near the old village of the same name, on the west bank of the Crawfish river. Invitations to join the Milwaukee party at Lake Mills had been extended to members and friends in the surrounding counties, but owing largely to the cold and rainy nature of the day, none of these responded. Mr. Frank B. Fargo welcomed the visitors on their arrival and proceeded with them to the site where they were joined by ladies of the local landmarks committee and other ladies and gentlemen.

The morning was spent in viewing the ancient inclosure, of which, though under cultivation for many years, the outlines of the wall are still readily traceable for their entire length.

Of the outworks and inner works noted by Dr. I. A. Lapham in his accurate survey made in 1850, nearly every trace has disappeared. The two large truncated mounds within the inclosure and near the corners of the wall are marked by rounded heaps of earth of but slight elevation.

Of the once prominent double row of 45 or more burial mounds on the east side of the old Aztalan road only about ten fairly prominent examples remain. These, too, have at various times been under cultivation, yet their beauty is not yet greatly impaired and if some of the wealthy and public spirited people of Lake Mills would interest themselves, might yet be saved, and with future profit to the community and the state.

Of these and of other features photographs were taken by the Messrs. H. R. Clough and Rolland L. Porter. From the wall and surrounding cultivated fields a number of the characteristic clay "brickets," of potsherds, arrowpoints, flint chips and fragments, hammerstones and shell beads, were collected by various members of the party.

The needless destruction in the past of this most remarkable of Wisconsin's aboriginal earthworks is already a matter of the deepest regret to thousands of our citizens, and will become more and more so as time passes and as Wisconsin people better appreciate what was its historical and educational value. It is extremely doubtful whether at this late day its original outlines might yet be restored.

Public Lectures. Programs for the society's sessions are being prepared and will be announced through the medium of the Milwaukee press and otherwise. At the opening session held in the club room at the Plankinton House in Milwaukee, on October 23, a large audience of members and guests listened to an interesting and scholarly address by Wm. J. Cronyn, M. D., on the subject of "Charms and Superstitions." On September 30, Vice President Crosby and Treasurer L. R. Whitney addressed the ladies of the Fortnightly Club at Oconomowoc, and on October 7, Curator Brown and Mr. L. R. Whitney gave a talk to the same ladies and their guests during a field meet held on the site of the Regula mounds at Summit.

Papers and materials have been supplied to women's clubs at Fort Atkinson, Sheboygan and elsewhere. A number of requests for speakers have been received and these will be supplied. Other requests are expected. The curator will be pleased to hear from members who will occasionally lend their services for this purpose.

Publicity. In the course of its labors the society has been greatly assisted by the publication from time to time in the Milwaukee and state papers of lengthy articles, interviews, editorials, reviews, notices, etc., relating to the society, its work and mission. For not a few of these it is particularly indebted to the deep interest and active pen of Mr. Philip Wells, the modest but accomplished and efficient chairman of its Press Committee. His recent withdrawal to New Milford, Conn., where he has assumed the management of a local paper, leaves a vacancy on its staff of active volunteer workers which it will be difficult to fill.

Mr. E. B. Usher, Mr. H. E. Cole, Mr. C. H. Ellsworth, Miss Belle Blend, Miss Julia A. Lapham, Mr. J. G. Gregory, Dr. Geo

Cline, Mr. A. H. Porter and others have thus also greatly assisted. Dr. Harlan I. Smith has through various interesting articles contributed to Science, the American Anthropologist, Records of the Past and other periodicals, and to the daily and weekly papers of the states of New York, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, made the Society's work known in many parts of the country. Thus one of America's most distinguished scientists has increased the debt which this society already owes to him for his long continued, active and kindly interest. Thus also Wisconsin is pointing out the necessity and the way to other states more negligent in caring for their antiquities.

Research Medal.—The desirability of establishing a research medal to be conferred each year upon the member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society making the most worthy contribution by fieldwork or other methods of research to the archeological history of our state, is being considered by the Executive Board, and Vice President Crosby has assumed charge of the preparation of the plans. When these are perfected an announcement of the method of award, etc., will be made.

A TRAVELING ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXHIBIT FOR SCHOOLS.

FREDERICK HOUGHTON.

In response to a now somewhat general call for such literature there is re-published for the benefit of Wisconsin teachers the following interesting article containing valuable information and suggestions offered by Mr. Frederick Houghton, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.

For two years the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences has experimented with traveling exhibits designed to aid teachers and pupils of the public schools of Buffalo, in their school work. The idea has been to select from the collections in its museum sufficient material to illustrate as thoroughly as possible some topic in the work of a grade, to arrange this into an exhibit illustrative of this topic, and to send the exhibit from school to

school, leaving it in each long enough to allow the teachers of the grade in whose work the topic occurs to make the best use of it.

The first exhibit was designed to aid in language work. This, in the third year of the school course, is based upon that portion of Longfellow's poem in which is described the childhood of Hiawatha. It was to supplement the teacher's resources necessary for this work that the exhibit was prepared. It consisted of various Indian articles, most of which related to the child-life of the savage. It included prettily beaded moccasins and leggings of soft buckskin, and a baby-band; a bow and a quiver of arrows; snowshoes and a model of a bark canoe; a clay kettle and ladles of horn; and, what pleased the little people mightily, a big baby-carrier, the wooden frame of which was completely hidden by its richly-beaded, soft, deep, buckskin pocket. Accompanying the exhibit was a description of each article and of its use.

The first year the exhibit was sent to but six schools and was left in each for two weeks. Last year it reached fifteen schools, but stayed in each for but one week.

Methods of using the exhibit differed in different schools. In some, talks on Indian life were given, not only for the pupils of the grade for which it was designed, but for older pupils. The articles of the exhibit were used to illustrate the talk. Most teachers, however, preferred to use it as material for oral language lessons, and the method of procedure was usually as follows: After reading about and discussing some one episode of Hiawatha's boyhood, as, for instance, his hunting the red-deer, such articles as related to hunting were displayed, and the children eagerly talked about them. They examined minutely the bow and arrows, discussed the sinew cord and its probable origin; the arrow points and how they were made; and the feathers and why they were there. The other articles were as carefully scrutinized and discussed. Used thus they furnished abundant materials for several excellent language exercises. Usually, also, the oral language lessons were followed by illustrated compositions, and sometimes by drawing lessons, in which the Indian articles served as models. In several schools, also, they served as models for manual training work, the boys making bows and tin-pointed arrows, and the girls making baby car-

riers. Making kettles out of moulding clay seemed a pleasing occupation for both boys and girls, and I have seen some quite good specimens made by little third graders.

Of course, all these results can be obtained through the judicious use of the many illustrated books about Indians to be had nowadays, but, probably owing to the knowledge of their actual association with a savage, these real articles arouse an interest in the little people greater by far than any that can be excited by a pictured page.

So enthusiastically was this exhibit spoken of by teachers that a similar one on a larger scale was prepared for the use of the Eighth grade, which in its work in history makes a detailed study of Indian life. Certain phases of Indian life were selected to be illustrated, and specimens which best illustrated these phases of life were selected as before from the collections of the society. The following were so selected: Hunting, fishing, cooking, clothing and adornment, travel, house-life and picture writing.

As in the earlier exhibit, hunting was illustrated by the bow and several arrows. Some of the arrows were tipped with stone and some with iron, showing the prehistoric type, and the influence of the white man. Besides these were several stone arrow points and spear points of various shapes.

Fishing by means of a net could be shown only by means of the stone sinker used by Indians to weight the net, but of angling there was one relic, very interesting I found, to children and grown-ups, the tiny, barbless, bone fish-hook.

Also very interesting to pupils were the evidences of rude cooking. In the exhibit were stone-bladed knives for dismembering animals, fire-sticks by means of which fire was kindled, a clay cooking-pot, a rude spoon made of a mussel shell, and a ladle made of horn. Pieces of broken pots showed layers of charred dirt, left in the kettle by some slovenly cook; and split and crushed bones showed how some long-dead Indian obtained a choice morsel of marrow.

Though the exhibit contained no primitive fashion plate, it did contain the tools of the primitive dressmaker; her stone scraper for dressing hides; her stone knife for cutting them into shape; and her bone awls for sewing them. Some finished buckskin garments showed what such tools could be made to do. A

love for finery was shown by a modern necklace of glass beads and shells, and by various other pendants and beads of teeth, shell, and stone.

Travel, house-life, and picture-writing could be shown only by means of pictures. These were selected with a view to accuracy, being, for the most part, taken from the reports of the Bureau of Ethnology. The various types of Indian houses, from the skin tepee and the bark cong-house, to the pueblo, and, in most cases, views of both interior and exterior were thus shown. Ojibwa snowshoes and a model of a bark canoe aided pictures of a toboggan and a traverse to show how the Indian traveled. An Ojibwa record in picture-writing, with epxlanatory notes in full, completed the exhibit.

In order to reach the largest possible number of schools in the short time allowed for the study of Indian life, the exhibit was left in each school but three days, but teachers were given three days' notice of its coming so that they might make all necessary preparation. In this way fifteen schools received the benefit of it.

As in the case of the primary exhibit, teachers differed as to the most effective methods of using these articles. Some teachers merely showed the different specimens and talked about them. A much more effective presentation was that in which the teacher, after a careful preparatory lesson on the phases of life illustrated by the exhibit, allowed her pupils to handle and examine the articles, and, later to discuss them. Pupils, in these discussions, could easily be led to talk, not only of the articles themselves, but of the primitive life of which they were the exponents; the uses to which they were put; the reasons for the selection of the various materials; the ingenuity and manual skill shown in making them; the conditions which led to their being made; and the reasons for the various types of the same specimen. Thus, a discussion of a buffalo-horn ladle would bring out the fact that it must have been made when and where buffalo horns were more easily obtained than any other material of which a ladle could be made; and that an Iroquois hunter built his house of bark rather than of skin or adobe, merely because, where he lived, bark was more easily obtained. In fact, such discussions would tend to bring out a clear idea of Indian life, as influenced by environment.

Plate 4.

STATE FAIR EXHIBIT OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

West Allis, Sept. 11-15, 1905.

From the view-point of the teacher this traveling exhibit was a success. In the primary language class her aim was to lead the pupils to express themselves. The exhibit aroused in them an interest which manifested itself in a desire to talk, to draw, to make. In the upper grade history class her aim was to lead her pupils to get some insight into the savage life of the aboriginal man. The exhibit aroused an interest manifested in a desire to examine, to investigate, to reason out cause and effect; to know something of the conditions because of which these articles came into being. And through these desires came the wished-for knowledge of the rude, harsh life of primitive man.

From the view-point of the society, also, as an experiment, this exhibit was a success. Its desire had been to enlarge its field of usefulness, and by just the number of pupils reached and appealed to in thirty schools by the exhibit, was its field of usefulness enlarged.

THE STATE FAIR EXHIBIT OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

During the week of September 11 to 15th., the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Archeological Society caused to be made at the Wisconsin State Fair, at West Allis, Wis., a modest archeological exhibit. The purpose of this display, which has the distinction of being probably the first similar exhibit to be presented at a Wisconsin, or any other state fair, by a state archeological society, was several fold:

1. To further acquaint Wisconsin people with the nature, distribution, significance and historical value of the antiquities of our state.

2. To make known the mission, plans and the progress and educational value of the work of the Wisconsin Society in preserving and advancing our knowledge of them; and to illustrate the need and importance of its receiving further recognition

and support by the intelligent people of the state, and by the state itself.

3. To provide a place of meeting for its members, friends and interested persons visiting the fair, and to thus facilitate the exchange of knowledge and information.

4. To extend its membership, and to collect from sources not otherwise readily accessible, such clues and information as might prove useful to it in its future work.

THE EXHIBIT.

Owing to the generally crowded condition of all of the buildings on the grounds, the space courteously allotted to the society in the county building, by the State Board of Agriculture, was a rather smaller one than had been anticipated. For that reason a number of interesting and instructive features which might otherwise have been introduced had to be abandoned, and the entire exhibit somewhat curtailed. For this and other reasons the exhibit of actual specimens, which with the large number of collections at the society's service might have been made very extensive, was limited to a synoptical series of Wisconsin materials in clay, bone, stone and metal occupying a single large table case, a large number of photographs, prints and carefully prepared drawings taking their place.

These latter together with a number of maps, charts, diagrams, plats, and descriptive labels were carefully arranged upon the display boards and walls of the exhibit space. They were here grouped under such convenient geographical and scientific divisions and in such a manner as to enable the visitor to locate quickly and to study, as far as illustrated, the early aboriginal life of the region or regions in which he happened to be particularly interested.

The display boards and wall space at the entrance of the exhibit and facing the main aisle of the building, were occupied by printed labels explanatory of the purpose and work of the society, by diagrams of the types of Wisconsin earthworks, copies of its circulars and publications and by a beautiful series of photographs of mounds and village sites, implements and ornaments and other features best calculated to attract and interest the visitor. In the accompanying illustration of the exhibit

these display boards have been turned inward to enable the photographing of the interior. The one at the left has been reversed.

The reverse sides of these boards were devoted to special exhibits, that at the right of the entrance being occupied with a fine series of photographs illustrating Indian life, and of the noted chiefs of the various Wisconsin Indian tribes of early historic times; and that to the left of the entrance and a portion of the adjoining wall, by a collection of photographs of Wisconsin's pioneer archeologists and of such photographs as could be secured on short notice, of the present officers and members of the society.

On the rear and side walls, beginning at the left, was arranged a display indicative of the archeological features of the Lake Michigan shore region, and adjoining it another illustrative of those of the Rock river valley, followed in regular order by the several other regions as indicated in the catalogue accompanying this report. The exhibits included in each such division were accompanied by an archeologic map of the region and by appropriate descriptive labels. Each photograph, print, plat and drawing was also furnished with an individual label and with the name of the exhibitor or collection.

Upon a centertable was placed a visitors register, and literature for distribution to visitors. In a small revolving bookcase, books and pamphlets were accessible to the student. A desk and chairs were also provided.

From the entrance of the exhibit, looking through the open door of the building, were to be seen a neatly inclosed group of two burial mounds, the preservation of which had been secured by the society several years previously, these serving as an object lesson to the visitor.

THOSE PARTICIPATING.

Early in the season, invitations to participate in the society's exhibit were extended to its members in all parts of Wisconsin and the desirability of having each region well represented, made plain. A very large number of these recognizing the value and importance of the making of such a display at the time, cheerfully availed themselves of the opportunity to do Wisconsin

archeology and the society a service, and full credit is given to them in the annexed catalogue. Only a comparatively small number of those actively interested failed to respond or to keep promises made to the society, and these may generally be known by the absence of their names in the counties which they represent.

Of those contributing to the success of the exhibit and deserving of special credit for their great interest and activity there may be mentioned Dr. Geo. L. Collie, dean of Beloit College, the Logan Museum of Archaeology alone contributing a large number of interesting and valuable stone and copper implements and ornaments, and a series of photographs, maps and diagrams; Mr. W. H. Elkey, who exhibited a fine series of copper, iron, clay and stone implements and ornaments; W. H. Ellsworth who exhibited a series of the heavier stone implements, and of slate, steatite, catlinite and other ornaments and ceremonials, and President Geo. A. West who caused to be represented by means of specimens and photographs the various types of aboriginal pipes of this state.

Great credit is likewise due to Mr. H. P. Hamilton who exhibited a series of sixty large sized photographs of the valuable materials in his own and the A. W. Robinson collections; to Mr. S. D. Mitchell who contributed a like number illustrative of his rich collection of Green Lake and Marquette county materials; to Mr. Rudolph Kuehne who caused to be prepared for this occasion fifteen large sized photographs of his most interesting Sheboygan county pieces; to Mr. F. M. Caldwell who contributed forty photographs of specimens, mounds, village sites, etc.; to Mr. Paul A. Seifert to whom is largely due the credit of the extensive Richland county display and to A. and J. Gerend, Rolland L. Porter, Dr. W. G. McLachlan, F. M. Benedict, J. P. Schumacher, H. Geo Schuette, Frank Mueller, Prof. T. H. Lewis, Prof. M. H. Smith, A. H. Porter, Mrs. E. House, Miss Julia A. Lapham, W. J. Boehme, Dr. Louis Falge, T. D. Brown, H. W. Stark, Rev. E. C. Mitchell, H. E. Cole, H. R. Denison, Dr. Louis Lotz, G. A. Oberholzer and others.

To the Davenport Academy of Sciences, Wisconsin Historical Society, Minnesota Historical Society, American Museum of Natural History, and the officers and members of the Missouri

Historical Society the society is particularly indebted for their kind participation.

It desires also to offer acknowledgment for the kind services and excellent co-operation of the West Allis Malleable Iron and Chain Belt Company (F. G. von Spreckelson and O. L. Hollister), who erected the framework of its booth, to the T. A. Chapman Company (E. G. McGillvra) for the loan of the draperies, to the Wollaeger Manufacturing Company (L. J. Wollaeger) for the loan of the furniture, and of the Clark Engraving Company (J. M. Clark), Osgood Engraving Company (H. M. Weinstock), The Citizens Business League (R. B. Watrous), Philip Wells, J. G. Gregory, Frank Cannon, and to the various Milwaukee and state papers.

THE RESULTS.

The great success in every way of the exhibit should be a matter of congratulation to the society's members and to its ever increasing number of friends, and allied societies. It is a pleasure to note from the great interest shown therein by our citizens both before and since its being, that the preservation of our antiquities and of the vast amount of information regarding them, is becoming a matter of much concern to Wisconsin people. During the week it was visited by hundreds of persons from many widely separated parts of Wisconsin, and was by many pronounced to be the most interesting purely educational feature of the great fair. Not a few of these, among them educators, legislators and professional men, became deeply interested in the work of the society.

Some whose efforts had never extended beyond the mere collection of "Indian relics" were induced to broaden and extend the range of their interest and efforts.

Not a few desirable and capable workers were enrolled. Representatives of several Wisconsin and other educational institutions made trips to the fair for the purpose of viewing the exhibit. The landmarks clubs and various county historical and pioneer associations were well represented. A large number of the society's members also registered, some traveling long distances for this purpose. Many of our co-workers residing in

various widely separated parts of the state were thus able to meet and to form acquaintanceships which will in the future prove of benefit to the society and themselves. As a result of these gatherings there is being discussed the desirability of the holding of a state meeting at next year's fair.

President G. A. West, Vice Presidents Rolland L. Porter and W. H. Ellsworth, and the Messrs. W. H. Elkey, O. J. Habheggar, A. Wenz, E. G. Kohlsaat, J. H. Glazer and others assisted the curator during the week in receiving and interesting the large number of visitors.

With the aid of these gentlemen a very considerable amount of archeological and historical data and information was collected from various sources. This will prove of value to the society in its future researches.

For the information of such of the society's members and patrons who were, for various reasons, unable to attend or to participate in the exhibit there is published the folowing catalogue.

Catalogue of the Exhibit.

PIONEER ARCHEOLOGISTS.

These were represented by photographs of the following:—Dr. Increase A. Lapham, Dr. Philo R. Hoy, Dr. Stephen D. Peet, Prof. T. H. Lewis, Moses Strong, W. H. Canfield, Hon. Geo. Gale, Dr. F. W. Putnam, Dr. I. W. Foster, F. S. Perkins and L. H. Bunnell.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Photographs of the following named gentlemen were exhibited:—Geo. A. West, Rolland L. Porter, J. G. Albright W. H. Ellsworth, P. V. Lawson, H. A. Crosby, O. L. Hollister, Dr. Geo. L. Collie, Very Rev. J. J. Fox, Harlan I. Smith, E. B. Usher, A. B. Stout, D. I. Bushnell, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Prof. J. E. Barnard, P. A. Siefert, Rev. E. C. Mitchell, L. R. Whitney, S. D. Mitchell, C. H. Ellsworth, Rev. Wm Metzdorf, Prof. A. R. Clifton, H. P. Hamilton, F. M. Benedict, J. P. Schumacher, Dr. A. Gerend, G. H. Mainwaring, Prof. M. H. Smith, Dr. W. E. Wolfrum, Frank Mueller, A. H. Porter, Rudolph Kuehne, H. E. Cole, J. W. Evans, John Gerend, Eugene Teeple, J. J. Gilman, A. E. Gray, A. Biersach, H. Altschwager, M. W. Schober, E. S. Dooley, W. J. Boehme, C. A. Koubeck, A. Wenz, H. R. Denison and C. E. Brown.

INDIANS.

These were represented by photographs and prints as follows:

Winnebago.—Spoon Decorah or DeKauray, Big Hawk, chief of the Pike lake, Marathon county, band, David Big Hawk, his son, White Cloud (Wabo-ki-eshi-ik), Old Deer, and a group of Wisconsin Winnebagoes.

Menomini.—Oshkosh, his son Reginald Oshkosh, Ni-ya-ta-wo-po-mis, last chief of the Waupaca county band, and a group of Reservation Menomini.

Sac and Fox.—Black Hawk or Black Sparrow Hawk, several likenesses representing the noted chief as a warrior, and in citizen's garb, Nash-ea-kusk or Na-su-es-kuk, his son, and Keokuk.

Pottawatomi.—Shaubena, Smoky, and a group of Oconto county Pottawatomis.

Kickapoo—Kee-an-ne-kuk, or the Foremost man, the Kickapoo prophet.

Chippewa or Ojibwa.—Pebe, a medicine man, and a group of La-Pointe Reservation Chippewa.

Dakota or Sioux.—Wah-pa-sha, or the Leaf, Little Six (Shakopee or Shak-pe-dan), Cut Nose, Little Crow (Ia-oyah-doota) and other Upper Mississippi Valley Sioux chiefs and warriors.

New York Indians.—Mrs. Catherine Stanton.

THE LAKE MICHIGAN SHORE REGION.

DOOR COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—G. A. West, L. R. Whitney, J. P. Schumacher and H. P. Hamilton.

The exhibits consisting of an iron trade axe (one of a cache of seven similar implements found beneath a stump on Detroit island), sketches of a pottery trumpet-shaped pipe, copper axe and rotary spearpoint from Washington island, photograph of an effigy pipe from Jacksonport, and sketches and photographs of a ridged copper chisel, copper gouge 11¼ inches in length, catlinite micmac pipe, oval Huronian slate banner stone, bone awl and four-pronged bone harpoon, from Sturgeon Bay, Union township and other localities.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Sketches of a series of the characteristic flint implements of the Kewaunee river region, illustrating thirty distinct types.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—H. P. Hamilton, H. Geo. Schuette, Dr. Louis Falge and Prof. M. H. Smith.

Much of the credit for the completeness of the exhibit of this county is due to the activity and interest of Mr. Henry P. Hamilton of Two Rivers. Among the large series of photographs and drawings exhib-

ited by him were: Views of the extensive lake shore village, camp and workshop sites between Two Rivers and Two Creeks, seven miles in extent; sketches of a series of potsherds from these sites, illustrating the variety of ornamentation; photographs of two pottery vessels, the larger ten inches high and weighing ten pounds, and the smaller of about the size of an ordinary coffee cup; and sketch of a cache consisting of a flint ceremonial, arrowpoints, 125 leaf-shaped blanks, a copper spearpoint and 35 mammoth copper beads. Also photographs of typical series of the flint and quartzite and of the numerous types of copper implements and ornaments found there.

Prof. M. Hale Smith contributed an interesting plan and description of a Menomini Indian village with its accompanying planting grounds, provision caches, basswood mortars, cemetery, fords and trails, located on the Neshota river near Mishicott, in 1855.

The archaeology of the Manitowoc river and of its forks was illustrated by Dr. Louis Falge by diagrams of the village sites and burial places, by a plat of an unrecorded group of linear mounds near Quarry P. O. and by photographs and drawings of the characteristic stone and copper implements and ornaments.

Of especial interest were photographs of a large copper knife remarkable for the transverse ornamental incisions on its blade, a catlinite tube pipe, of a large flint ceremonial knife, and other implements exhibited by H. Geo. Schuette.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—R. Kuehne, Dr. A. Gerend, J. Gerend, Geo. W. Wolff, E. S. Wiesse, W. H. Ellsworth and the American Museum of Natural History.

To the Messrs. Rudolph Kuehne and A. and J. Gerend great credit is due for the interest and completeness of the Sheboygan county exhibit. The extensive Black river and New Amsterdam lake shore village sites, from which these painstaking students have collected for many years, were represented by representative series of the clay, stone, bone, horn, shell and native and trade metal implements and ornaments obtained there. These were rendered additionally interesting by views of the sites and a plat of the Black River Group of effigy and burial mounds, prepared by Doctor Gerend.

Of special interest were photographs of a series of restored pottery vessels, illustrating a number of sizes and distinct patterns, of several catlinite effigy pendants, a small native silver knife; and of fine series of copper awls, points, needles and fishhooks. Several types of copper spear and harpoon points shown in the Kuehne photographs were of patterns not previously reported.

The sites of the rich Sheboygan river region and its tributary streams were illustrated by photographs of stone and copper implements obtained from various village sites and burial places.

Among other objects worthy of special mention were a fine series of fluted stone axes and including one with an ornamented poll, all of which are in the Kuehne cabinet. Of these, a remarkable axe of the long-bitted adze-form type, 11¾ inches in length and ornamented with nineteen longitudinal grooves on its front and the faces of its blade, attracted the attention of archaeological students throughout the fair.

Plate 6.

INDIAN CORNFIELD.
Wisconsin.

Courtesy of T. D. Brown.

It is very doubtful whether among the large number of fluted stone axes already found in Wisconsin, a finer specimen of aboriginal art in stone exists. Mr. Ellsworth exhibited photographs of a fine series of slate and steatite gorgets, and of a fine triangular stone adze 11¼ inches in length.

The archaeology of the townships of Rhine and Russell (including the Sheboygan marsh region) was admirably illustrated by a map prepared by G. W. Wolff, locating the local trails, village sites, workshops, sugar camps, cornfields, fish-traps, gravel-pit burials and mounds. Plats of the Gerber Ponds and Jung mound groups were also displayed. Sketches and photographs of a fluted stone axe, flint spade, and of a series of other stone and copper implements in the Wolff and other local collections were shown. Of interest was a photograph of a crushed human crania obtained with a bone burial in a local mound, exhibited by Dr. A. Gerend.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Exhibitor:—W. J. Boehme.

In this section there were shown photographs of a fine group of burial mounds preserved in Hilgen Spring Park at Cedarburg; and of an interesting series of stone balls, hammer stones, stone axes, celts and of chert and blue hornstone points, perforators and knives. There were also shown a collection of chips, flakes, fragments, blanks and rejects from workshop sites located along the Milwaukee river near Thiensville. A copy of a plat prepared in 1850 by Dr. Lapham, of a group of linear and conical mounds in section 22, Saukville township, added interest to the display.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—C. A. Koubeck, G. A. West, W. H. Elkey, W. H. Ellsworth, H. Altschwager and the Milwaukee *Sentinel.*

There were exhibited a fine series of photographs of the burial and effigy mounds of the Trowbridge group, prepared by Mr. Koubeck, of the Mitchell park village site; and of the excavation of an oval mound of the Teller group, and the Cement Mills region, prepared by Mr. Altschwager. Copies of plats of the above groups, and of the double inclosure formerly existing in Forest Home Cemetery, of an effigy and burial mound in an aboriginal cornfield formerly existing in Sherman's Addition, of a large inclosure on Wisconsin street (razed in 1835), were also shown. Photographs of two slate bird ceremonials found with several copper awls, accompanying a burial in the Carey gravel pit, of a platform and a turtle effigy pipe, slate forget and quartzite discoidal and a specimen of a large rock crystal disk were of special interest.

RACINE COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—G. A. West, W. H. Elkey and the Logal Museum, Beloit College.

Diagrams of the ancient works formerly existing at Racine, Wind Lake and Burlington, and cross section drawings of burial mounds at Racine and Minister lake.

Photographs of a pottery vessel from a gravel pit near the banks of the Pishtaka river, of a handled pottery vessel from a burial mound on the banks of the Root river, Caledonia township, of a spatula-shaped copper spearpoint, of a Siouan pipe with leaded ornamentation, of a pottery pipe of Iroquoian pattern, of one of a cache of 40 hornstone disks taken from a peat bog near Racine; and specimens of a brown chalcedony knife and socketted copper spearpoints, were also exhibited.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—Dr. A. Gerend and Dr. W. A. Phillips.

Drawing illustrating the characteristic ornamentation of potsherds from the "Sand Ridge" sites at Kenosha, and of a series of flint implements from the camp sites of the Silver and Camp lakes region.

Series of plates illustrating the successive steps in the shaping of a stone celt or hatchet, from a cobblestone to the finished implement.

ROCK RIVER REGION.

DODGE COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—Mrs. E. House, B. W. Davis, Stanley Johnson and G. A. West.

Diagrams of a group of mounds on the northeast shore of Fox lake, prepared by B. W. Davis, and of the Snyder group of effigy and other mounds near Beaver Dam.

Photographs of the framework of Indian tepees and bark lodges located near Fox lake.

Photographs of a hematite axe, of stone axes, celts, a hammer stone, flint disks, knives, points, perforators, slate gorgets, copper spuds, and of a socketted copper spearpoint from Reeseville sites; exhibited by Mrs. E. House.

Photograph of an interesting slate bird pipe in the O. T. Lahman collection.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Copies from the original plats of Dr. I. A. Lapham and L. L. Sweet, of mound groups at Pike lake and in Trenton township.

Series of photographs illustrating various forms of flat-stemmed, spatula-shaped and socketted copper spear and arrowpoints, and knives. Also of a copper axe, crescent, brass trade chain-bracelet, and series of slate gorgets.

Brown chalcedony spearpoint. Exhibited by the Logan Museum of Beloit College.

DANE COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—Dr. W. G. McLachlan, American Museum of Natural History and the Wisconsin Historical Society.

A fine and interesting series of photographs, prepared by Dr. McLachlan, illustrating groups of round, linear and "parapet" mounds and a circular inclosure on the shores of Mud and Waubesa lakes.

Photographs of an iron "Jourdain" tomahawk pipe inlaid with two copper bands and a crescent, and copper spuds from the shores of Waubesa lake, and of a hematite cone.

Photograph of the State Historical Library at Madison where are to be seen extensive collections of stone and copper implements.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—Rolland L. Porter, Dr. Emil Wahl, Prof. Paul Dietrichson, A. C. Drown, Dr. Louis Lotz, G. A. West, Miss Julia A. Lapham, W. H. Elkey and W. H. Ellsworth.

Plat, after Dr. I. A. Lapham, of the Dewey group of effigy and other mounds in Vernon township.

A series of interesting photographs, prepared by Mr. Porter, of burial, oval and effigy mounds at Big Bend, Dodges Corners, of a mound preserved in Cutler Park at Waukesha and mounds elsewhere along the Fox (Pishtaka) river.

Photographs of a turtle mound at Silver lake, and of a plot of Pottawatomi graves at "Camp Thomas," Big Muskego lake.

Plat of the Regula group of effigy, round and oval mounds at Summit, prepared by A. C. Drown.

Original plats of a "swan" and other effigy mounds at Summit, prepared by Dr. I. A. Lapham.

Photographs of effigy and platform pipes from the stone chamber in the Nicholai mound at Big Bend, of an eleven pound grooved stone axe, of a characteristic series of flint and other stone implements in the Porter collection, and of a long-bitted stone axe, 10½" in length.

Specimens of a slate birdstone, with incised ornamentation, and of a fluted stone axe with a spirally grooved poll, exhibited by W. H. Ellsworth.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Plat of the ancient works at Aztalan and of a group of mounds near Aztalan, after the original surveys of Dr. I. A. Lapham.

Photographs of a copper awl; and of a flint spearpoint 7" in length. Exhibitor, H. R. Denison.

ROCK COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—Logan Museum, Beloit College, and W. P. Clarke.

The completeness of the exhibit of this county is due to the interest and activity of Dr. Geo. L. Collie, Dean of Beloit College.

Photograph of Memorial Hall at Beloit. Map locating the Rock county mound groups.

Surveys of interesting groups of mounds preserved on the college campus, along Rock river and along Turtle creek, prepared by Beloit students under the direction of Dr. Collie.

Photograph of a Lake Koshkonong village site.

Photograph illustrating the stone, copper and iron implements in the Clarke cabinet. Photograph of a stone axe with a fluted poll and blade.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Chalcedony knife, exhibited by the Logan Museum.

Photographs of a double-bitted fluted stone axe, lead-inlaid Siouan pipe and of a catlinite gorget.

FOX RIVER VALLEY REGION.

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Photographs of a Menomini Indian cemetery, medicine lodge and Manitou rock or "spirit" stone on the Wolf River reservation. Exhibitor, the Milwaukee *Sentinel.*

Photographs of a cylindrical copper harpoon and spatula-shaped copper spearpoint. Ridged copper chisel 13¼″ long, and a flat copper chisel 10½″ long. Exhibitor, W. H. Elkey.

OCONTO COUNTY.

Photograph of a remarkable cache of copper implements consisting of two arrowpoints, leaf-shaped blade, axe, crescent, banner stone and curved knife or sword, obtained from a gravel bank in the city of Oconto, Oct. 1, 1899. The knife measures 20″ from tip to tip, and weighs 18½ ounces.

The crescent is 10″ in length and weighs 21 ounces. The copper banner stone is of exceptional interest being one of only two that have been found.

Photograph of a stone gouge 10½″ in length. Exhibitor, H. P. Hamilton.

BROWN COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—J. P. Schumacher, M. W. Schober, E. E. Bailey and Miss Julia A. Lapham.

Print illustrating home life in a Menomini Indian camp in early historic times.

Photograph of the Kellogg Library at Green Bay where the Schumacher collection is deposited for the benefit of the public.

Photographs of the historic village site at Red Banks, of an aboriginal village site near Green Bay (with provision cache in the foreground), and of a burial place near Benderville.

Photographs of a huge earthern vessel in the Schumacher collection. This specimen is 22″ in depth and has a capacity of 2⅛ bushels. It was restored from 450 pieces.

Series of photographs of potsherds, stone arrow and spearpoints, knives, perforators, axes, celts, chisels, gouges, and of copper axes, points, awls, knives, pendants, rings, bracelets and beads in the Schumacher, Bailey and Schober collections.

Plate 7. Courtesy of F. M. Caldwell.

VILLAGE SITE.

Fireplaces in the foreground.

East shore of Buffalo lake, opposite Endeavor, Marquette county.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Photographs and drawings exhibited by H. P. Hamilton, of a copper pike 29″ in length, of a pebble pipe, and of a blue hornstone implement of the "turkey tail" pattern. This last specimen which is one of a cache of seven hornstone and quartzite implements obtained at Hortonville, is the largest of its type known to Wisconsin students. It measures 9½″ in length and 3½″ in width at its middle.

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—F. M. Benedict and H. P. Hamilton.

Archeologic map of the Chain o' Lakes region prepared by Mr. Benedict.

Diagram of the Clem lake mounds and photograph of a remarkable "fish" mound in this group.

Series of large photographs illustrating the stone, bone, copper, iron and other implements in the Benedict collection. The greater amount of these materials are from Waupaca county sites. Many types of copper implements are represented. This cabinet is probably richer than any other in points of the toothed-shank type, the largest measuring 7½″ in length.

Chert, quartzite, blue hornstone and chalcedony implements of many types are shown. The quartzites especially are of great beauty and some of unusual size. The heavier stone implements are well represented. Among these is a triangular stone adze of large size. There is likewise an interesting series of pipes, ornaments and of ceremonial forms. A series of iron trade axes is of great interest. There were also exhibited photographs of a cache of ten stout copper fishhooks in the Hamilton collection, and of a series of 35 flint, quartzite and bone implements from an aboriginal burial place in Little Wolf township. A total of 500 stone and bone artifacts and a copper axe accompanied the burials which were distributed in roadmaking, in 1894.

CALUMET COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—H. R. Denison, E. Wiesse, W. H. Elkey, and H. P. Hamilton.

Series of photographs of flint knives, points and perforators, of a blue hornstone point (of an unusually slender pattern), of a toy pottery vessel (with handles) and pottery pipe, and of a copper crescent. 7½″ in length.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Photograph of Science Hall at Ripon College where is exhibited a collection of stone and metal implements. Photographs of a margined copper axe; and of two pottery vessels obtained with a burial in a gravel pit at St. Cloud. These vessels are in the Gerend and Kuehne collections. One is an effigy vessel, the only one as yet reported from Wisconsin.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—T. R. Fowler, O. J. Habhegger, Harold Lawson, H. E. Knapp and the American Museum of Natural History.

Print of the celebrated Butte des Morts or "Hill of the Dead" near Menasha, as it appeared in 1827; and diagrams of the Oakwood group of mounds and of an inclosure near Rush lake.

Photographs of a bird ceremonial, of a notched flint spade, 7½" in length; of a jasper spearpoint 7½" in length, of a catlinite disk pipe, and of two pottery vessels respectively from an aboriginal cemetery at Manser's bay, and from a mound near Oshkosh.

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Photographs of a copper spatula, quartzite knife, stone chisel, catlinite disk pipe; and of a pottery vessel from a mound near Wautoma, exhibited by F. M. Caldwell and E. S. Wiesse.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—S. D. Mitchell, Frank Mueller, F. M. Caldwell, W. H. Elkey, and the American Museum of Natural History.

Illustration of the Mitchell's Glen "museum," a log house, where is exhibited a valuable collection of aboriginal artifacts in clay, stone, bone and metal.

A series of 60 photographs illustrating the contents of the Mitchell collection, and including among many others, photographs of three pottery vessels; of a large series of copper flakes, awls, needles, fishhooks, points, knives, chisels, axes, and ornaments; of a series of flash metal and silver brooches, clasps and bangles; of flint and quartzite blanks, disks, perforators, knives, arrow and spearpoints, etc.; of stone balls, net-weights, hammers, axes, celts, spuds, chisels, dishes; of pottery lead and stone pipes; and of a bird ceremonial, gorgets, banner stones and discoidals.

Of special interest are photographs of a large series of bone implements obtained from a "sacred" spring, in a peat bog, near the banks of the Fox river, and into which following an aboriginal custom, known to have prevailed elsewhere, they were probably cast, from time to time, to propitiate some manitou or spirit, supposed to dwell there. These include bone awls, points, harpoons, scrapers, daggers, perforated bear's teeth, tally bones, engraved bones, etc. "With them were found human bones, and bones of fish, birds and of the otter, beaver, wolf, bear, deer, elk and of other animals—in sufficient quantity to load two wagons,—and a few stone, and copper implements, and many fragments of pottery. All of the larger bones, together with the human bones, were split and broken." S. D. Mitchell.

Two discoidals or "tchunkee" stones, one of red Waushara granite and the other of brown quartzite, are beautiful examples of aboriginal handiwork. A series of fluted stone axes and a stone saw are of unusual interest.

Plate 8.

CHIPPEWA INDIAN CEMETERY.
Lake Vieux Desert, Vilas County.

Courtesy of H. W. Stark.

Exhibited by Mr. Frank Mueller:—Plats of the Devil's Elbow and Morse groups of burial mounds near Princeton. Series of photographs of copper fishhooks, awls, needles, points, knives, axe, spud and crescent, and of chert, hornstone and quartzite scrapers, points and knives.

Of especial interest were a remarkable carved agalmatolite ornament of pronounced Northwest Coast pattern, circular slate pendant with notched edges, small stone dish with facetted sides and a shuttle-shaped slate bannerstone.

Exhibited by Mr. F. M. Caldwell:—A Series of 25 photographs of Green lake and Marquette county materials and including specimens of float and worked copper, awls, fishhooks, points, axe, knives, beads and crescent; of chert points, awls, scrapers and knives; of a series of quartzite implements; of a series of argillite points; of a series of rock crystal points, of "tortoiseshell" chalcedony implements; of an obsidian point; of a series of "plummets" and "pottery slicks," of a series of stone axes and celts, saw, potsherds, bannerstones; of a collection flash metal and silver brooches and bangles; and of shell beads, bone comb(?), perforated teeth and engraved bone ornaments.

Exhibited by others:—Photographs of a piece of worked copper, of a socketted copper spearpoint 7″ in length, and of a spatula-shaped point. Wild rice in the hull and in sheaves.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

A fine series of photographs prepared by F. M. Caldwell, of the aboriginal fireplaces on the Royce village site, of effigy and burial mounds in the Cannon Grove group, and of burial mounds on the Platz farm. Also of a series of sadly mutilated mounds on the Wisconsin Central Railway right-of-way and adjoining lands, and of a stone chamber in a burial mound. All of the above are on the north and east shores of Buffalo lake. Some of the burial mounds are 40 feet in diameter and 7 or more feet in height.

Photograph of a human skull pierced by a flint arrowpoint, taken from a Buffalo lake mound. Exhibited by H. R. Denison.

WISCONSIN VALLEY REGION.

VILAS COUNTY.

Photographs taken by H. W. Stark of a Chippewa Indian village and cemetery at Lake Vieux Desert. The burials are made in the ground, the grave being covered by a rather well constructed board cabin or shelter, several feet in height. At one end is a small window-like opening for the introduction at intervals of sweetmeats, food and tobacco for the departed. Drawing of a limestone micmac pipe from a mound on Fox island, Rest lake.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Drawings of a slate gorget, and of a ridged copper chisel 10″ in length.

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Print illustrating the making of a birchbark canoe. Photograph exhibited by W. H. Elkey of four of a cache of eight blue hornstone knives, obtained at New Lisbon.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Drawings of a limestone pendant and of two catlinite disk pipes.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Illustration of old Fort Winnebago near which was located the historic portage over which the Wisconsin Indians portaged their canoes and dug-outs from the Fox into the Wisconsin river. Courtesy of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. Chalcedony knife, exhibited by W. H. Elkey.

Drawings of L-shaped slate ceremonial, fluted stone axe and limestone micmac pipe.

SAUK COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—H. E. Cole, A. B. Stout, W. H. Canfield, E. C. Perkins, Rev. J. G. Laurer, Miss Julia A. Lapham, A. G. Buckley, H. P. Hamilton and the American Museum of Natural History.

Illustration of a Winnebago winter camp near Baraboo. Copy of W. H. Canfield's "Outline Sketches of Sauk County," with illustrations of his original surveys of the celebrated "man" mound, of an octagonal inclosure at Dellona, and other interesting groups of aboriginal earthworks.

Original surveys and re-surveys of groups of effigy and other mounds near Baraboo, made by Prof. A. G. Stout during the years 1903 to 1905.

Photographs illustrating the Devil's lake region, the quartzite ridges, and the excavation of a mound near Baraboo. Also of a series of native copper and brass trade bracelets, short-base platform pipe of Barron catlinate, lead-inlaid, Siouan chlorite pipe, ribbon-slate bannerstone, fragment of the leg-bone of a bear (?) pierced by a triangular flint arrowpoint, stone spud 14½″ in length, series of quartzite implements including a knife 9″ in length, and of a cache of 86 chert blanks, the specimens ranging from 2 to 6″ in length and the total weight being 5½ pounds.

Small series of quartzite implements to illustrate the local range of form and color.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—P. A. Seifert, E. H. Stiles, Davenport Academy of Sciences, C. E. Brown and G. A. West.

Diagrams prepared by Mr. Seifert locating several interesting groups of mounds, village and workshop sites located at and near Richland City. Photographs of three caches of flint implements, the three illustrating various stages in the manufacture of a flint arrowpoint. A synoptical collection prepared by Mr. Seifert illustrating the materials obtained from Richland City sites and including flint nodules, chips,

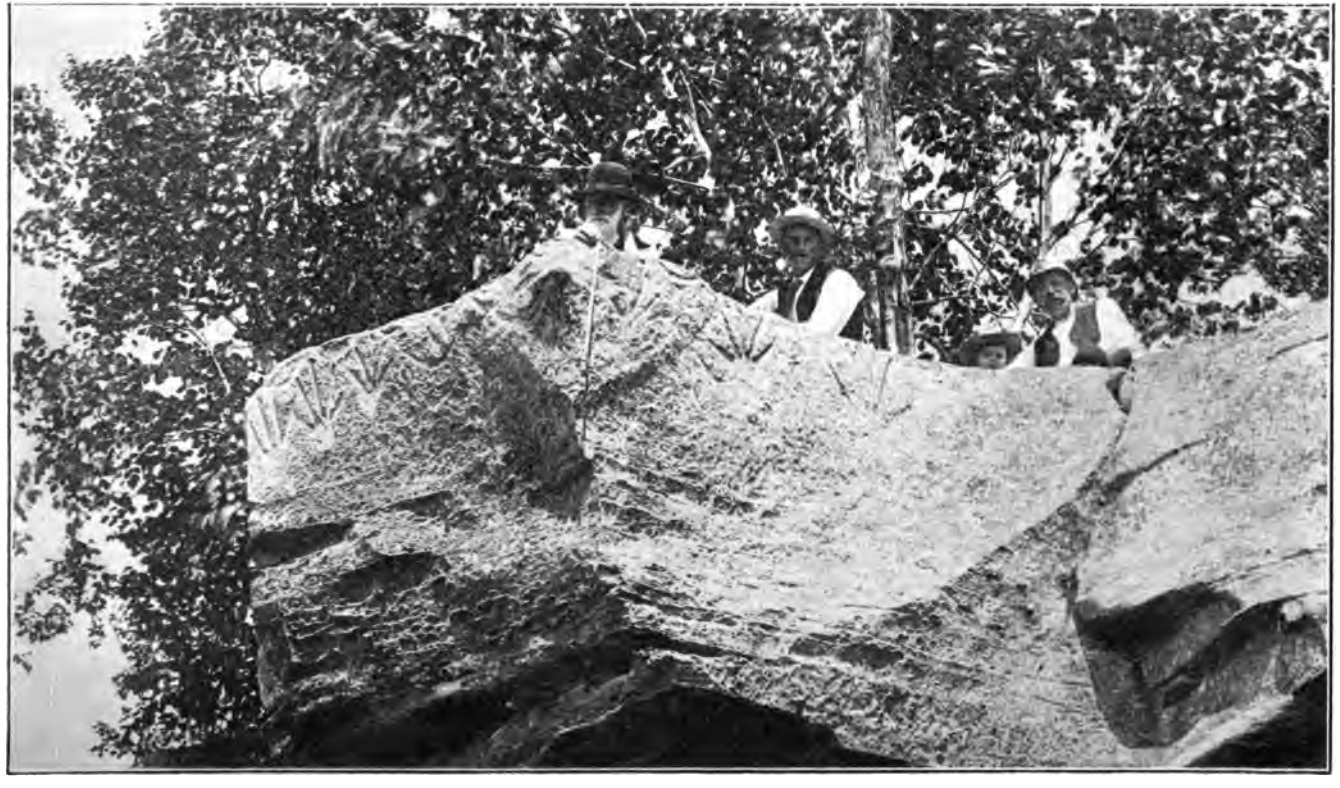

Plate 9.

"PICTOGRAPH ROCK."
Near Trempealeau.

Courtesy of Prof. T. H. Lewis.

flakes, fragments, rejects, hammer stones, and finished implements; quartzite knives and points, hematite, celts, axes, flint spade, discoidal, etc.

Photographs exhibited by the Davenport Academy of Sciences of two notched bone rattles and a slate gorget. The rattles which are of exceptional interest were obtained "years ago by Capt. Hall in a mound six feet high, at Eagle Corners." They are large rib bones, probably those of the moose (they are so labelled) and both are notched transversely by cuts, which are fairly evenly spaced, and as deep as the nature of the bones will allow; the bones themselves are about 15″ long, slightly curved, and flattish; one of them bears thirty-four cuts, the other thirty-three. Formerly I should have looked upon these as tally-sticks marking some hunter's or warrior's count, the thinness of the bones and consequent shallowness of the cuts at first seemed to me against the use of these bones as notched rattles. The most casual examination, however, reveals the evidence of rubbing over the projections between the notches. The condition of the bones does not permit rough handling, but I have convinced myself that, when they were fresh, they not only might have been used for dance-timing, but were certainly so used." (Frederick Starr.)

Also photographs of a steatite platform pipe, slate ornament and tomahawk pipe.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Exhibitors:—Olgar Olson, H. P. Hamilton, and T. D. Brown.

Diagram prepared by Mr. Olson locating a burial mound and camp site near Argyle, and sketches of interesting flint and sandstone implements. Sketch to illustrate aboriginal lead mining in the Sugar river region "where are here and there still to be seen the shallow pits and burrows from which the aborigines possibly for centuries, obtained lead ore." "The pits were made with primitive, and in later days by means of iron implements furnished by the traders. Fire was sometimes employed in cracking the rock, and also in smelting the ore, which was collected in birchbark baskets (mococks)."

Photographs of a polished stone axe, flint spearpoint, circular slate gorget and L-shaped slate ceremonial from a mound at Benton. Drawings of a hematite axe, double-grooved axe, coiled lead bead, brooch and steatite pipe.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGION.

SAWYER COUNTY.

Iron trade axe from Grindstone island. Exhibitor, W. H. Elkey.
Photograph of iron arrow and harpoon point. Exhibitor, A. H. Porter.

WASHBURN COUNTY.

Photographs of several burial mounds, of a modern Chippewa cemetery, and of a village including tents, bark lodges and council house on the shores of Spooner lake. The council house is about 30 feet in length, the frame work of poles being covered with strips of

birchbark and rush mats. When used to lodge visitors from the neighboring Lac Courte D'Oreilles reservation it is divided into compartments by means of rush mats suspended from the roof. Drawing of a series of flint implements from the Shell lake region.

BARRON COUNTY.

Photographs of a slate gorget, and of another of purplish Barron county catlinite.

PIERCE COUNTY.

Photograph of a two-pronged copper crescent-shaped ornament from Spring lake. Exhibited by H. P. Hamilton.

DUNN COUNTY.

Photograph of copper chisel from Eau Galle. Exhibitor, W. H. Ellsworth.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Engraving showing a band of Sioux Indians playing their favorite game of lacrosse, on the ice, tepees in the background. Exhibited by Miss Julia A. Lapham.

PEPIN COUNTY.

Photographs of a large socketted copper spearpoint, and of a two-holed catlinite gorget. Exhibited by W. H. Ellsworth.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Diagram and photographs of a series of three large platform mounds on the crest of a high hill and overlooking the Black river valley at Trempealeau. Exhibited by G. H. Squier.

Photographs of "Pictograph Rock," a ledge located on the south side of the bay and northwest of Trempealeau, bearing Indian carvings; and of an aboriginal rock-shelter at Galesville, the sides of which are covered with carvings representing snakes, birds, mammals, men, etc. Exhibited by Prof. T. H. Lewis.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Photographs by Mr. G. A. Oberholzer of an interesting group of conical and burial mounds located in Myrick Park at La Crosse. Plan of a group of earthworks located near La Crosse, illustrations of Indian pictographs on the walls of a cave at West Salem. Plan of a group of linear and other mounds in Lewis valley and sketch of a catlinite disk pipe from Onalaska.

Plate 10.

INDIAN COPPER PITS.
Lake Superior.

Courtesy of T. D. Brown.

VERNON COUNTY.

A series of four steatite platform pipes and a small pottery vessel obtained from a burial mound in Bergen township, and exhibited by G. A. West. The base of the larger of these remarkable pipes is 9″ in length and 4¼″ in width. Sketches of a granite birdstone and of a steatite handled pipe.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Archeologic map of the county, and plat of the Armstrong group of eleven burial and one effigy mound, located near Lynxville. Prepared by Dr. Cyrus Thomas.

Photographs of a stone gorget, curved base monitor pipe and of a large copper awl, copper beads, and sheet-copper-covered, circular wooden brooches from a mound at Prairie du Chien. Exhibited by the Davenport Academy of Sciences.

GRANT COUNTY.

Plat of "Elephant" mound, and of the Glen group of animal, conical and linear mounds known as "the procession of mounds," the latter after the original survey by Moses Strong.

Photographs of a crescent-shaped copper ornament and of a spear-point from a mound at Cassville, and of a section of a large pottery vessel handsomely ornamented with indentations and roulette markings. Exhibited by the Davenport Academy of Sciences.

Photographs of a porphyritic syenite bannerstone. Exhibited by H. R. Denison.

Drawings of two sheet-copper-sheathed, wooden earspools.

Lake Superior Shore Region.

ISLE ROYALE.

Wash drawing prepared by Mr. T. D. Brown to illustrate the aboriginal mining of copper, showing the series of shallow pits, and illustrating the cracking of the rock by means of fire and water, its breaking by means of stone mauls, of wooden paddles or shovels for digging and removing the loose rock and dirt, of wooden bowls for bailing out the pits, of wooden poles or levers for elevating the larger masses, and of stone and metal implements for cutting it up.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

Photograph showing the Portage Entry camp sites where the aborigines encamped on their journeys to and from the ancient copper workings. Exhibited by Mr. J. T. Reeder.

Drawings of a series of copper implements and ornaments from the above mentioned site.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Drawing of a fluted stone axe, 9¼" in length and weighing 8½ pounds. Exhibited by Dr. Louis Lotz.

Drawings of a series of flint arrow and spearpoints from La Pointe.

OTHER REGIONS.

ILLINOIS.

Series of photographs of the Great Cahokia, Merrill, Fox, Round, Sugar Loaf, Hay Rick, Bluff Top and other mounds of the Cahokia group, located in the great American Bottoms on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, near East St. Louis. The Great Cahokia or Monk's Mound, is 100 feet in height, its base measurement being about 700 by 1100 feet, and the area covered about 18 acres. It stands due north and south, fronting south. From the south end three terraces project from its base. They are about 40 feet high and 250 feet long. The ascent from these terraces to the level summit is very abrupt—over 45 degrees.

Within a radius of 10 miles of this mound are over 100 mounds varying in height from 10 to 100 feet. Exhibited by Dr. C. A. Peterson.

Casts illustrating the Great Cahokia Mound. Exhibited by courtesy of J. M. Wulfing. Series of photographs and report describing the excavation, in May, 1905, of the N. D. McEvers mound, in the town of Montezuma, in Pike county. This mound was 28 feet in height and 130 feet in diameter. The excavation was conducted under the direction of D. I. Bushnell, J. M. Wulfing and Dr. W. F. Parks. Exhibited by D. I. Bushnell. Series of novaculite disks from the above mound. Exhibited by D. I. Bushnell and J. M. Wulfing.

Large polished flint ceremonial knife, and a grooved stone axe, remarkable for the distinct circular depression on either face of the blade. Exhibitor, J. W. Evans.

MISSOURI.

Photograph of a hematite axe, celt, cone and plummet. Exhibitor, Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

Casts of three large flint spades. Exhibited by courtesy of Dr. W. F. Parks.

Photographs of and specimens from an aboriginal hematite mine near Leslie, Franklin county, and from the burrows and ore pockets in which 2,000 flint, granite and hematite mauls were taken from an area of 80 by 100 feet and from 10 to 15 feet in depth. Exhibitor, D. I. Bushnell.

Photograph of a grooved native copper axe from Boone county. Exhibitor, M. C. Long.

MINNESOTA.

Photograph of a buffalo vertebrae pierced by an iron arrowpoint. Exhibitor, H. R. Denison.

Series of photographs of the ledges and scenery near Pipestone, from which for hundreds of years the aborigines of Wisconsin and ad-

Plate 11. Courtesy of Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

SIOUX INDIAN QUARRYING CATLINITE.

Pipestone, Minn.

joining states have obtained the sacred red pipestone (catlinite) and from which numerous pipes and ornaments since recovered from Wisconsin soil were made. Also photographs illustrating the quarrying of pipestone and the shaping of pipestone articles by Sioux Indians of the present day. Exhibitor, Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

ARCHEOLOGICAL LITERATURE OF INTEREST AND VALUE TO THE WISCONSIN STUDENT.

LEE R. WHITNEY.

Treasurer, Wisconsin Archeological Society.

It is of the greatest interest to the Wisconsin Archeological Society that those now enlisted in its cause, and not already thus supplied, should provide themselves with such standard archeological literature as is readily obtainable, and as is necessary to the intelligent study and the proper appreciation of the long neglected antiquities of our state. Not infrequently in the past several years the society has received from various members, local societies and state libraries inquiries for such literature touching this subject, as might be most desirable and readily available. To meet the now increasing demand for such information there is offered this small but selected list of books, pamphlets and periodicals, and which it is believed are best suited to the present needs of our co-workers in the local field. Most of them have the further recommendation of being within reach of the average student's purse.

Of all but the most recent of the books listed, well preserved copies may also be secured, if desirable, of any of the large second-hand bookshops in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

The society may be consulted for further information or assistance.

THE LIST.

BOOKS.

Introduction to the Study of North American Archaeology.
Cyrus Thomas.

Octavo. 488 pages. 108 illustrations. Printed in clear type, on superior quality of paper, neatly bound in buckram. Publishers, The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, O. Price $2.00, delivered. The author through his long connection with the Bureau of Ethnology, has enjoyed unusual advantages in the preparation of such a volume. It is adapted to the use of students and of general readers and also as a text-book for academies and high schools.

The Antiquities of Wisconsin. Increase A. Lapham.

April 1855. 95 pages text. 61 figures, 55 plates and map.

This fine work with its accurate descriptions and surveys, and wealth of valuable information concerning the remarkable earthworks of our state is today, 50 years after its publication, still an authority on Wisconsin antiquities. It remains a monument to the self-sacrificing interest, and great scientific attainments of its distinguished author. Unfortunately for Wisconsin students, copies of it are now rare, bringing from $5.00 to $10.00, according to the binding, condition, etc. Every local educational institution and library should possess a copy.

Requests for copies may be sent to the Wisconsin Society and these will be complied with as opportunities to secure the work are offered.

Archaeological History of Ohio. Gerard Fowke.

April, 1902. Octavo. 260 pages. Fully illustrated with 300 maps, diagrams and reproductions of mounds, inclosures, etc.

Ohio is one of the richest states in the Union in antiquities, and this work while of the greatest interest to the people of that state, is also of inestimable value to archaeological students throughout our country. This work by a leading authority, is one of the most valuable of the recent contributions to American archaeology.

Published by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, O. Price $5.00, postage prepaid.

Prehistoric Implements. A Reference Book.
Warren K Moorehead.

Large octavo. 1900. 621 figures, showing 3,000 specimens. 431 pages.

A work descriptive of the ornaments, utensils, and implements of pre-Columbian man in America. In its preparation its author was assisted by leading authorities in the several sections of our country, of the artifacts of which it is an illustrated descriptive catalogue. Its primary object is to inform the student and beginner, and to stimulate the study of the specimens in museums, and private collections. In it are chapters devoted to:—The Making and Study of Collections, etc., and on the archaeology of New England, the St. Lawrence basin and

Canada, the Ohio valley, the South, the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the Northwest, the Southwest, etc. No previous work has covered so broad a field in an equally narrow compass. Price $2.50. The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, O.

The Stone Age.

The author of the above work is preparing to succeed it with a more pretentious work of two volumes, to be an archaeological encyclopedia of the implements, ornaments, etc., of the prehistoric tribes of the United States. It will be illustrated "by more than a thousand figures illustrating some five thousand variations of types."

The cost of a Collector's Edition will be $4.50. Publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

Emblematic Mounds and Animal Effigies. (Prehistoric America, Vol. 2.) Stephen D. Peet.

1898. Octavo. 395 pages. 300 figures and plates.

This work treats particularly of Wisconsin antiquities, and as such should be in the libraries of local students. In it its author has given his conclusions, obtained after years of study and investigation in the field, of the authorship, character and significance of Wisconsin's aboriginal remains. Included in it are chapters devoted to the animal effigies and their locations, animals represented by the effigies, their attitudes, their religious character, emblematic mounds and native symbols, and native mythology, agricultural works, village and clan residences, the authorship of the effigies, etc. Price, $4.00. To members of the Wisconsin Society, $1.50. Publishers, The American Antiquarian, Chicago.

The Antiquities of Tennessee and Adjacent States.

Gates P. Thruston.

Royal octavo. 320 pages. Illustrated with 21 full page photo-type plates and 252 wood-cuts. Second edition with new chapters, illustrations and notes.

This work is the result of years of patient investigation, and prolonged and well matured thought on the part of its distinguished author. It is written in a style well calculated to make a serious subject readable and attractive. There are detailed the results of recent excavations among the mounds and stone graves of Tennessee which have brought to light a number of new objects, illustrating the arts and industries of the mound building tribes of the Mississippi valley. Cloth, net, $4.00. The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, O.

Primitive Man in Ohio. Warren K. Moorehead.

Octavo. 1892. 62 illustrations (mostly full page). 246 pages of text.

While largely confined to the mound building tribes of the Ohio valley, it should prove of interest and value to students everywhere. It covers the exploration of more than 100 mounds, many graves and village sites, and describes various implements and their uses. Price by mail, $2.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City, N. Y.

Prehistoric Relics. Warren K. Moorehead.
An illustrated catalogue intended for beginners, describing some 850 specimens. 165 pages. 146 figures. Andover Press, Andover, Mass. April, 1905. Price, $1.00. Copies may be purchased from the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Pamphlets and Reports.

Aboriginal Chipped Stone Implements of New York, 1897, Vol. 4, No. 16, price 25 cents.

Polished Stone Articles Used by the New York Aborigines, 1897, Vol. 4, No. 18, price 25 cents.

Earthenware of the New York Aborigines, 1898, Vol. 5, No. 22, price 25 cents.

Aboriginal Occupation of New York, 1900, Vol. 7, No. 32, price 30 cents.

Wampum and Shell Articles Used by the New York Indians, 1901, Vol. 8, No. 41, price 30 cents.

Horn and Bone Implements of the New York Indians, 1902, Bulletin 50, price 30 cents.

Metallic Implements of the New York Indians, 1902, Bulletin 55, price 25 cents.

Metallic Ornaments of the New York Indians, 1903, Bulletin 73, price 25 cents.

A History of the New York Iroquois, 1905, Bulletin 78, price 75 cents.

Perch Lake Mounds, 1905, Bulletin 87, price 20 cents.

The Aboriginal Use of Wood in New York, 1895, Bulletin 89, price 35 cents.

The above valuable series of well illustrated bulletins of which Rev. William M. Beauchamp is the author, are published by the New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y.

Annual Reports of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

A list of the quarterly and annual reports containing archeological papers may be had of E. O. Randall, Secretary, Columbus, O.

Bulletins of the Southwest Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Copies of these may be obtained through Chas. F. Lummis, Secretary, Los Angeles, Cal.

Annual Archaeological Reports of the Minister of Education (Ontario), David Boyle, Toronto, Canada.

Papers and reports on the archeology of Michigan, British Columbia, etc., by Harlan I. Smith. Many of these are of great value to the Wisconsin student. They are published in the reports, etc., of the American Museum, and elsewhere.

Papers on the archeology of Iowa, etc., by Dr. Frederick Starr. These are published in the Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, Davenport, Ia.

The reports of the Bureau of Ethnology and of the U. S. National Museum contain a very large number of very valuable papers on North American archeology which the student should secure. The U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., publishes a list of these.

Periodicals.

Records of the Past. Monthly. Annual subscription, $2.00 in advance. Records of the Past Exploration Society, Washington, D. C.

American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal. Monthly. Terms, $4.00 per annum. Stephen D. Peet, editor, 438, 57th Street, Chicago.

American Anthropologist. Quarterly. Per year, $4.00. Official organ of the American Anthropological Society. F. W. Hodge, managing editor, Washington, D. C.

NOTE. Through the courtesy of Secretary H. E. Legler, copies of the previous number of this bulletin (Vol. 4, Nos. 3 and 4), devoted to a monograph of the "Aboriginal Pipes of Wisconsin," were distributed to 150 Wisconsin libraries, by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Organized June 12, 1899. Incorporated March 23, 1903.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR THE PUBLIC

Awakening an interest in the historical and educational importance of Wisconsin antiquities.

Securing the preservation of Wisconsin mounds. Protecting others from vandalism.

Conducting surveys and researches in all parts of the state.

Establishing bureau of record where manuscripts, notes, photographs, sketches, diagrams, maps and other matter relating to the early aboriginal occupation of the state is preserved.

Encouraging the establishment of collections of local aboriginal artifacts in the educational institutions of the state.

Providing for the free distribution of its publications to these institutions.

Establishing a travelling library of archaeological and historical literature.

Holding public meetings and lectures.

Discouraging the manufacture and sale of fraudulent antiquities.

Advocating the establishment of a chair of American archeology at Wisconsin University, and courses in archeology at other state colleges.

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR ITS MEMBERS

Gives admission to its sessions, lectures and exhibitions.

Permits participation in its field meetings.

Gives instructions in field work.

Issues the Wisconsin Archeologist.

Circulates other literature among those actively interested.

Encourages intelligent collecting.

WHAT IT NEEDS

Additional members in all parts of the state.

Funds and increased subscriptions to carry on its work.

Active and intelligent workers everywhere.

PUBLICATIONS

Four volumes of the Wisconsin Archeologist have been issued. Volume 1 is out of print. The others may be purchased of the Secretary, CHARLES E. BROWN. Price $1.00 per volume. Sample or single numbers 25 cents each.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

And Transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Volume 5, Number 2

January to April, 1906

ILLUSTRATED

Issued by the Wisconsin Archeological Society
Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator

Published by Authority of Law

MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1906

Wisconsin Archeolog

Vol. 5. No. 2

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A. B. STOUT.
Vice-President of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 5. MILWAUKEE, WIS., JANUARY to APRIL, 1906. No. 2.

INTRODUCTION.

This report is devoted to a description of the archaeological features of the extreme eastern portion of Sauk county, and included in the townships of Delton, Fairfield, Baraboo, Greenfield, Merrimack, Sumpter and Prairie du Sac. It had been the original intention of the author to conduct an archaeological surface survey of the entire county; but this soon proved too great a tax on his time and means, and it was thus deemed advisable to restrict his efforts to a smaller area.

Some field work has been conducted without the bounds of the area herein treated, and from these surveys and from other data at hand, it would appear that other sections of the county are likewise rich in evidences of early aboriginal life. It is not claimed that this summary is exhaustive. It deals principally with the earthworks of the section, leaving the treatment of the artifacts to some future worker. Every effort has been made to locate and describe as accurately as is possible all evidences of aboriginal occupation included within the seven townships covered, and yet it is more than possible that some, and especially such works as have now been partly or wholly obliterated through cultivation and other causes, have escaped notice.

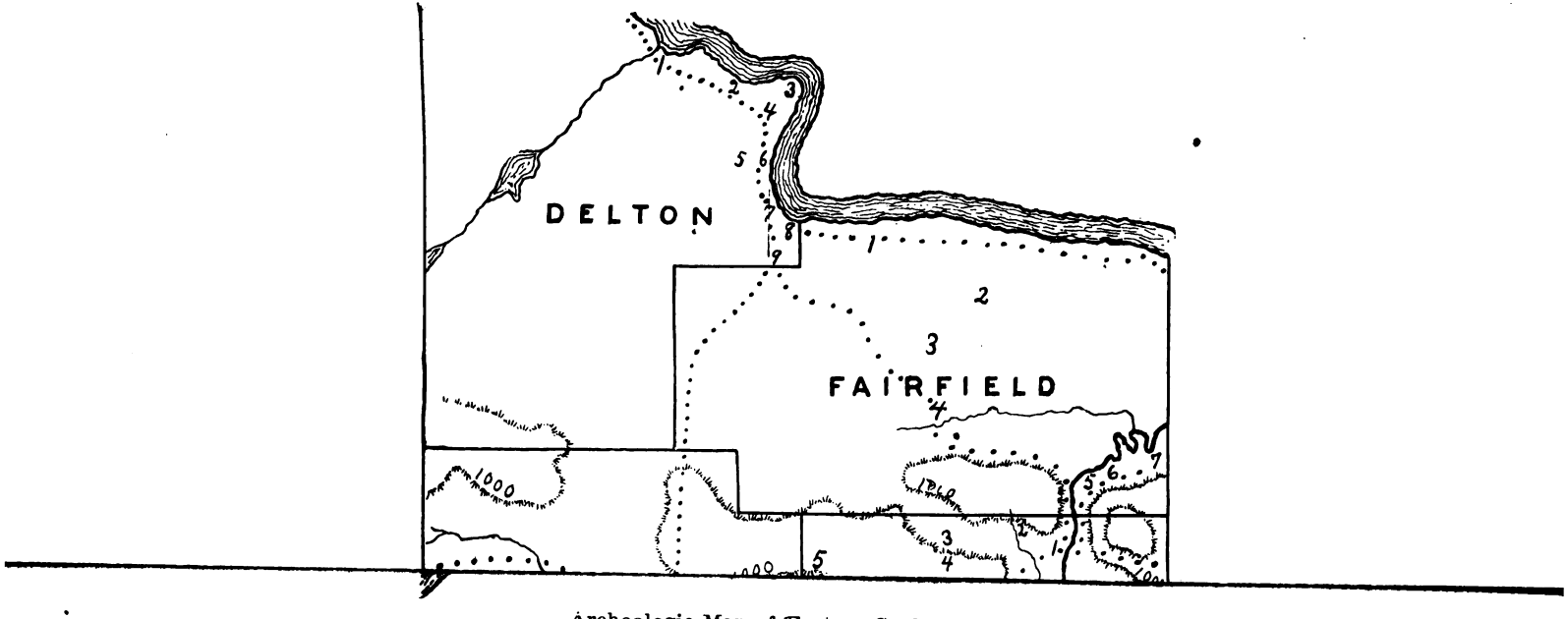
In the accomplishment of this task the author has been aided by many individuals. Almost without exception he met with hearty co-operation and encouragement from all whom he interviewed or reached through correspondence. Such, indeed, was the helpful interest of various residents of the county thus approached, that they frequently abandoned for the time being, other, perhaps more important duties, to render assistance in the locating of earthworks and to impart information concerning others now leveled.

Special acknowledgment for interest and assistance is due H. E. Cole, W. H. Canfield, Roy Langdon, J. W. Carow, L. H. Palmer, Roy Palmer, H. J. Webster, Wm. Toole and sons William and Eben, V. S. Pease and Joseph Johnson, all of Baraboo; E. C. Perkins and Robert Patterson, of Prarie du Sac. Others are mentioned in connection with the descriptions. From Mr. Charles E. Browne, Secretary of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, from Mr. V. S. Pease, and from Mrs. H. E. Cole, the author received helpful suggestions and criticisms on the subject matter. To these, to the press of the county, and to all others who have in any wise contributed to the interest and value of the present treatise, the author wishes to extend his sincere thanks and appreciation.

EXPLANATION OF MAP.

The map shows the seven townships considered in this report, excepting the two most northern rows of sections of the town of Delton, in which there are no mounds. The City of Baraboo and the villages of Lyons, Merrimack, Prarie du Sac, and Sauk are indicated. The Wisconsin river borders on the north and south, and the Baraboo crosses the area from west to east; Devils Lake lies chiefly in the southeastern corner of the town of Baraboo.

On this map the hachures are drawn to conform to the indicated elevations as shown by the U. S. Topographical Surveys.



Archeologic Map of Eastern Sauk County.

Only the principal elevations are shown for the size of the map would cause confusion from crowding were the details of topography represented.

The groups in each township are numbered separately to avoid the use of large numbers. Each number on the map corresponds to the group number for the respective town as described in the text of the bulletin. Dotted lines indicate the courses of the trails.

With the exception of Plates 2 and 7, and No. 1 of Plate 5, the cuts are all from drawings made by the author from his own surveys. All these plats were originally made on note book paper ruled in centimeters (the kind used for drawings and other work in physics). This does not allow easy change to a scale in inches, and so the author has indicated the length of enlarged mounds without giving the scale.

Fig. 6 illustrates the author's method of survey. All measurements are taken at right angles to a base line. By the use of the ruled pads, exact form and relations of mounds are quickly and easily shown by using the centimeter to represent a certain number of feet, preferably some number divisible by five. In all the group plats the sizes of individual mounds is somewhat exaggerated to bring out form.

SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF EASTERN SAUK COUNTY.

A. B. STOUT.

Early Surface Surveys.

Several important groups of mounds located within the area herein considered, have, in the past, been carefully surveyed, and platted by Mr. Wm. H. Canfield, of Baraboo, who settled in Sauk county in 1842. Throughout his long residence in this locality, Mr. Canfield has taken a deep interest in local history and archaeology. His duties as a civil engineer gave him a wide acquaintance in the county and afforded an opportunity for a considerable knowledge of its antiquities. He has contributed two works on local pioneer history entitled, "Outline Sketches of Sauk County," and "Historical Sketch of Baraboo and Greenfield," both of which contain important information concerning local archaeology. He has also furnished valuable surveys and descriptions for the "Antiquities of Wisconsin," published in 1855, and for various other publications, and in this way has done much to acquaint the outside world with the archaeological features of Sauk county.

In 1850, Dr. I. A. Lapham conducted certain surveys in the southern part of the county, and plats and descriptions of several groups of mounds made at that time are accessible to the student in the before mentioned work. Some which he did not describe are indicated on his map. Dr. F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Mass., the distinguished archaeologist, visited various mounds about Baraboo in 1883, and Rev. Stephen D. Peet, editor of the "American Antiquarian," also visited and collected archaeological data in the county.

The fields, village sites and mounds of Sauk county have in the past yielded thousands of valuable and interesting aboriginal implements in clay, stone and metal. Of these, several good collections are still owned by residents, but a great majority

have been removed from its limits by persons, who for many years past, have invaded the county in the interest of private or public collections elsewhere. Thus, for years it has been known in a general way that Sauk county was rich in antiquities, yet no systematic effort has ever been made to secure an adequate record of the evidences of any given section until the writer began the present somewhat methodical survey. This work pursued out of a personal interest and as a means of recreation, has occupied his leisure time during the past two years.

WORK OF THE SAUK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This organization was incorporated in 1905 as an auxiliary of the Wisconsin Historical Society. One of the principal features in its plan of work is the collection and maintenance of a public museum, and in which it desires to assemble, among other materials of educational value, a representative collection of the antiquities of the county. Already the effort in this direction has met with creditable success. It is now endeavoring to retain local aboriginal materials within the county, where they may forever be accessible to the public and students, and to check further losses through commercialism, from which Sauk County has suffered severely in the past.

It also aims to co-operate with the State Archeological Society for the encouragement and progress of local archaeological research, and the preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

Mr. H. E. Cole, President of the Society, is one of the editors of the "Baraboo News." Through his personal interest and through a series of articles published in his paper, he has already done much to stimulate the latent interest in, and instruct the residents of Sauk county in the educational and other values of its remarkable and interesting aboriginal landmarks and other remains.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The seven townships included in this report form a belt of territory that stretches across a large bend of the Wisconsin river. This does not, however, include the extreme inner portion of the bend which is a part of Columbia county.

Extending across this belt from west to east are two ranges of quartzite bluffs, one on either side of the Baraboo river. These occupy a considerable area and stand out as conspicuous landmarks. The forces of erosion have made them irregular in outline with picturesque gorges and many precipitous rock faces. Between these ranges is the rather narrow trough-shaped valley of the Baraboo.

In the southwestern portion of the area under treatment, are abrupt sandstone bluffs and sandy areas of considerable extent. The western and northern parts of Delton township are also very sandy. Between these bluffs and the Wisconsin river both north and south of the quartzite ranges is a gently rolling strip of country.

A well-defined terminal moraine crosses this area in a general north and south direction. It enters the county just south of the lower Dells of the Wisconsin river, passes west of the city of Baraboo, winds around to the east of Devil's lake, and leaves the county a short distance north of Prarie du Sac. East of this moraine are found many typical features due to glaciation, among which are the several rapids at Baraboo, which are caused by the river flowing through recessional moraines.

Devil's lake is the only body of water of any size within the area, although there are several small glacial lakes, some of which are now extinct. The eastern part of Fairfield is part of a large marsh. Dell creek with its sandstone gorge, a miniature of the Wisconsin river Dells, crosses Delton. Several smaller creeks rise in the bluffs and flow to the Wisconsin and Baraboo rivers.

These streams are shown on the accompanying map, as are also the main contour lines, which are reproduced from the United States topographical survey maps of this section. The Wisconsin river at Merrimac is 748 feet above sea-level; Devil's lake has an elevation of 968 feet; the railway depot at Baraboo is 862 feet, in altitude, and the highest point in the bluffs is a trifle over 1,600 feet. In some places the crest of the South Range is from 500 to 800 feet above the Baraboo river. The general topography as shown on the map will indicate better than words the relation of the local mounds, trails, and village sites to natural land features.

The bluffs with their slopes are clothed with forest, covering

several square miles, where may still be found a few deer, wolves, wild-cat and other wild animals, mere remnants of the abundant animal life of earlier days.

The eastern line of the area passes within a few miles of the historic portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The southern part of the county, therefore, lies in the central part of the natural highway between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi.

THE SUMMARY.

DELTON.

Newport Group.

No. 1. Two lizard mounds are situated close to the river bank, a short distance south of the mouth of Dell creek. (S. E. ¼, Sec. 15.) They lie on the high bank overlooking the river near the central part of the Lower Dells. The once prosperous village of Newport was located on the level land that stretches back from the river at this point. One of the two effigies comprising this group has been almost entirely destroyed by excavating for the erection of buildings. The other is still well preserved and is about twelve rods long, the head pointing down stream and the axis nearly parallel with the river. This mound lies close to the rear of the McFarland summer cottage.

There may have been other mounds on the site of Newport village, but thus far no definite knowledge of any has been secured.

Lower Dells Group.

2. (N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 23.) Three bird effigies constitute this group, which is located on the crest of a bluff-like river bank about seventy-five feet above the water. (See Fig. 1.)

To the west a level field extends to higher bluffs some sixty rods distant. To the east the gentle slope stretches off to the lowlands bordering the river. The Dells trail passed about twenty rods to the south. No. 1 and part of No. 2 have been

plowed over. No. 3 is in timber and is well preserved. These mounds have the following dimensions in feet, giving wing extent and length of body and head:—No. 1, 214x66; No. 2, 192x

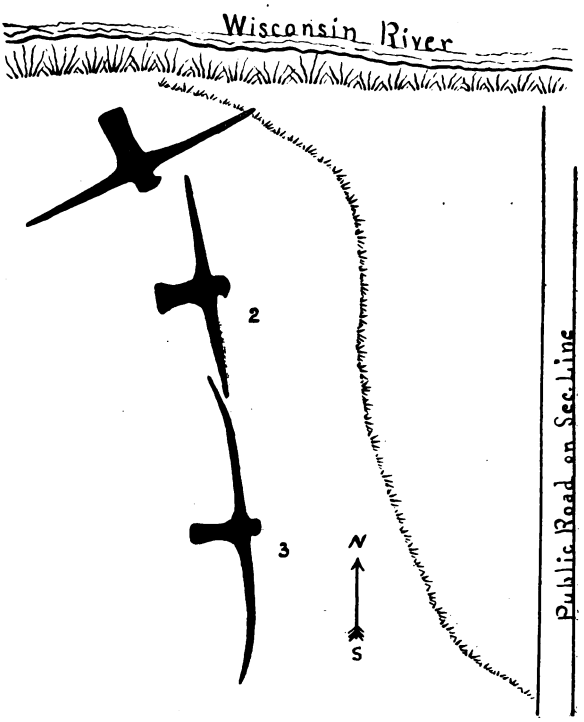


FIG. 1.
Lower Dells Group.

54; No. 3, 240x48. This group was visited in 1883 by Prof. F. W. Putnam, J. C. Kimball and Dr. S. D. Peet.

The land upon which they are located now belongs to Mr. George C. Fish, but was formerly a part of the Edward Eaton property.

References.

American Antiquarian, Vol. 5, p. 338.
Prehistoric America, Vol. 2, p. 93, Fig. 85.

Chaffee Mounds.

3. It is reported that there are several tumuli on the low land near the bend of the river, on the property of Mr. S. M. Chaffee. These are nearly three quarters of a mile to the east of the "Lower Dells" group.

Herwig Village Site.

4. In the southwestern corner of Section 24, are indications of a former village site. Pieces of pottery and flint chips are quite abundant. The location is a rather sandy one, and is slightly elevated above the surrounding low land. The "Dells" trail passes through this site.

Steele Cornfields.

5. Early white settlers discovered Indian cornhills scattered over the higher land to the west of the farmhouse now belonging to Mr. L. M. Steele. These fields were not extensive. Recent cultivation has leveled the hills.

Wisconsin River Group.

6. This is the largest well preserved group within the scope of this report. It consists of sixty-three mounds. Five are effigies, one is a linear or wall-shaped mound, and the others are tumuli. As shown in Fig. 2, the mounds are arranged in a row more than one-half mile long. The tumuli vary from six inches to four feet in height, and from thirteen to thirty-nine feet in diameter. The effigies of this group are of a style not found elsewhere in the county. Two are of the type shown in No. 3 of the figure. These are four and one-half feet in height and about forty-five feet long. Another effigy is shown in No. 2. This and another which lies close by resemble the so-called "lizard" mounds, excepting for the shorter tail. Most remarkable of all, is the mound at the south end of the group. The head is seven feet in height, from which point the mound tapers down until it is hardly a foot in height, when it suddenly enlarges into an arrowhead-like termination three and one-half

feet in height. The total length of this mound is 411 feet. Close to it is a linear mound 126 feet in length.

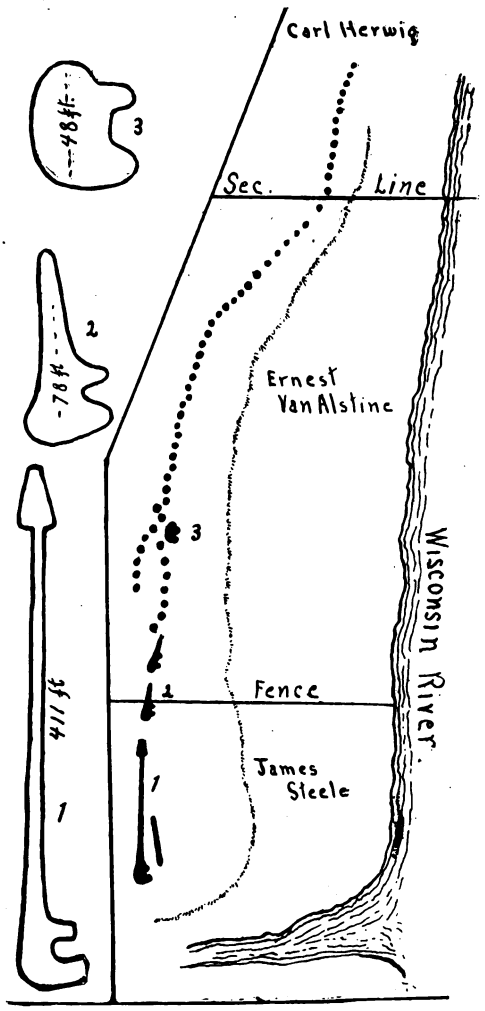


FIG 2.
Wisconsin River Group.

These mounds are on a sandy ridge, but slightly elevated above the river which flows some thirty rods to the east. As indicated in the figure there is an abrupt drop of about ten

feet to the immediate east of the row of mounds. To the west is a strip of low marshy land. The location of this group is quite favorable for its preservation. At present the ridge is partly covered with timber. The line between Sections 24 and 25 crosses this row of mounds. The Indian trail leading to the Dells passed along the ridge, by this group.

Stage Road Group.

7. On and near the line between Sections 25 and 36, at a short distance east of the residence of Mr. Asa Shults, the public road passes through a group of thirteen mounds. The old stage road from Milwaukee to La Crosse passed through this group. The mounds are on the high land which here forms a series of gently rolling bluffs that skirt the river. In this group (See Fig. 3) there are several interesting mounds. The large bird cut in two by the road has a wing extent of 396 feet.

The rectangular enclosure is the only one within the area covered by this report. The inside dimensions are as follows: Length of sides, 68½ and 66½ feet; width of ends, 16½ and 14½ feet. The wall surrounding this space is now about eight inches in height near the center, and is uniformly 10½ feet in width. It has never been plowed over, hence the walls were probably never very high. They entirely enclose the area within.

The mounds on the farm of Mr. Asa Shults are on wooded land and are all well preserved. Those on the property of Mr. Theodore Steele are in fair condition. The tumulus is still nearly seven feet in height, although it has been opened by relic seekers. Of the bear mound indicated in the plat only slight traces remain.

Mr. Shults states that other mounds existed in the cultivated fields to the immediate west of the group and that a long linear mound once existed in the field north of his residence at a point some eighty rods northwest of this group.

Atkinson Mounds.

8. Further down the highway from the "Stage Road" group there are remains of a tumulus standing in the road close to the line between the Atkinson and the Pierce farms.

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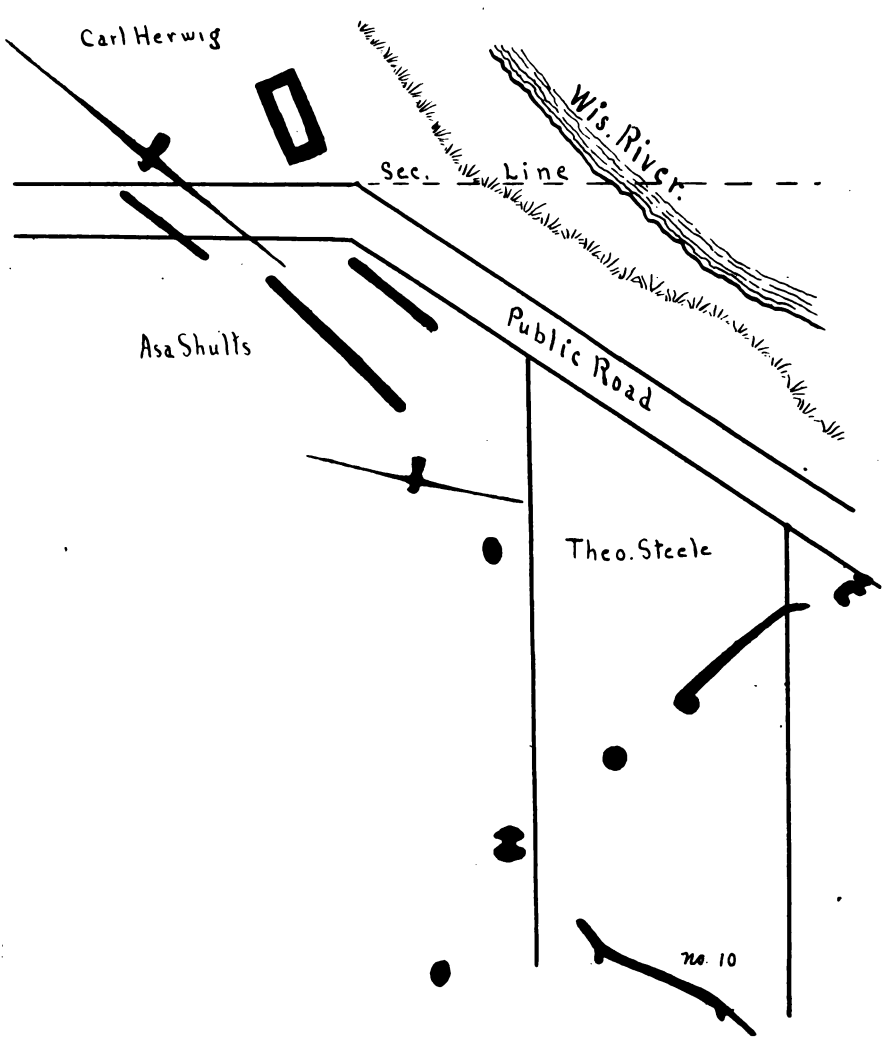

FIG. 3.
Stage Road Group.

Near by and not far from the high river bank was once an animal effigy resembling No. 1, Plate 5. All traces of this mound are now entirely gone. Its location and description were obtained from Mrs. L. Atkinson who has resided here on Section 36 since an early date.

Yellow Thunder's Forty.

9. For many years after the whites settled in this county the southern part of Section 36 served as the rendezvous for Winnebagos.

Wau-kaun-zee-kah, the Yellow Thunder, who was a noted war chief owned the S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Section 36. Several families lived with him on this piece of land. Two log huts were constructed for their use, and at one time as many as five acres were under cultivation. Corn, beans, and potatoes were raised.

During the time of big feasts as many as 1,500 Indians gathered in the vicinity.

Yellow Thunder figured quite prominently in the early history of this part of Wisconsin. In 1828, he and his squaw were members of a party which went to Washington to interview the President. The squaw was thereafter known as the Washington woman. The story of how Yellow Thunder was induced to visit Washington in 1837 and sign the fraudulent treaty of that year is given in the Wisconsin Historical Collections (vol. 7, p. 393). There and elsewhere many facts pertaining to his life are related.

Shortly before his death he sold his land to Mr. John Bennett. It is related that when Yellow Thunder paid taxes on his land he placed in a leather pouch, a kernel of corn for each dollar of taxes and that when he sold the land he demanded as many dollars as he had kernels of corn.

On a sandy knoll on the forty (S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 36) belonging to Mr. George Harrison is the grave of this noted chief, who died in 1874. A few paces distant are also the graves of his squaw, of a child of Joe Eagle, and of two unknown Indians.

Mr. Isaac Flynn and Mr. Wm. Calvert dug the grave in which the squaw was buried. Mr. Calvert states that she was buried

in a sitting position, facing the setting sun. The body was wrapped in blankets and the head came almost to the surface of the ground. A few short logs and rails were placed over the opening.

These graves have not been plowed over or desecrated and an effort will be made by the Sauk County Historical Society in some manner to mark and preserve them.

A likeness of Yellow Thunder kindly loaned by the Wisconsin Historical Society is given in Plate 8.

Space will not allow of a complete list of references pertaining to this noted war chief, but the following are some of the most interesting.

Wau Bun, pp. 83–87.

Wis. Hist. Colls. See indexes of Vols. 7, 12 and 14.

A painting of Yellow Thunder hangs on the walls of the Wisconsin Historical Museum at Madison, and a scraper with a wooden haft and iron blade made and used by him is in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society.

Preserved in the public library at Portage, Wis., is an unpublished manuscript by the late Mrs. A. C. Flanders, a former member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, entitled, "Personal Reminiscences of Chief Yellow Thunder."

Summary for Delton.

A total of eighty-seven mounds have been located in this town. Considerable inquiry has failed to give definite clews to mounds in the western and northern parts of the township.

All of these mounds lie close to the Wisconsin river. Sixty-six are on low ground. All but twelve are still well preserved. Seventeen are effigies and of these five are birds.

After the manuscript for this bulletin had gone to the printer word came to the author of the existence of a small group of mounds 1½ miles due east of the village of Delton.

FAIRFIELD.

Polson Group.

1. (Sec. 32.) One and one-half miles east of the "Atkinson" mounds the public road passes through a group of sixteen earthworks. A small spring run crosses the road just west of the house on the Charles Polson farm. South of the road and on the higher land to the west of this stream are nine effigies.

PLATE I.
Tumulus, in the Polson Group.

Of these two are birds, two are bear, four are of the so-called "mink" type, and one of peculiar form is shown in Fig. 4. This last-mentioned mound has a total length of 78 feet. The height of the main part is two feet, but the tail-like projection is low. One of the "mink" effigies, still well preserved, has a length of 249 feet. The back is arched and the greatest body width is twenty feet. The other effigies are now nearly leveled by cultivation. Mr. Polson states that in the early days two mounds were well outlined about twenty-five rods west of this row of effigies. Two linear mounds and a tumulus, all now nearly leveled, lie near the road to the east of the farm house.

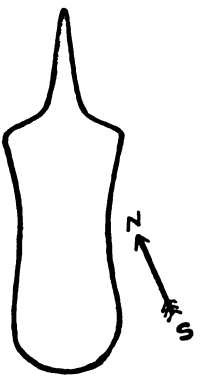

FIG. 4.
Mound in Polson Group.

Two well preserved tumuli are located in the woodland bordering the river. These are on property belonging to Mr. L. P. Lewis, and are nearly due north of the Polson farm house. One of these was photographed by Mr. H. E. Cole, and is shown in Plate 1, the cut for which was kindly loaned by County Superintendent George F. Snyder.

Porter Group and Village Site.

2. (S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 3.) In the cultivated fields southwest of the residence of Mr. Wallace Porter are six mounds, the general forms of which are still shown. Two are bear effigies, 72 and 78 feet long respectively; one is a linear mound; one, now resembling a cross, was probably a bird, and two are of the "mink" type, shown in No. 5, Plate 5. Two other mounds belonging to this group are entirely effaced. The mounds lie on the lower slopes of a ridge, near the head of a broad valley, one-half mile wide at this point, but soon widening out into a marsh which extends to the Wisconsin river. Further up the slopes and on the crest above, fragments of pottery and many flint chips have been found. Mr. Wallace Porter states that potsherds sufficient to make a quart vessel were found within an area of one square foot. Mr. Porter has also found some fine arrowpoints here. The soil has been under

cultivation for many years and no further evidence can now be obtained of the village that probably was located at this place. Immediately beyond the ridge is a pond, or small glacial lake, now nearly extinct.

Big Marsh Group.

3. (S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 8.) A few rods east of the road and on property of Mr. E. R. Thomas is a group of six tumuli. They are on land that is elevated but a few feet above the marsh land. All are low and much flattened, and have evidently been plowed over although the land is now used for pasture. Two are thirty feet, three are forty-five feet, and one is sixty feet in diameter.

Leach Creek Group.

4. (E. ½, N. E. ¼, Sec. 17.) Leach creek crosses near the center of this eighty acre farm which belongs to Mr. Charles Ayres. Close to the public road and on the north side of the creek were seven mounds. They all lay on the level land close to the abrupt bank of the creek, which here rises fifteen to twenty feet above the stream. The head of a bear effigy still shows. All the others were linear mounds. One of them extends along a lane for a distance of 150 feet, and is the only mound that is well preserved. Four of the group are entirely leveled and their locations were established through kindness of Mr. Charles Ayres, who had plowed and harrowed them down in the course of his farming operations.

Lower Narrows Series. Group 1.

5. (Fract. 9, in N. ½, Sec. 23.) This group of ten tumuli is on the farm of Mr. Wm. Harmel and is about forty rods northeast of the Butterfield bridge, and hence is not far from the Lower Narrows, which is quite a prominent land feature. The mounds are on rather low land; the Baraboo river comes within eight rods of the nearest mound, and the foot of the bluffs is only one-fourth mile to the south. Six of the mounds are well preserved. Several of them are easily seen from the public road, which skirts the foot of the range. The group forms a

rather crooked row, at nearly a right angle with the river. The diameters and heights of the six well preserved mounds expressed in feet are as follows:—53x5; 56x5; 23x2; 28x2½; 48x5; 46x4½.

The mound measuring 48x5 was excavated during April 1905 by Mr. V. S. Pease, Mr. H. E. Cole and the writer. Five feet from the center and at a depth of four feet and two inches were found several charred sticks measuring three and one-half feet long and four inches in diameter. They extended to a bed of charcoal one foot thick and five feet in diameter, the whole slightly north of the center of the mound. A layer of soft reddish loam several inches in thickness was distributed irregularly above and below the charred sticks; otherwise the material of a mound was a rich, black loam. On a level below the charcoal, but nearly in the center of the mound, were discovered a tooth with fragments of skull, arm, and pelvic bones. Extending from these to the northeast were traces of a femur bone. Evidently the body had been placed in a sitting position facing the east, some dirt piled around the body and then a fire built above the legs and in front of the trunk. The charred but intact sticks would seem to indicate that the fire was covered with dirt before the fuel was consumed. No artifacts were found.

Lower Narrow Series. Group 2.

6. A row of eight or ten tumuli once existed a short distance east of Group 1, on land now owned by Mr. H. Edwards. The row was nearly parallel with the river, but a few rods distant. Mr. L. H. Palmer remembers these mounds as fine tumuli, thirty feet in diameter and from eight to ten feet in height. Between 1870 and 1875, the owner of the farm started to plow them down so they would interfere less with its cultivation. In doing this he found human bones in one of the mounds. Mr. Wm. H. Canfield was then sent for, and he, with L. H. and J. Palmer (who were then boys) continued the excavation with spades. Mr. Canfield states that between ten and twenty skeletons of various aged persons were found. The bodies had been buried in a sitting posture forming a circle with the feet toward the center.

Mr. L. H. Palmer remembers that the dirt around and over the skeletons was a blue clay, apparently packed or baked, at least it was compact and rather difficult to remove. Over this was black loam.

No implements or utensils of any kind were found. Many of the bones crumbled on exposure; a few of the best were kept for a time in the school at Lyons.

Lower Narrows Series. Group 3.

7. (N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 24.) This group (Fig. 5) of twenty-three mounds is located near the county line on the farm of Mr. Chris. Lee. As with the other groups of this series, the land is low and slopes gently upward from the river to the north base of the North Quartzite range. The Baraboo river is about twenty rods to the north of this group. A fence crosses the group as shown in the figure. South of this fence the mounds are almost leveled by cultivation, but they are still easily located by the discs of dark soil forming a marked contrast with the lighter colored soil surrounding. The mounds north of the fence are still well preserved. All but two are tumuli, varying from fifteen to thirty nine feet in diameter and from a few inches to three feet in height. Two nearly rectangular mounds are found, one 58½x26 feet, the other 27x15 feet.

Summary for Fairfield.

The 80 mounds located in Fairfield are in seven groups, the smallest of which contains six, and the largest 23 mounds. Four of these groups are composed of tumuli only. Of the total number, 52 are tumuli, 9 are linear mounds, 15 are effigies and 4 are of forms undetermined. Of the effigies one is shown in Fig. 4, 3 are birds, 5 are bear, and 6 are of the "mink" type. All the mounds except those of the "Big Marsh" group are near a permanent stream. Forty-nine are on low ground; 34 are still in good condition.

Other mounds lie along the rivers in Columbia county, not far from the county line.

Reports have come to the author concerning a few tumuli in the northeastern part of the town, but the certainty of them is not fully established.

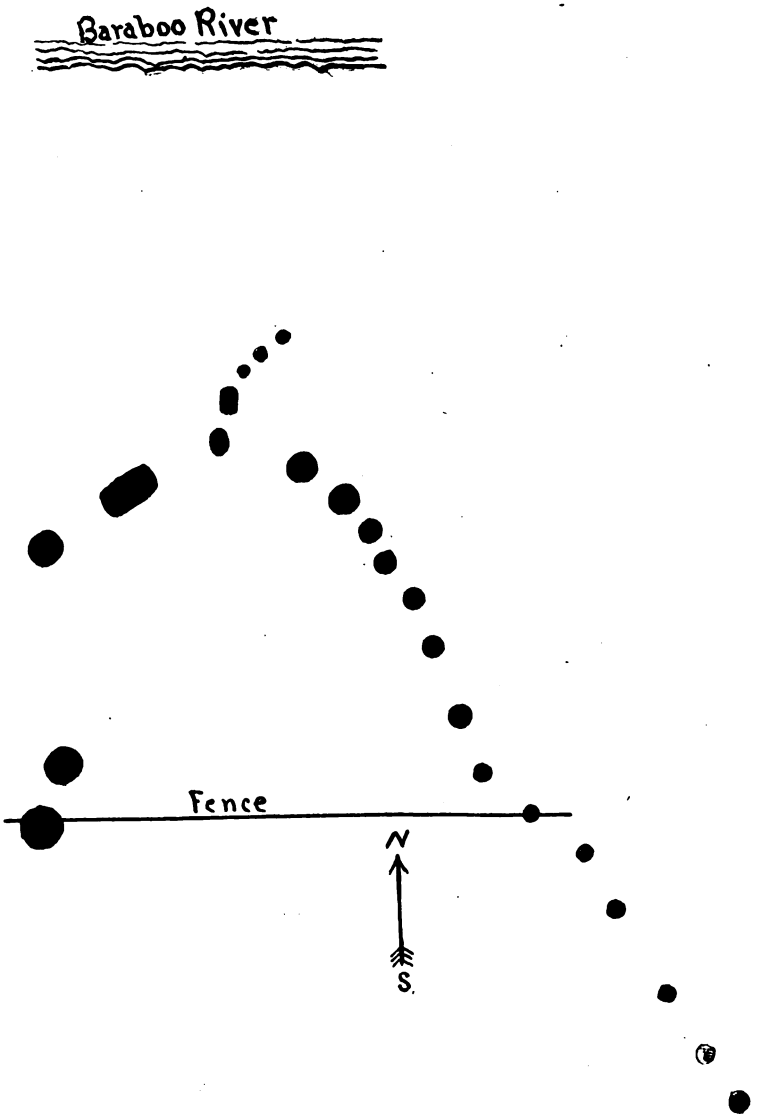

FIG. 5.
Lower Narrows Group, No. 3

There are indications of a village site on the old Webster farm on the N. E. ¼ of Section 6.

GREENFIELD.

Garrisonville Mound.

1. (Fract. 2, Sec. 6.) This mound is on land belonging to Mr. Frank Leubke. It is a well preserved mound 247 feet long, between 3 and 4 feet high and 14 feet wide, except at the west end, which is slightly flattened and widened. The mound lies in a wooded pasture a short distance from the public road and almost directly in front of the residence of Mr. Wm. Kasten. Fifteen rods to the north is a small dry ravine or valley through which an Indian trail led down to rapids in the Baraboo about 40 rods distant. Close to the north of the mound and extending to and along the river were the scattering houses of the village of Garrisonville of which not a building now remains.

Vanished Mounds.

2. (S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 27.) About 40 rods from the road near the section line were once three mounds all traces of which have long since disappeared. Thus far no definite data concerning their character have been obtained.

Greenfield Man Mound.

3. (N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 28.) This remarkable mound (See Plate 2) lies on nearly level ground about 20 rods from the foot of a steep but talus covered ridge. The legs are cut in two by the road at a point about 20 rods west of the Hoege school house, Joint District No. 9. Reference to the map will show that the mound is in the edge of a break in the bluffs which leads to the river some two miles distant.

At present the head, arms and trunk are well preserved. Mr. Wm. H. Canfield surveyed this mound in 1859. Cuts from this survey have appeared in various publications and references to this mound are frequent. In several of these the mound is located wrongly.

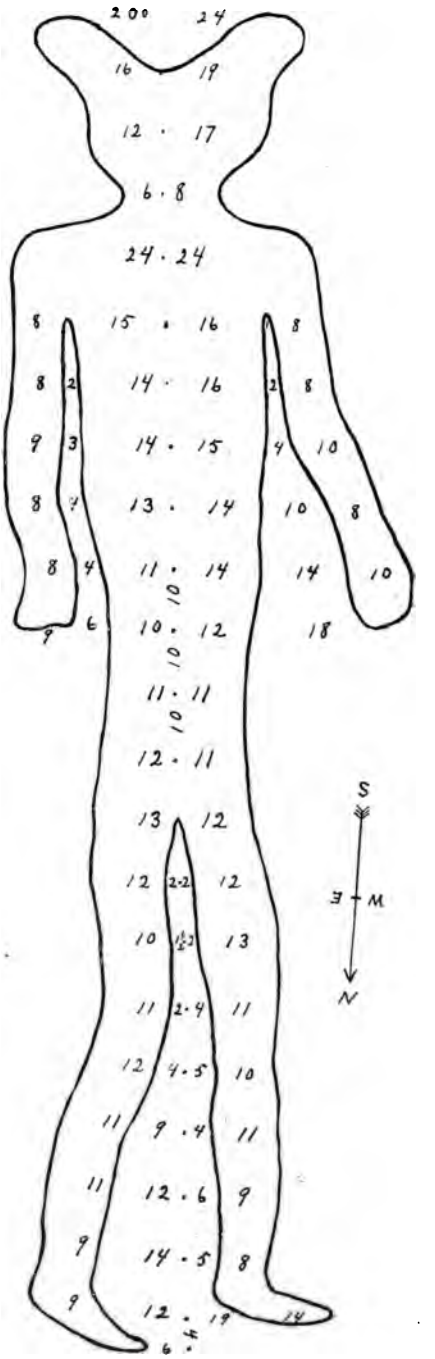

PLATE II.

Man Mound, in Greenfield.

The mound lies with head toward the south and the figure is in the attitude of walking toward the west.

The illustration here given is traced from the original plat made by Mr. Canfield. The figures are given just as Mr. Canfield recorded them.

References.

Outline Sketches of Sauk Co., p. 17.
Preh. Am., Vol. 2, p. 319, fig. 218.
Am. Antiq., Vol. 1, p. 196.
Wis. Hist. Colls., Vol. 4, pp. 365-368.
Leading Events in Wis. History, p. 16.

Cole Mound.

4. A solitary linear mound lies about 60 rods southeast of the Man mound, on the nearly level plateau. The position gives an extended view of the Baraboo valley, but does not give a view of the location of the Man mound. This mound is 15 feet wide, 165 feet long and 2 feet high. It is crossed by the quarter section line.

McGilvra Mounds.

5. (S. W. ¼, Sec. 30.) About 30 rods east of the house on the McGilvra homestead are a tumulus and a bear effigy now nearly leveled. Forty rods to the southeast near the section line there was once an effigy of the type shown in No. 1, Plate 5. This mound, which is now entirely effaced, was located and described to the author by Mr. George McGilvra. Further up near the crest of the ridge and not far from the center of the section is a low tumulus.

Cook Mounds.

6. (S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 32.) Traces of two tumuli may still be seen in the yard of the farm house of Mr. Frank Cook. Mr. R. G. Cowles, an old settler, remembers that these were once four or five feet high. Northeast of these and close to the section line, Mr. Cowles located the site of a bear effigy, now entirely effaced.

Spring Run Group.

7. This group is located on the farm of Mr. George Cook, about half way between the house and the river, and is not far from the line between Sections 32 and 5. The eight mounds of the group are scattered over slightly elevated land bordering the marshy river bottom. They are somewhat separated by spring runs. Six are linear mounds 15 feet wide and 2 feet high, with

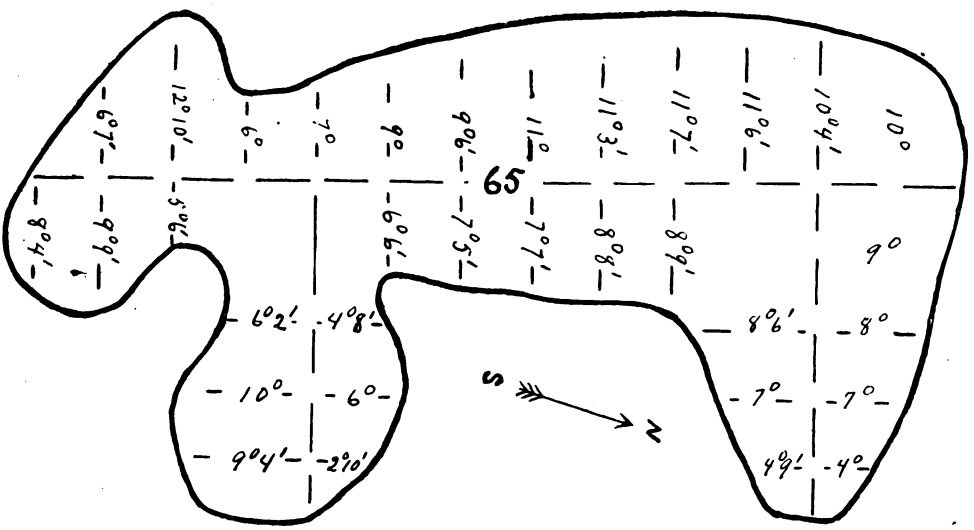

FIG. 6.
Bear Effigy in Spring Run Group.

the following lengths: 135, 411, 78, 63 and 144 feet. A bear effigy still well preserved is shown in Fig. 6. One tumulus occurs in the group. The bear with three of the linear mounds are in such a location that they are not likely to be destroyed for many years to come.

Carlson Mounds.

8. On the farm of Mr. J. Carlson (N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 33) there is a group of four linear mounds, varying from 4 to 6 rods in length, and one well preserved bear effigy.

Jackson Creek Group.

9. Close to the west side of the road and near the south bank of Jackson, or as it is sometimes called, Rowley creek, is a bear effigy now nearly leveled. It is thought by some residents that this mound had a prolonged nose resembling an elephant, but this is not affirmed by others who saw the mound before it was plowed down. Mr. P. P. Palmer states that there was also an effigy close by that was of the type shown in No. 1, Plate 5. These mounds were on property now owned by Mr. Fred Karg, (S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 35.)

Jackson Creek Cornfields.

10. On the rather level stretch of land southeast of the Falkenstern mill, and extending over onto the farm of Mr. Louis Helm, were several acres of corn hills.

Palmer Mound and Village Site.

11. About five rods west of the line between Sections 34 and 35 were a cluster of at least a dozen provision caches, two of which may still be seen in the edge of the public road. These are on a low ridge that extends from the bluffs down toward the river. Some 20 rods from these caches there is an area of three-fourths of an acre upon which are still found many flint chips, often in clusters. Some of these chips and two crude stone axes from this site are now in the collection of the County Historical Society. This village site has been plowed over during many years. Between the caches and the residence of Mr. L. H. Palmer was once a solitary linear mound some 20 rods long and several feet high. Mr. L. H Palmer who now owns the farm upon which this site is situated, and his son Roy, have located several provision caches on the higher land at different points bordering the foot of the bluffs.

One cluster of caches is located on the crest of a knoll near the west part of the Palmer farm at a point but a few rods south of the road. These have never been disturbed by cultivation and hence the pits are well defined.

Langdon Group.

12. Three bear effigies and one linear mound lie in the woods a short distance from the road. (See Fig. 7.) The linear mound is 168 feet in length, 15 feet in width and 2½ feet in height, is well preserved and lies about 15 rods from the west line of the

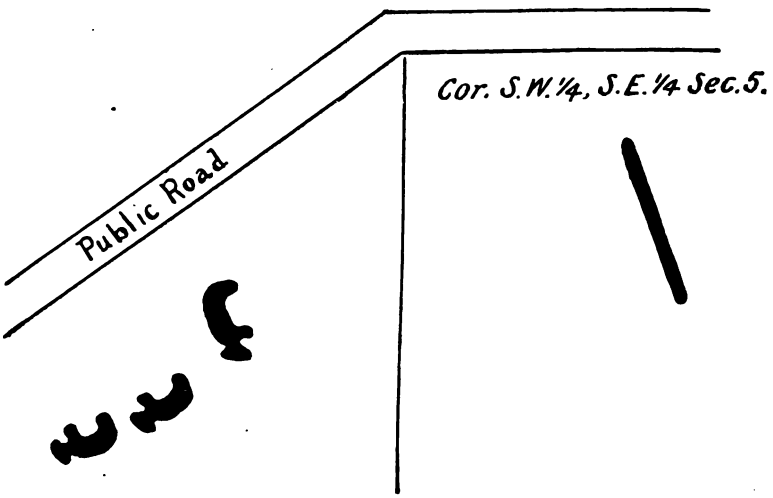

FIG. 7.
Langdon Group.

farm of Mr. H. C. Langdon. The three effigies lie west of the line on the farm of Mrs. Eva Cook. All are in dense woods and are well preserved excepting two bear effigies which are somewhat disfigured by a woods road. During the past winter the timber surrounding two of the effigies has been cut thereby exposing the mounds to view from the road. The lengths of the bear mounds expressed in feet are as follows: 73; 39; 48. The group lies on gently sloping land and less than 30 rods from the foot of the abrupt north slope of the bluff. The river is 80 rods due north of the mounds.

Long Lizard Group.

13. Near the west center of Section 5, on the farm of Mrs. Eva Cook, are two mounds. (See Fig. 8). The "lizard" is a well preserved mound 656 feet long. At the widest part of the head end it measures 47½ feet in width and 4 feet in height. From this point it stretches off across slightly lower marshy meadow land, gradually tapering to a point. A tumulus about 10 rods from the "lizard" is now partly plowed down. The river flows some 30 rods to the south. Of all the mounds considered in this report this lizard is built on the lowest ground. It is partly covered with water during the spring and throughout most of its length is overgrown with wild marsh grasses and sedges.

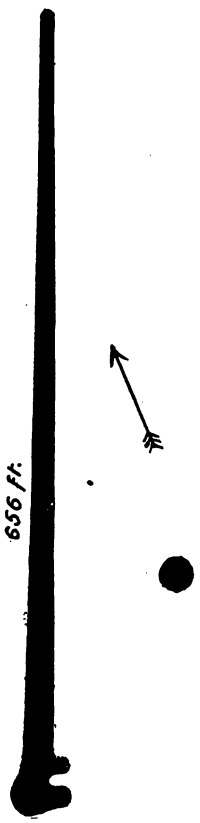

FIG. 8.
Long Lizard Group.

Linen Mill Group.

14. Five tumuli are located just east of the Linen Mill and on the very brink of the north bank of the Baraboo river. The bank at this point rises abruptly about 20 feet. The mounds are arranged in a row overlooking the rapids in the river. All have been mutilated by relic hunters or badly leveled by cultivation. They measure in feet as follows: 19; 44; 39; 30; 46. The level land bordering the rapids at this point was during early days a favorite camping ground for bands of Winnebagos.

Greenfield Mounds.

15. Cultivation has badly disfigured what was once a splendid group of four mounds located about 60 rods north of the Linen Mill on land belonging to Mr. Fred Siebecker. (S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 6.) The mounds are on a slight rise of land with marshy land surrounding. To the north about 80 rods is an abrupt sandstone ridge extending

into the city limits. The group is composed of a bird with wing spread of 300 feet, a bear 65 feet in length, an animal of the "mink" type 150 feet long and a linear mound 180 feet in length. These mounds will soon be entirely leveled.

Glen Creek Mounds.

16. Three effigies were situated on the rolling land east of Glen creek and north east of the home of Mr. Levi Pearson, on the farm now owned by Mr. Frank Glover. One mound lying close to the public road still shows the outlines of a bear effigy but the other two which were some 30 rods further north are completely destroyed. All of these occupied the crests of knolls that give a splendid view of the Baraboo valley.

Summary for Greenfield.

Only 47 mounds have been located in this township and the author has good reason to believe that there are few, if any, that have been overlooked. There are no large groups. The 47 mounds are scattered in 15 groups which in turn are quite scattered. Eighteen are effigies of which it is a noticeable fact that twelve are bear and one a bird mound. Fourteen are linear mounds. Most of them are found along or near the Baraboo river. As far as known none have ever existed on the high land on the South bluff. But twelve are still in first class condition.

BARABOO.

Fair Ground Mounds.

1. (S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 36.) Two tumuli thirty feet in diameter and from four to six feet in height were situated in front of the residence of Mr. Bradbury Robinson, just north of the Fair Grounds. In 1895 these mounds were leveled in the process of grading the lawn. Soon after this a brass tomahawk pipe was found in the dirt removed from the mounds. Reference to this pipe is made in the "Wisconsin Archeologist," Vol. 4, Nos. 3 and 4, page 64.

Crandall Group.

2. (S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 36.) On the property of Mrs. Katherine Crandall Train is still part of what was once a fine group of mounds, one of which is shown in Fig. 9.

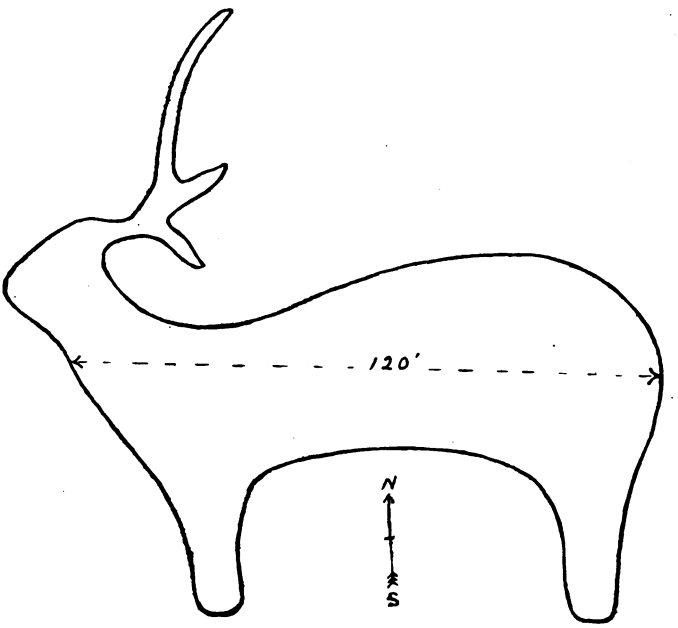

FIG 9.
Deer Effigy in Crandall Group.

Recent excavation for a building has destroyed the hind quarters of this deer effigy, but the head and antlers lie in the yard to the east of the Train residence, and are still well preserved, forming quite a conspicuous mound that is easily seen from the street. The single beam of the antler is easily traced although much of it is not more than three inches in height. At the points it grades off imperceptibly to the general ground surface. The entire length of this mound was 135 feet.

The "lizard" effigy lies with its head close to the antlers of the deer with the axis of the mound extending almost due east and

west. Its length was 330 feet, but much of it has been leveled. A tumulus, now much reduced in size, lies close to the west of the house. Further to the west Mrs. Train located three other tumuli now entirely leveled.

Cornfield Group.

3. The eastern line between Sectionns 36 and 1, crosses a rather abrupt sandstone ridge of considerable height that is somewhat more elevated than the ridges of land of which it is the eastern termination. On the crest of this ridge close to both sides of the section line are still to be seen traces of a few tumuli. Close at hand and at the foot of the north slope on land now belonging to Mr. Henry Netcher, the later Winnebagos cultivated corn. Mr. Canfield's plat of Baraboo, in "Historical Sketches of Baraboo and Greenfield," shows twelve tumuli, one oval, and eight effigies in this group. All are now so completely leveled that the exact shape and size can never be determined. Two of the tumuli were on property of Mr. Willis True, who excavated one of the mounds, finding considerable charcoal and burnt sticks. While tilling the soil on one of these mounds Mr. True unearthed a crude iron ax, now in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society.

Council House Group.

4. Mound Street extends down the slope of the ridge upon which the "Remington" group is situated to the lower lands bordering the river. Here, near the junction of Mound and Water streets, Mr. Canfield's city plat, shows a group of seven effigies, all evidently intended to represent mammals. They are now entirely effaced. In the midst of this group the Winnebagos had a council house. Mr. Canfield states that when he arrived in Baraboo in 1842 a pole flying a flag made of skins was still standing to mark the location of the council house. The Indians had a village around the council house and the rapids of the Baraboo river which are close by.

"At Baraboo, Cal-i-mi-ne, the head chief of the Winnebagos, located his council house in the midst of a large and imposing cluster of ancient mounds." (Outline Sketches of Sauk Co.)

PLATE III.
Pottery Vessel from Tumulus, in the Remington Group.

In the same work Mr. Canfield also relates how James Alban and Eben Peck in 1839 crossed the Baraboo river at these rapids and found two Indian villages.

Remington Mounds.

5. These mounds lay on the crests and upper slopes of the irregular ridge that skirts the north side of the Baraboo river, and upon which a portion of the city of Baraboo is built. Beginning at Hickory Park, close to Fifth street, they formed an almost unbroken series extending across Second street onto the property of Mrs. S. S. Remington. Here the well known Remington residence still stands. Near it the string of mounds branched, one short row extending eastward, the other following the crest of the ridge along both sides of Mound and First streets as far as Rosaline street. Nearly all the mounds are now entirely removed, but traces are still to be seen near the Remington residence at the junction of Mound and Remington Streets. This interesting group Mr. Canfield also locates with the two preceding in the plat of Baraboo given in his "Historical Sketches." Two figures copied from this which include the "Remington" group, are also given by S. D. Peet in "Prehistoric America" (Vol. 2, fig. 23, diagr. 19). When visited by himself and Dr. F. W. Putnam in 1883, most of the effigies had already been obliterated by city improvements.

In 1890, one of the tumuli lying south of Mound street was opened by Mr. Edward Dudley, then in the employ of Mr. John Link, of Baraboo. Near the base of the mound a few bones and a pottery vase were found. The vase was broken by a blow of the pick. The pieces were given to Mr. W. H. Schultz, now of Merrill, Wis.

From one of the tumuli near the Remington residence a perfect pottery vessel was obtained. It measures about five inches across the top of the lip, and is about seven and one-half inches deep. This is now in the possession of Mrs. John M. Olin, of Madison. The illustration (Plate 3) is from a photograph kindly furnished by her. A clam shell and a piece of the carapace of a turtle were found within the vase. Pieces of flint, some

arrow points, a stone hammer and a stone pipe were found either in the same mound or in others close by. Human bones were found in several of the tumuli in the vicinity. Some of these bones are in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society. At the present writing no other data is at hand concerning the many more or less careless excavations from which these mounds have suffered.

During April of this year a tumulus of this group was excavated by the writer with the assistance of several young men of the high school. The mound was constructed of a reddish sandy clay with a few pebbles scattered throughout. A small amount of charcoal was found near the center of the mound otherwise nothing was found.

Ridge Street Mound.

6. Several persons have mentioned to the writer the presence of a long linear mound on the crest of the ridge overlooking the river, just west of Ridge street. It is now effaced.

Lyons Village Site.

7. At the time of the arrival of earliest whites in this section, a band of Indians had a village near the river in what is now the east part of Lyons village. The river makes a large bend at this point, and the entire bend is one continuous rapids which afforded an easy crossing. It appears that the village was located partly on the "Island" or inner part of the oxbow loop, but mostly along the opposite bank to the west, on and adjoining the present property of Mr. David Sansum. About one acre of this land was slightly more elevated than the adjacent land. It was also sandy and somewhat unproductive and so escaped cultivation until in 1880. Here on this sandy area Mr. Sansum found three piles of flint chips lying on top of the ground. They were about sixty feet apart, were about three feet in diameter and consisted of nearly a bushel of small chips. At each pile were indications of a fire place. It is likely that these were the sites of the lodge fires of the flint chippers. Three quartzite knives were found near one of the chip heaps. Two grooved

PLATE IV.
Lyon's Cache.

axes, and three celts were also found near by, as well as many arrowpoints. Of the latter, many are of the three cornered equilateral type.

The eastern and northern part of the bend is bordered by high, steep banks of moraine material. While workmen were removing some of this drift for repairing the public road a burial was unearthed. It was located close to the north side of the river and not far from the ford indicated on the map. It was a rather shallow burial. Some of the bones were quite well preserved. No implements were found. The discovery was made some twelve years ago, and definite data concerning it are difficult to obtain. Some are of the opinion that parts of two skeletons were found.

Lyons Mound.

8. Mr. Canfield's plat of the city of Baraboo and village of Lyons, shows a long mound in a position now occupied by Oak street, between Walnut and Cedar streets.

Lyon's Cache.

9. This cache, shown in Plate 4, was unearthed by Miss Sophia Meyers, of Lyons, on the farm of Mr. George Tinkham. The location of the find was about twenty rods south of the road, and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. John Southard (N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 34). A high terminal moraine passes close to the east and the river is not far to the west. The cache was on the overwash plain. The land had been cleared and plowed and it was while planting potatoes with a hoe that the flints were found. They lay together about three inches below the surface of the ground, having been turned over by the plow. The cache is composed of twenty-one light colored, leaf-shaped flint blanks of nearly the same shape and color. The smallest measures 2⅝ inches x 1⅜ inches; the longest, 4 inches x 1½ inches; and the widest, 3⅞ inches x 1⅞ inches. Fortunately these pieces were kept together until purchased by Mr. E. C. Perkins, of Prairie du Sac. In December, 1905, he donated the cache to the Sauk County Historical Society.

Upper Mill Power Mounds.

10. During the earlier history of Baraboo a saw mill stood on the north bank of the Baraboo river, a short distance above the present bridge, at the southwest corner of Lyons. This property, known as the Upper Mill Power, is now included in the property of Mr. Norman North, which borders the river and extends across the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 34. At the west end of this strip of land there is a sharp ridge or spur of the terminal moraine, extending down to the river. Beyond this is a sharp ravine. On the slopes of this ridge about twenty-five rods from the river's edge are two bird effigies. One is built on the slope of the ridge with head near the crest as if flying over the ridge, the other is built on the opposite slope. Both are represented as flying away from the river in a southwesterly direction. The one leading is built on a slope of at least 40°, and is remarkable in that the head points down the slope as if it had flown over the ridge and started down toward the bottom of the ravine. Both are in fair condition, but are somewhat leveled by the rapid erosion due to the slope of the land.

Canfield Group.

11. On the south side of the river, opposite Lyons, are still remnants of a group of mounds that has been nearly destroyed by the railroad cut and by cultivation. At least ten mounds were located on the high land which here overlooks the river. Ends of two linear mounds lie on the crests of the spur ridges between the railroad track and the river and not far from the bridge over the track. From this point the row of mounds extended to the south of the track crossing the property of Mr. Willis Ryan and Mr. Volney Moore. At least four of these were effigies. Only one of the mounds is well preserved. It is a linear mound lying in the pasture land belonging to Mr. Moore.

References.

Plat in Historical Sketches of Baraboo and Greenfield. Reproduced in Preh. Am., Vol. 2, p. 317.

Case Mounds.

12. Mr. A. T. Case went over the ground with the writer, locating fifteen mounds near his residence, which is near the

southwest corner of the corporation limits of the city of Baraboo. Some of these mounds are entirely leveled and all of the others are more or less so. Several mounds of the group are shown in Mr. Canfield's plat of the city. From it and from Mr. Case's recollection it appears that twelve scattered mounds extended from the high bank of the river to where Mr. Case's barn now stands. One tumulus lay about forty rods southeast of the barn, and two more were located only a few feet to the rear of Mr. John Martiny's residence. In the group were two mammal effigies and one serpent-like mound The exact size and shape of these will never be known.

Mr. Canfield's plat of a part of this group appears in Prehistoric America. (vol. 2, fig. 217.)

Tyler Group.

13. Mr. Canfield's plat shows a mammal effigy and a tumulus near the residence of Mr. M. J. Tyler on Lynn street. Mr. Tyler, who moved to this place in 1866, states that the effigy had already been leveled, but he located the sites of three tumuli not noted by Mr. Canfield, all lying on the land between his house and a small ravine to the east. While excavating in one of these nearly leveled tumuli, Mr. Tyler unearthed the bones of several skeletons nearly three feet below the surface. They crumbled when handled.

South Side Mounds.

14. Directly south of the depot at Baraboo, there is a knoll of considerable prominence and extent. On its crest and extending nearly parallel with Walnut street were six tumuli arranged in a row. The third from the north still shows quite plainly in the yard of Mr. C. M. Blake on the corner of Walnut and Blake streets. The fourth was entirely removed when Blake street was constructed. It is reported that the workmen found a few beads, some arrow points and a stone pipe in the mound. The other two tumuli are on the same block as the old Third Ward school building. Although much leveled they are still easily located. The seventh mound lay on the south slope with the lower part where Elm street now is. This mound was considered a man effigy by Dr. S. D. Peet. (Preh. Am., vol. 2, p. 46.)

In the American Antiquarian (vol. 5, p. 340) he again states that this was a man effigy and says that it "forms one end of a long line of emblematic mounds that formerly ran over the crest of a high ridge." The reference to the emblematic mounds is an error. In Prehistoric America (vol. 2, p. 389) he figures the six tumuli very accurately and shows the effigy resembling a man. This mound is now completely leveled.

Several persons remember that there were several mounds to the west on the lower land bordering the foot of the ridge but further data is lacking.

Crest Mound.

15. (N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 1.) A well preserved, solitary linear mound lies on the crest of a ridge on the south side of the Baraboo river. The axis of the mound lies nearly north and south and at a right angle with the river. It is 168 feet in length from ten to twelve feet wide and from two to three feet high.

Potter Mounds.

16. On the vacant lots belonging to Mrs. Emma Potter, which are located between the corner of Hill and Lake streets and the railroad yards there are parts of two long linear or effigy mounds. They extended out into or across Hill street. Further south along the railroad track were three tumuli and one oblong mound now entirely effaced.

Maxwell Mounds.

17. Several mounds were situated on or close to the block upon which the residence of Mr. James Maxwell (deceased) was built. A high tumulus stood to the immediate west of the house, several smaller ones were located near the corner of Maxwell and Grove streets, and an oblong mound extended into Lake street at the eastern end of the block. The old Maxwell building still stands as an historic land mark but the mounds have long since been leveled.

Williams Intaglios and Mounds.

18. In "Outline Sketches of Sauk county," (pp. 15–16) is the following description of these interesting works:

"Near James A. Maxwell's residence in Baraboo there are animal shaped mounds inverted, i. e., animal shaped excavations."

On page 55 he mentions one intaglio as being in the shape of a bear.

And again in a letter to the State Archeological Society Mr. Canfield says, "On the site of the city of Baraboo were many ancient mounds in the form of beasts, birds, and reptiles. Two were excavations about six feet deep and fifty feet long in the form of the very common bear shaped mounds."

These two *intaglios* together with at least four oval mounds, formed a group on what is now the vacant lots of the Williams' Addition. The west line of the addition crosses one of these excavations. Although it has been plowed over the general character of the excavation can still be recognized. As far as known these two are the only excavations of this kind in Sauk county.

Glover Mounds.

19. Some sixty rods south of the foregoing stands the farmhouse belonging to Mr. A. G. Glover. It is built upon a part of a long mound which extends south of the house to the slope bordering the creek bottom. This part of the mound is sixteen feet wide and one and one half feet in height. North of the house the mound has been destroyed but a total of four hundred feet can still be traced. East of the house along the lane leading to the public highway are two effigies (one that of a bird) and a tumulus, all much defaced. Southwest of the barn there were once a bear effigy and a linear mound now reduced to the ground level.

Draper Mounds.

20. In the cultivated fields to the southwest of the residence of Mr. John Draper, there were mounds the number and character of which can not now be ascertained. These were on the level land somewhat above the creek which flows to the west and north. (S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 1.)

Draper's Creek Mounds.

21. Four mounds are to be seen close to the point where the line between sections 1 and 12 crosses the creek. Three linear mounds lie close to the west bank, while one of the "mink" type lies on the opposite side of the creek. Twenty-five rods further up the creek a fairly well preserved bear effigy lies with nose on the very edge of the creek bank. All these mounds are on land but slightly elevated above the creek.

Cemetery Group.

22. After considering so many groups that are now entirely effaced, or so nearly so that exact information can no longer be obtained, it is a positive relief to the writer and perhaps to the reader as well, to be able to describe a well preserved group. The five mounds of this group are in a beautiful but somewhat secluded dale to the west of the residence of Mr. William Donald. (See Fig. 10.) No's. 1, 2, and 3 are on the farm of Mr. Donald and No's. 4 and 5 are on land belonging to Mr. Joseph Premo. All but No. 4 are on the floor of the basin which is slightly elevated above the creek. It appears that this area was used by the later Winnebagos as a burying ground although this has not been fully determined. It is reported that some of the earliest settlers observed Indian burials here.

No. 1 has an entire length of 230 feet, is about eleven feet wide in the center, and two feet in height. As shown in the figure its shape is peculiar the head terminating in two parts. A linden tree two feet in diameter stands on this mound.

No. 2 is a well preserved typical bear effigy, eighty-two feet in length and nearly three feet high at its most elevated parts.

No. 3 is of the type often called a "mink" effigy. Its length is 185 feet.

No. 4 is a type of mound not found in any other part of the area treated in this bulletin. It lies on the slope with feet toward the bottom, and head pointing up stream. The head is erect, the feet braced, and the short tail extended. The entire length is sixty-four feet.

No. 5 is a linear mound with a pointed bent end, a type quite common in Merrimack. The length is 152 feet.

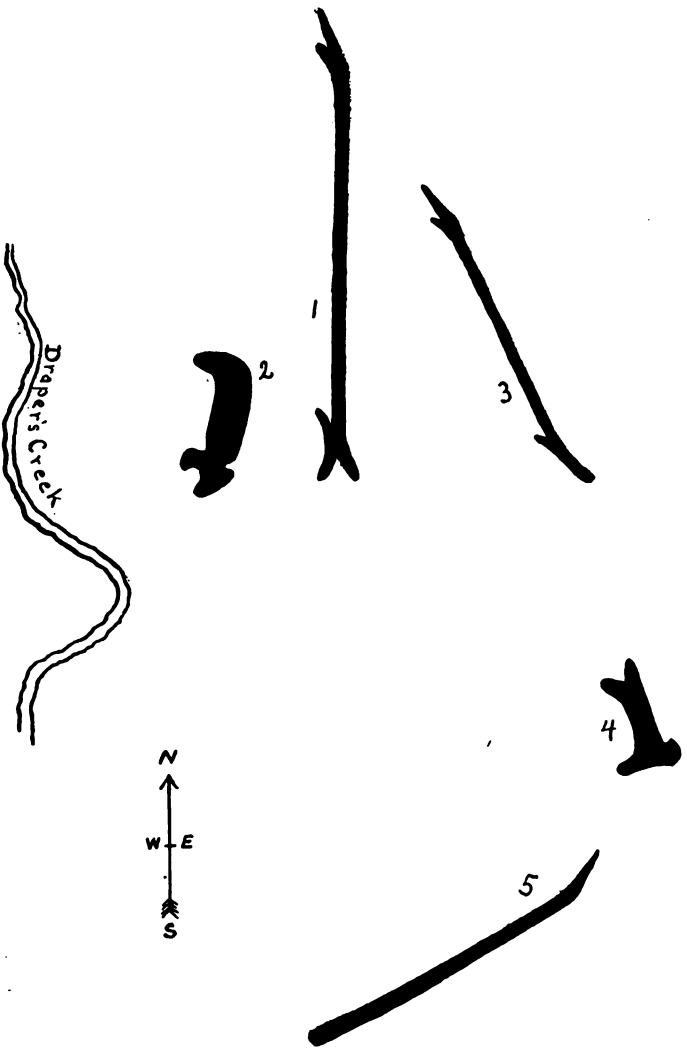

FIG. 10.
Cemetery Group.

The land upon which this group is situated is not conveniently located for cultivation. At present it is sparsely covered with trees and is used as a pasture. This is the only perfectly preserved group near Baraboo and it is therefore to be hoped that the land will continue to be used as a pasture only.

Ryan Mound.

23. A solitary linear mound now entirely effaced was situated on the farm of Mr. Willis Ryan at a point some twenty rods from the road in front of the residence of Mr. F. Minnich. (S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 3.)

Skillet's Creek Mounds.

24. These mounds are near the line between Sections 3 and 4. A tumulus standing in front of the residence of Mr. C. Kunzellman was entirely removed for grading purposes. Traces of a large mound can still be seen a short distance east of the section line on the farm of Mr. A. Kunzellman. This one appears to have been a bear effigy. Further to the south the section line crosses a long linear mound near which are two shorter mounds of the same class. Eighty rods to the east of these on the farm of Mr. J. Rodwell were a tumulus and a bear effigy. All these mounds are now nearly leveled. They are on the overwash plain with the terminal moraine close to the east and Skillet's creek about one-half mile to the west.

Howlett Group.

25. (N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 10). Some thirty rods from the road and to the southeast of the residence of Mr. H. H. Howlett was the west end of a single row of at least nineteen tumuli with an effigy near the center. They lay on the almost level overwash plain which has here been under cultivation for so long a time that scarcely a trace of any of the group remains. Mr. Howlett remembers the effigy as resembling "a moose with nose thrown forward and head and antlers thrown back." The tumuli were from four to six feet in height. A stone celt plowed from one of these mounds is now in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society.

Tinkham Mounds.

26. (S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 10.) Two bird effigies with a wing spread of each 125 feet and two tumuli lie close to the foot of the terminal moraine on the farm of Mr. R. T. Tinkham. These are arranged in a row with the birds in the center. The birds are represented as flying to the southeast, one almost directly behind the other. All are considerably leveled by cultivation.

Maple Grove Mounds.

27. In the grove just north of the residence of Mr. Edson Langdon there is a part of a long linear mound. A lone bear effigy lies in the woods about sixty rods to the south of the farmhouse. Large maple trees stand on and around this effigy, which is hence somewhat disfigured. It appears that the later Winnebagos obtained sugar sap from this and adjacent maple groves.

"There, on the south side of the river, only a league distant, were their sugar camps,—groves composed almost entirely of sugar maple." (Outline Sketches of Sauk County, p. 34.)

Cliff House Mounds.

28. A few rods north of the old Cliff House (Sec. 13.) at the north end of Devil's Lake is a long low mound which is cut in two by the railroad. Some thirty rods to the west are two linear mounds, one extending out into the public road, the other nearly parallel with the lake shore. These mounds are on the wash plain, and are not to be confounded with the irregular ridge marking an old shore line, which lies close by.

Terminal Moraine Group.

29. Directly in front of the well known Claude cottage at the north end of Devil's lake is a group that is badly mutilated. A bear effigy, a linear mound, and an effigy resembling Fig. 11 are still quite plainly outlined but two others are almost entirely effaced. The effigies are headed toward the lake. The bear lies on the level land at the foot of the moraine close to the path

that leads from the house to the lake. The tail of the other effigy extends up the slope until destroyed by the drive that passes in front of the house. The head and fore limbs lie near the foot of the slope directly in front of the cottage.

Up on the very crest of the terminal moraine some sixty rods northeast of these mounds is a well preserved effigy indicated in Fig. 11. The position commands an extensive view. To the south all of Devil's lake is in view, while to the north Baraboo with much of the adjacent country is plainly to be seen. The head of this mound which is remarkably large in proportion to the body is at least three feet in height. The tail slopes down to the level of the ground without a distinct point of termination. This mound is at present surrounded with trees and is in such a position that it will probably remain a well preserved mound for many years to come.

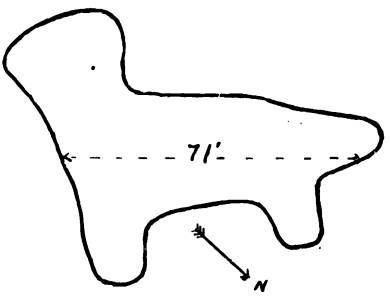

FIG. 11.
Mound in Terminal Moraine Group, Devil's Lake.

Devils Lake Effigy.

30. Directly in front of the pavilion on the grounds of Mrs. N. C. Kirk there is a bird effigy with a wing extent of nearly 150 feet. The tail is forked and the wings bent near the tips. The bird is represented as flying toward the lake, the shore of which is but a few rods distant. Standing on the tip of the tail is the pavilion and a recently erected hotel building has destroyed the tip of the south wing. Devil's Lake Station is close by, in fact, the well worn path leading from the station to the boat landing passes over the north wing. This part of the lake is, perhaps, the most frequented by the many pleasure seekers who visit Devil's Lake during the summer season.

Summary for Baraboo.

A total of 225 mounds are here listed in the town and city of Baraboo. Of these only sixteen remain undisturbed, 134 are

entirely obliterated, and the rest are more or less leveled. Fifty-eight are known to be effigies, 120 are tumuli and 27 are linear earthworks. Of the effigies it is positively known that seven are birds, seven are bear, and six are of the "mink" type. None of these mounds lay more than three quarters of a mile from water and occur in the greatest numbers on the high land, bordering the Baraboo river, adjacent to the series of rapids.

It is to be regretted that of the 134 mounds now entirely leveled, not one large scale plat or survey is in existence. Much of the information which they might have contributed to our knowledge of Wisconsin's prehistoric inhabitants is forever lost.

MERRIMACK.

Schneider Mounds.

1. It is reported that there is a group of mounds on the farm of Mr. Eli Schneider, in the location indicated on the map. At the date of this writing the author has been unable to visit the group, and no information concerning it can be given.

"Devil's Nose" Effigy.

2. Mr. Canfield's notes give a survey of a bear effigy that was located on the S. E. ¼ of Section 28. This mound lay near the head waters of Searls' creek with the sharp point of the bluff, called the "Devil's Nose," one mile to the west. Repeated inquiry has failed to bring to light any more data concerning this mound.

Mink Effigies.

3. In Peet's "Prehistoric America," (Vol. 2) there is represented in figure 195, a group of three effigies surveyed by Mr. Canfield. Two were of the "mink" type, and the other mound is shown in No. 1, Plate 5, the drawing for which was traced from Mr. Canfield's original plat. These mounds lay in a spacious natural depression close to a pond. Cultivation has destroyed all of the mounds but one of the "mink" effigies. The effigy figure resembles two that were located in the town of Greenfield, both of which are now leveled. In fact, as far as known, there are now no well preserved mounds of this type in the county.

These three mounds were located on the S. E. ¼ of Section 31. Mr. John Gross states that there were other mounds in the fields south of the road near this point, but their exact location and description has not been obtained.

Somewhere to the west within a distance of one or one and one-half miles was a very interesting mound. Mr. Canfield states that he found it in an early day when on a surveying trip. It was not surveyed and no definite data is now obtainable. Mr. Canfield says that it "had pointed ears, a sunken abdomen, a natural crooked leg, and a general build that resembled that of a grey hound."

Lapham Mounds.

4. In the public road close by the farm house of Mr. Fred Goette there are remains of a few tumuli which are all that can be seen of a once magnificent group of thirty-six mounds. Fortunately a survey of this group, made by Mr. Canfield in 1851 is preserved in Plate 48 of Lapham's "Antiquities of Wisconsin". The mounds lay on the slopes which here surround a pond.

Eagle Mounds.

5. On Section 3, close to the line bordering on Section 34 there is still well preserved a bird effigy that has received considerable attention. It lies mainly in thick second growth woods with much underbrush. In the locality it is known as an "eagle mound." The first survey of this mound was made by Mr. Canfield in 1850. In his "Outline Sketches of Sauk County," (p. 16) he states that:

> "One mound that I surveyed several years ago, is in the shape of a night hawk with a small flat mound under its left wing, having the bill turned toward it as though it were carrying it."

Concerning this small mound Mr. Lapham says, (Antiq. of Wis., p. 71).

> "This mound is small (seven feet in diameter) a very true circle at the base, and now less than a foot in height."

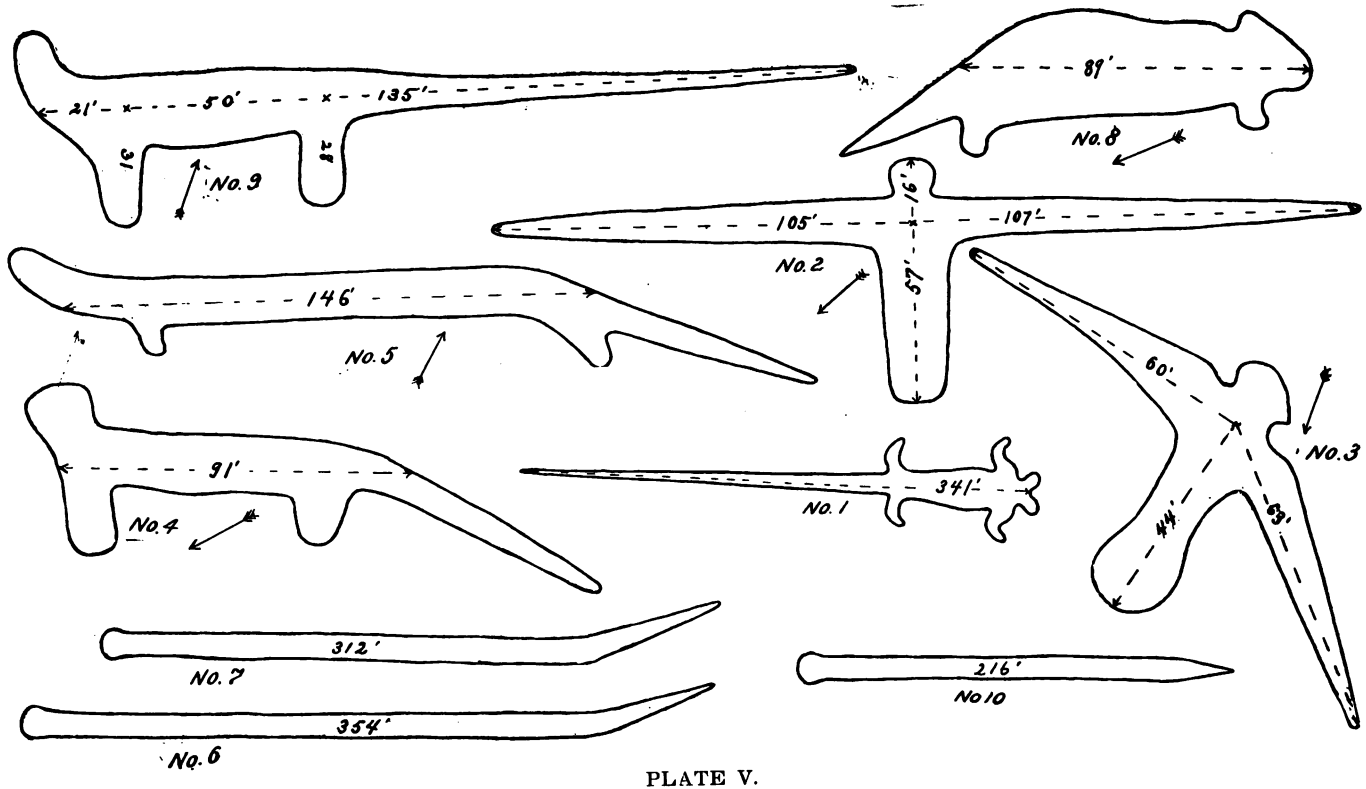

PLATE V.
Mounds in Merrimack

The growth of trees and the accumulation of leaf mould during the fifty-six years since Doctor Lapham visited this mound have obliterated all trace of the tumulus.

Cuts of this mound appear in:
Antiq. of Wis., pl. 46.
Outline Sketches of Sauk Co., opp. p. 16.
Am. Antiq., vol. 6, fig. 62.
Preh. Am., vol. 2, fig. 63.

Preceding the above quotation in the "Antiquities" is the statement that this bird forms one of a group. The land bordering Section 3 at this point has long been under cultivation and data concerning the rest of the group is not now obtainable. All that is known is that two bear effigies were located not far distant on the S. E. ¼ of Section 34.

Merrimack Mounds.

6. On a sandy ridge between the river and public road and about three quarters of a mile to the west of the village of Merrimack was a group of at least five tumuli all of which are now leveled.

Solitary Mound.

7. A solitary linear mound, seventy-five feet long, fifteen feet wide and two feet high lies on the low ridge bordering the river bottom on the fraction of the eastern part of Section 10. This mound is well preserved, but near it are mounds of which only slight traces are to be found.

Island Tumulus.

8. A conical mound is situated on a slight elevation on the river bottom land. When this locality was worked (Mar 31, 1905) this small knoll was surrounded by the high water. The mound itself is a low tumulus lying south of No. 7 on land owned by Mr. Samuel Premo.

Gross Effigy.

9. A well preserved bird effigy lies on the rolling land about eighty rods from the Wisconsin river on the S. E. ¼ of the S.

W. ¼ of Section 3, which is a part of the farm of Mr. George Gross. Its wing extent is two hundred and twelve feet. The length of the head and body is seventy-two feet. A mound of similar form is illustrated in No. 2, Plate 5. This mound as well as others in the vicinity were located through the kindness of Mr. George Gross.

Gross Mound.

10. A few rods southwest of the residence of Mr. George Gross are slight traces of a linear mound that was originally about ten rods long and fifteen feet wide.

Lookout Mounds.

11. Two mounds, some twelve rods apart are located on the western part of fractional Section 10. They are on the extreme edge of the bluff which slopes abruptly to the river about seventy-five feet below. This position gives a view of the quartzite bluffs, Merrimack and points for miles in every direction.

Nearly half of one tumulus has slid down the steep bluff face. The other mound appears to be a double mound formed by the building of a large tumulus so as to overlap a smaller one. This double mound is well preserved and will probably remain so for many years to come.

"Mother and Cub" Effigies.

12. Within a few rods of the west line of Section 10 are two well preserved bear effigies. The larger one, eighty-two feet in length is represented as leading a smaller one sixty-one feet in length. They are on rolling land which is here covered with timber and are headed toward a small valley that leads to the river some thirty rods distant.

River Bank Group.

13. Two mounds are all that remain undisturbed of a remarkable group of eight mounds that were situated on the eastern part of fractional Section 9. The mounds lie close to a

river on slightly rolling land, a part of which has long been under cultivation.

When visited by the writer one bird effigy had been plowed over but once and a survey of it in that condition was made, which appears in No. 3, Plate 5. One linear earthwork 150 feet long extends down to the bank of the river where a part has been eaten away by the water.

Four mounds of this group are entirely leveled. One of these which was a remarkable mound is shown in Plate 55, "Antiquities of Wisconsin." Although it is there incorrectly located, a cut of it is also given in Fig. 80, "Prehistoric America," Vol. 2, where it is called a "panther" effigy. Casts of this mound together with others of the Greenfield "man" mound and the so-called "night hawk" may be seen in the Milwaukee Museum and the State Historical Library at Madison.

One of the well preserved mounds of this group is a bear effigy ninety feet in length. The other effigy is shown in No. 4, Plate 5.

Train Cache and Mounds.

14. (N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼, Section 4.) On the nearly level land bordering on the east of Searl's Creek and about twenty rods south of the present residence of Mr. M. O'Keefe, Mr. J. G. Train, former owner of the land, found a cache. He states that it consisted of a peck of dark colored flints ranging from two to four inches in length. They were found between two roots and under the edge of a black oak stump. The blanks were given away a few at a time, and at the present writing not one has been located.

About twenty rods further south, Mr. Train remembers that there were three fine "deer" mounds now entirely leveled.

Searl's Creek Group.

15. These mounds are scattered along the west side of the creek on Sections 4 and 9. These are illustrated in Plate 6. The land is rolling and somewhat elevated above the river and creek bottoms. Near the corner of the sections it forms a higher ridge separating this group from the "Kruger Creek" mounds.

All of these mounds are well preserved. Those south of the section line are in woods. As shown in Plate 6, five are linear mounds with one end pointed and turned off at an angle. The bird at the north end of the group has a wing extent of 250 feet. The one on Section 9 has a spread of 226 feet. The length of the bear effigy is sixty-three feet. The others range from 140 to 260 feet in length. One of the effigies of the so-called "mink" type is shown in No. 5, Plate 5.

Kruger Creek Group.

16. These mounds are situated on the sides and bottom of a spacious natural pocket formed by a somewhat irregular semi-circle of hills. To the west the land slopes to a valley or low creek bottom.

The mounds on Section 5 are either completely leveled or nearly so with the exception of the one near the corner of the sections. At the points in Fig. 14, marked by stars, are slight traces of mounds the shapes of which cannot be determined.

Most of the mounds shown in section 8 lie on wooded land and are hence well preserved.

This is without doubt the group which Dr. I. A. Lapham visited, and of which he says:

> "Here we found near the residence of Mr. Charles Durr, several parallel ridges and a few imitative forms. One of these with the anterior foot remarkably enlarged, is represented in Plate XLVI, No. 1." . . . "We noticed here a mound with a horn, apparently intended to represent the elk or deer." (Antiq. of Wis., p. 70.)

The last named mound we are unable to locate but the ridges also described by him are evidently the ones shown in No's 6 and 7, plate 6. The large footed effigy was probably intended to represent the bear, in fact the enlarged front foot is a common characteristic of the bear effigies of this section.

An enlarged plat of No. 8 is shown in Plate 5, No. 8. The resemblance of this effigy to a beaver is striking. The body is well built, but the limbs, although quite distinct, are somewhat short and low. It lies on the border of the river bottom land, and high water comes close to and sometimes upon the mound.

No. 9 is also shown in Plate 5, No. 9. This is a well preserved mound and is nearly four feet high near the center of the body,

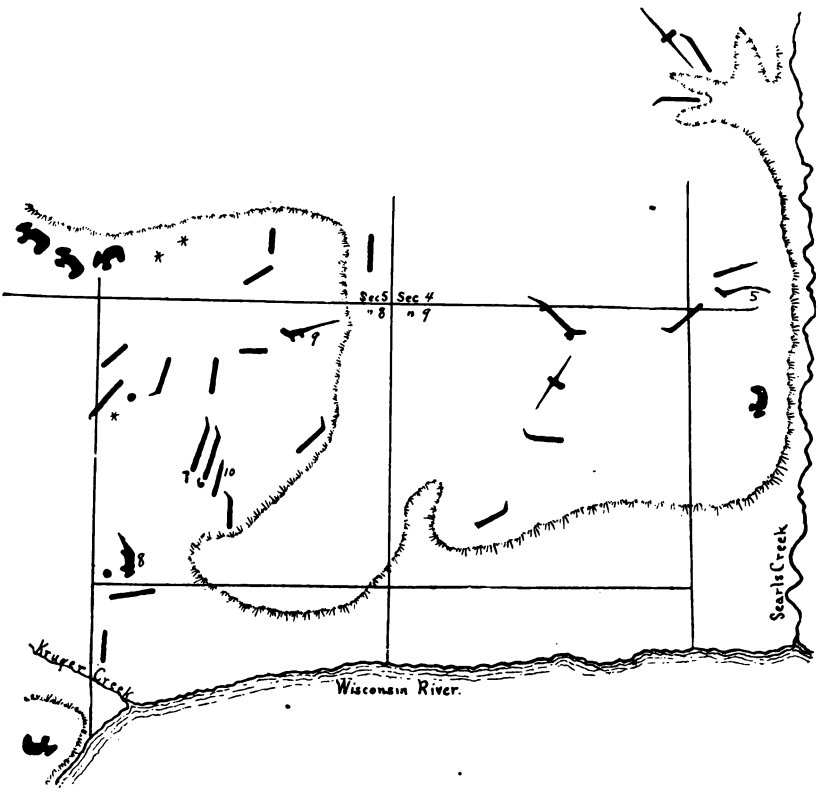

PLATE VI.
Searl's Creek and Kruger's Creek Groups.

which lies on nearly level land. The tail stretches up onto the lower slope of the ridge.

One of the linear mounds is pointed at one end and slightly enlarged at the other, as shown in No. 10, Plate 5.

At the foot and on the slopes and crest of the bluff to the immediate south of the creek was the site of a cluster of houses, such as afforded stopping points for the raftsmen of early days. Not a timber remains but the excavations of several cellars mark the site of this old village of Rosendale or Rosalie town. Close to the edge of the crest, as shown in Plate 6, there was a bear effigy now nearly effaced.

The Siebecker Mounds.

17. On Plate 47, Antiquities of Wisconsin, there is figured a group of thirty mounds surveyed by Mr. Wm. H. Canfield in 1850. In the text of the book (p. 70), the author says:

"They are located on the slope extending from the bluffs to the river here about two miles apart. The ground is not level, or even, but gently rolling, and the principal mounds are handsomely situated on the knolls. The sharp pointed ridges with an angle near the extremity, and the animal with several humps are peculiar features of this group."

Effigies of the latter type are considered to have been intended to represent the buffalo, which in an early day ranged over this part of Wisconsin.

Today hardly a trace of these mounds is to be seen so thorough has been the cultivation of this particular section.

Summary for Merrimack.

Not counting the mounds mentioned in No. 1, there are here noted 142 mounds. Of these only thirty-four are in a good state of preservation. Four mounds were solitary. Nearly all are close to the river, a pond, or a small stream. Among the effigies are seventeen bear and ten bird mounds a larger number than is found in any other of the townships considered. Eighteen linear mounds with pointed curved ends are located here. In fact this type of linear mound is almost entirely confined to this township.

SUMPTER.

Devil's Lake Grave.

1. (N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 25, T. 11 N., R. 6.) About sixty rods from the southeast corner of Devil's Lake and about twenty-five rods from the foot of the south bluff is what appears to be a grave. A rectangular enclosure 5 by 12 feet is formed by a wall of irregular shaped quartzite boulders each about 1½ feet in diameter. The stones protrude slightly from the ground, but dirt is filled in between them thus forming a slight mound like elevation. It is built on the very gentle south slope of a small ravine.

Mr. E. T. Hopkins who has owned this property for a period of 22 years states that the earliest settlers noticed this grave-like structure. Twenty years ago a small pit was opened into the center of the enclosure showing charcoal at a depth of eighteen inches. The author did not learn of the presence of this grave until in January 1906 when the mound was covered with snow. In the spring the enclosure was excavated but without result.

Quartzite Slab Group.

2. (N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 4.) In a plate opposite page 38 in his "Outline Sketches of Baraboo and Greenfield," Mr. Canfield figures a quartzite slab standing nearly upright in a conical mound located on the farm of Mr. J. L. Hill. In plowing over the mound Mr. Andrew Hodgett discovered the upper end of the stone shaft which he then removed from the mound. It measurer 6 feet in length with ends 4 by 8 and 6 by 6 inches. The corners were nearly square and the material was the common red stone of the nearby quartzite exposures.

For several years this remarkable find was used as a hitching post on the farm. Later the property passed into the hands of Mr. J. L. Hill. Soon after the shaft was broken in two by accident and when a new house was constructed on the farm the pieces were used in the wall. Mr. Hill states that other mounds were located near the one that contained the slab, but they have long since been leveled. No artifacts or other materials have ever been found in the mounds or in the immediate vicinity.

Meyer's Mill Cache.

3. In the possession of Mr. E. C. Perkins of Prairie du Sac is a cache of 87 reddish flint blanks and one double iron nodule. The latter does not appear to have been worked but is a double marble-like concretion of the kind found in sandstone. There were also five very rude stone blanks that were somehow lost from the cache.

These pieces were found by Mr. Louis Zerbel in 1898 on the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 5. In clearing and breaking a piece of ground he noticed a small low mound or pile of earth composed of only two or three wheel-barrow loads of dirt. This was leveled with a spade and in the center the pieces were found. Mr. E. C. Perkins obtained the cache from Mr. Zerbel. Meyer's Mill is located about one-half mile to the northeast of the site of the cache.

School Yard Mound.

4. (S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 8.) In the school yard close to the rear of the school house in District No. 3, there is a well preserved linear mound 90 feet long, 12 feet wide and 3 feet high. It lies on the level land close to the edge of a high bank bordering Otter creek. This earthwork could not be more favorably situated for educational purposes and it is to be hoped that its presence is appreciated and that every care will be taken to secure its permanent preservation.

Kingston Mounds.

5. One of the most remarkable groups in Sauk county was located on the S. W. ¼ of Section 9 and the N. E. ¼ of Section 16, on the well known Page and Stone farms. The first organization of the towns of Sauk county (January 10, 1849) included the present towns of Sumpter and Merrimack in one town called Kingston. This has led to some confusion in regard to these mounds as under the present organization there is no town of Kingston in the county. The mounds are now completely leveled.

Plate 7 is an exact copy (reduced) of Mr. Canfield's original plat of this group. It was also reproduced in his "Outline

Sketches of Sauk County," (p. 12.) It was drawn on a scale of 4 chains to the inch, which is too small to bring out, as we would now desire, the detailed form of the peculiar effigies.

It shows that there were 57 mounds arranged in a row 200 rods long with a group of six more a short distance to one side. From this survey it appears that 29 were tumuli, 4 were bird effigies, 8 were oval and linear mounds, 5 may have been intended to represent racoons or similar small animals and two were formed by two long mounds crossing near their middles and giving a scissors-like figure. In "Prehistoric America" (vol. 2, p. 307) is the following:

"Mr. Wm. H. Canfield has represented a group in which there are several mounds of birds associated with racoons. These were probably wading as they are represented with one leg and long necks. See figures 199, 200, and 211."

The figure 200 in the above named book shows the so-called "racoons" but the figure is far from being an exact representaiton of Mr. Canfield's original survey.

Again on page 305 is the following reference to this group:

"Another group in Secs. 9 and 16, T. 10, R. 6 E., is composed of a row of figures and round mounds consisting of mink, wading birds, eagles, elk and coons, near a marsh."

The mention to the occurrence of "mink" and "elk" effigies in this group is an error.

This group was located on the rich low land bordering Otter creek.

Stone Mounds.

6. Close to the road near the line between Sections 8 and 9 and about 60 rods north of the residence of Mr. H. E. Stone there were once four tumuli. These were on higher ground than were the mounds of the "Kingston" group which were about 80 rods distant. About 16 years ago, Mr. Stone plowed these mounds down. . In one he found a single skeleton but several skeletons were found in each of the other mounds.

Johnson Group.

7. A group of ten mounds lie on the slopes to the west of Otter creek on the N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 15, which

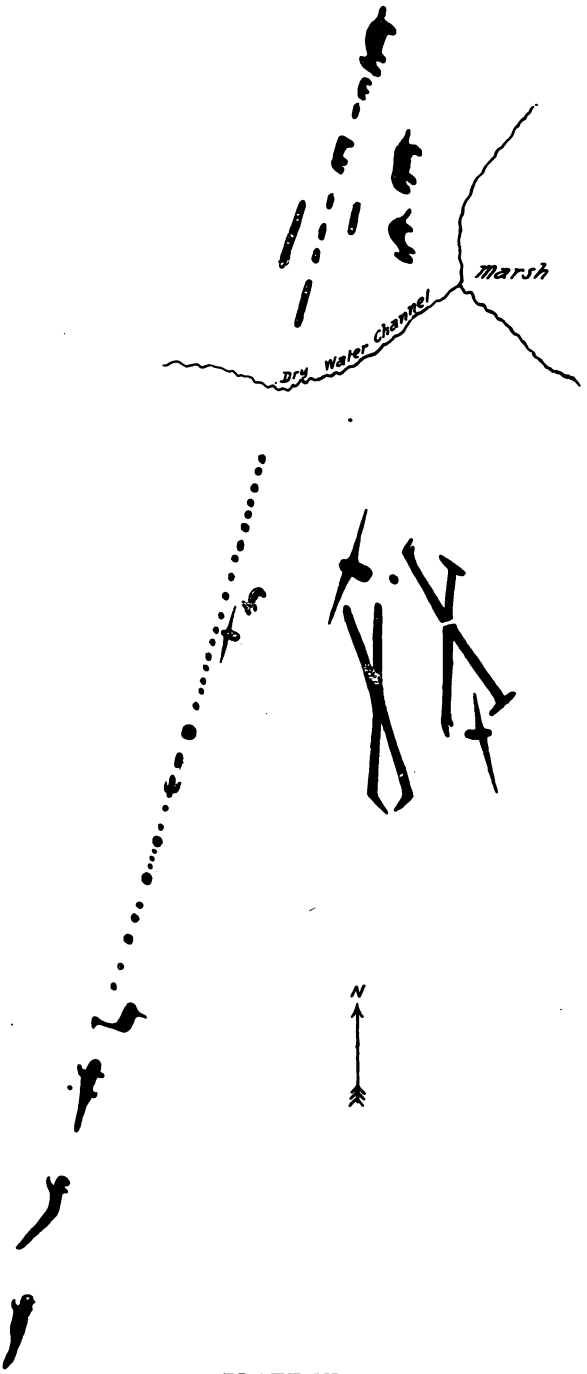

PLATE VII.
Kingston Mounds.

is a part of the farm belonging to Mr Martin Moely. Four of the group are bird effigies one of which has a wing spread of 230 feet. One mound is a bear effigy. Several of these mounds are still well preserved but most of the group have been leveled by cultivation. A narrow sandstone ridge 150 feet high separates them from the "Kingston" group which was located one mile to the west. These mounds have not yet been visited by the writer the data being obtained from Mr. Joseph Johnson who formerly owned the farm upon which they are situated.

Young Mounds.

8. In the extreme southeastern part of the township on the property of Mr. O. S. Young are three or four conical mounds situated on low ground near the Wisconsin river. Mr. E. C. Perkins of Prairie du Sac excavated them but found only bits of charcoal.

Summary for Sumpter.

Eighty-six mounds are here listed, and of these but six or seven can be considered as well preserved. With the exception of three mounds, all are situated close to Otter creek. No large scale plat of any of these mounds is in existence. Were it not for Mr. Canfield's survey of the large Kingston group the data for this township would be much more unsatisfactory.

PRAIRIE DU SAC.

Prairie du Sac Cornfields.

1. There were perhaps forty acres of cornfields to be seen in the early day on land in the immediate vicinity of the village of Prairie du Sac on land now owned by Mr. A. M. Bickford (N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 1). Opposite the present village is the scene of the historic Battle of Wisconsin Heights, where the noted Sac chief, Black Hawk, and his warriors made a stand against the whites on the afternoon of July 21, 1832. That night they crossed the river near the present site of Prairie du Sac and retreated westward.

Sauk Village.

2. Sauk City, which is situated about a mile below Prairie du Sac bears the distinction of marking the site of an old Indian village. August Grignon in his "Recollections" relates how the Sauks (Sacs) befriended the Fox Indians, as a result of which the French waged war upon them in 1746, driving them together with the Foxes out of the Fox River valley. He further states that:

"The Sauks now retired to the Wisconsin river and located themselves at Sauk Prairie, where they still resided and had a fine village with comfortable houses, and were apparently doing something in mining lead when Carver visited them in 1766, but which appears to have been several years deserted when I first saw the place in 1795, as there were then only a few remains of nre places and posts to be seen." (Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3, p. 206.)

Concerning this village the traveler, Jonathan Carver, wrote:

"On the 8th of October, 1766, we got our canoes into the Ouisconsin River, which at this place is more than a hundred yards wide; and the next day we arrived at the great town of the Saukies. This is the largest and best built Indian village I ever saw. It contains about ninety houses, each large enough for several families. They are built of hewn plank, neatly joined and covered with bark so completely as to keep out the most penetrating rains. * * * The streets are regular and spacious; so that it appears more like a civilized town than the abode of savages. The land near the town is very good. In their plantations which lie adjacent to their houses, and which are neatly laid out, they raise great quantities of Indian corn, beans, melons, etc."

In the "Wisconsin State Agricultural Transactions" (1, p. 125) we read as follows:

"There was a large settlement of Sauk at the lower end of Sauk Prairie. I have often examined the remains of their tillage there, and should suppose they raised corn in one lot of at least four hundred acres. * * * The four hundred acres are covered with well formed, regular corn hills."

Of these extensive fields only about an acre remain undisturbed. This small area is on the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 12, on land belonging to Mr. John Riche.

It appears from some authorities that the Sacs and the Foxes either lived together or had separate villages at this place.

They removed to Rock Island about the year 1783, and when the whites settled at this site there were no marked traces of the former Indian village.

Although the Sacs and Foxes must have resided here nearly forty years their cemeteries have not been located up to the present time. It is almost certain that they did not build mounds for burial purposes. In all the excavating that has occurred in connection with the building of the cities of Sauk and Prairie du Sac, but one burial has been disturbed. This one was discovered in the autumn of 1905 by Mr. John P. Weiler while excavating a stump that stood in the rear of his butcher shop in Sauk City. The skeleton was that of an Indian and the skull, teeth, arm and leg bones were well preserved. The body had been buried in a prone position in the sand at a depth of eighteen inches. Encircling the bones of each wrist was a German silver bracelet and stains on the skull indicated the probable former presence of silver earrings. The bones and one bracelet were secured by Mr. E. C. Perkins for the Sauk County Historical collection.

Ortel Mound.

3. A small conical mound stands alone a few rods west of the public road close to the line between Sections 25 and 36. It is on land belonging to Mr. C. Ortel.

Sauk City Mounds.

4. One half mile southeast of Sauk City (N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼, Sec. 13) is a group of four mounds. Three are long linear mounds and one is a tumulus. One linear earthwork located on land belonging to Mr. E. Kinschner, is 120 feet long. Just over the line on a tract owned by Mr. Joe Henn is a second similar mound 150 feet long. Sixty feet further east is a third 180 feet in length. The tumulus is further to the east and not far from quarter line. The whole group forms a row almost parallel with the public road which passes along the line between Sections 12 and 13. The linear works were originally about 10 or 12 feet wide and all were 2½ feet in height but during the past few years the plow has wrought havoc with them. In a

few more years they will be leveled. The mounds lie on a low plateau the first above the river bottom lands, which stretch to the river 80 rods to the southeast.

Sauk Prairie Groups.

5. Dr. I. A. Lapham visited and surveyed these mounds in 1850. His plat shows four birds, six linear mounds, one bear, and two that are evidently tumuli. (Antiq. of Wis., Plates 44 and 45.) Among these was a bird effigy with a forked tail and a wing extent of 360 feet. These mounds lay east of the mill pond along the higher land bordering the creek bottom just north of the junction of Honey and Otter creeks. There the author located two mounds not noted by Mr. Lapham. One of these is a tumulus overlooking Otter creek exactly west of its junction with the mill race. This mound was opened by Mr. E. C. Perkins who found a skeleton in it. It is now partly leveled. West of this mound on a low ridge in the marsh is a linear mound 90 feet in length and 17 feet in width and having its eastern end slightly enlarged. Part of the mound has been removed for grading purposes. The fresh cut shows it to have been built of red clay.

All of the other mounds of this group are now almost entirely effaced, part of them by cultivation, and some by the public road. In the corner of the road near Lodde's Mills may be seen slight traces of certain earthworks of this once fine group. In the "Illustrated History of Wisconsin" (p. 57) occurs the following statement:

"At the time Sauk Mills were built on Honey Creek near Prairie du Chien (should be Prairie du Sac) a large Indian mound was hauled away for the purpose of making a dam. It was found composed of a light colored clay as far as the level of the ground. In this mound the entire skeleton of a man, together with a number of well formed spears and arrow heads of flint were found."

The land bordering on the east of the present mill pond site was a favorite camping ground for the earlier Indians. Indications show that there was a more or less permanent village here.

Patterson Mounds.

6. (S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 7.) To the east of the residence of Mr. Robert Patterson, on a ridge overlooking the mill

pond is a solitary linear mound which is still well preserved. Southeast of his house, on lower land were once at least two mounds, one of them a bear effigy. Both are now entirely leveled.

Saxer Group.

7. (S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 7.) Two mounds are located on the crest of an abrupt sandstone knoll that has an elevation of nearly 100 feet above the lower land to the immediate north. One is a bird effigy with some peculiar features. One wing is 129 feet in length the other is 108 feet long. The body is on higher land with the wings extending down the gentler slopes of the crest. A sandstone rock protrudes from the body just under one wing. But most remarkable is the irregular height of the body which is built up over the stomach forming a sort of tumulus nearly five feet in height.

About six rods from this mound is a tumulus 21 feet in diameter and 2½ feet in height.

At the foot of the knoll to the north are traces of two linear mounds that were about six rods long. These have suffered severely through cultivation.

Von Behren Group.

8. While engaged in field work in this part of the county, our party visited this group which has been well described by Mr. E. C. Perkins in the "Wisconsin Archeologist" (Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 93–94) under the name of "Vonburn mounds." It is chiefly located on S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 7 and not on Section 2 as is there stated. The public road following the tumulus lying south of the road is in a cultivated field. The line between sections 7 and 18 cuts throug the bird. The other mounds lie in a heavy growth of timber with thick underbrush which accounts for the overlooking of two tumuli mounds by Mr. Perkins. These were found by our party.

In this group is probably the largest tumulus that exists in the county. It is 13 feet in height and over 60 feet in diameter. Mr. Perkins dug for some distance into this mound but made no discoveries.

Honey Creek Mounds.

9. Of these mounds Dr. S. A. Lapham gives the following description. (Antiq. of Wis., p. 69.)

"The works near the center of section seven (Plate XLIV, No. 1) are on the margin of the marsh which borders the creek. Here are several oblong mounds, one of the bird form and two anomalous images of which drawings are given. (Plate XLV, Nos. 2 and 3.) Though they are evidently animal forms it would be difficult for the most practiced zoologist to determine the genera and species to which they should be referred. They are on ground gently sloping from the bluffs in the rear to the edge of the marsh where there is a bank of no very great elevation."

These mounds are now entirely leveled. Mr. Lapham's plat shows 14 mounds two of which are also shown enlarged. In getting these Mr. Lapham evidently missed the fine groups situated on the bluffy land and here designated as the Saxer and Von Behren groups.

Moseley Group.

10. (Section 18 and 19.) We are indebted to Mr. Lapham for a survey of this once fine group, concerning which he says:

"Towards the mouth of this (Honey) creek are numerous works of great interest; the first, near the residence of Mr. Mosely, being represented on Plate XLIII. Unluckily the breaking-up team had, only the week previous to our visit, turned over the natural sod upon most of these works; the four figures at the southwestern part of the group only remaining uninjured. Here we found a number of forms quite different from any heretofore described. One is apparently intended to represent the human shape, though very deficient in the proportional length of the arms and legs. (See Plate XLII, No. 4.) Another, and larger mound, of similar general form, stands adjacent; and it can hardly be supposed that the object of the one was very different from that of the other. Perhaps they are intended to represent a male and female.

"These earth works are four feet high at the intersection of the arms, where they are highest. The arms are in a straight line, at right angles with the body. The resemblance of the latter figure, however, to some supposed to be intended to represent birds, shows that there is a gradual transition from one form to another among mounds of this kind as well as others.

"The two figures adjoining these, are presumed to represent the buffalo or bison (Bos americana). One of them was carefully measured

PLATE VIII.
Chief Yellow Thunder.

(See page 239)

and the result is shown in the enlarged figure (Plate XLV, No. 1). The general contour, especially the hump over the shoulders, renders the suggestion probable. The forms are almost exactly alike, though one is slightly larger than the other. They also may be intended for the two sexes. It will be observed that the attitude is quite spirited and natural; probably representing the animals as browsing or drinking.

"Two quadrupeds north of the road, were too much injured by the plough to enable us to make them out satisfactorily; but they do not appear to represent any new features. The long ridges (nearly a thousand feet in length) are a peculiar circumstance in this group; yet they seem to be located without design. The one with an irregular cross ridge near the top may be thought to represent a bow and arrow; or it is a cross with curved arms.

"These works occupy a gentle slope, extending from the base of the high bluffs towards the marshy and springy grounds to the south. Beyond the marsh another bluff rises abruptly. The space between the bluffs is used for agricultural purposes; and, if in the possession of a warlike people, we might fancy these long ridges as constructed to defend the passage leading between the bluffs, from the valley of the river below, to the interior or back country. This may have been the object of the most easterly and longest ridge or parapet; but of what use, according to this theory, were the other similar ridges, which could not have been intended for defence?" Etc. (Antiq. of Wis., pp. 68–69.)

Doctor Lapham's accurate plat of this fine group shows it to have consisted of a total of fifteen rather compactly grouped earthworks, seven of these being effigies and the remainder linear mounds, the largest of the latter measuring 980 and the smallest less than 75 feet in length. They were less than 20 feet in width throughout. The former is the largest mound as yet located in the county. The second largest of the linear mounds, has a curve or crook at its northern extremity giving a general resemblance to an old fashioned walking stick.

The effigies are of at least five distinct types. The one referred to as apparently intended to represent the human figure. and its companion mound are bird effigies. The "bow and arrow" or "cross" may with good reason be included in the same class although apparently representing a bird of a different family. On these points Wisconsin students are agreed. Mr. Canfield's discovery and survey of two undoubted man mounds have clearly established the difference between these and the numerous bird effigies. The road to Honey Creek Mills crossed through the center of this group.

References.

Am. Antiq., Vol. 6, pp. 12 and 269. Partly described and figured. Also in Pieh. Am., Vol. 2, pp. 58 and 62.

Summary for Prairie du Sac.

Sixty-seven mounds have thus far been located in this township. Few of these are near the Wisconsin river, but as reference to the map will show, are mostly grouped about Honey creek in the vicinity of the present Lodde's Mill pond about which are also indications of aboriginal village sites.

Of these mounds seventeen are effigies, of which there are nine birds, five bears and three of uncertain form. Only thirteen of the mounds remain undisturbed.

Summary of Mounds in the Entire Area.

In the groups here listed there is a grand total of 734 mounds. In this list those mounds whose existence is not fully established are not considered.

In some cases, the grouping here given is somewhat arbitrary but a summary of the group arrangement gives the following data: fifteen are solitary with no mounds nearer than eighty rods: thirty-seven groups contain from two to five mounds each: eleven groups from six to ten: ten groups between eleven and twenty inclusive, and three groups have between twenty and thirty mounds each. Beyond this number one group is composed of thirty-six mounds, two of sixty-three each, and one of sixty-five.

The distribution with reference to streams and bluffs is quite well shown in the map of the area.

Of these earthworks it is definitely known that 337 were constructed as tumuli, one as an enclosure, 183 as effigies and the rest as ridges, (with the exception of a few mounds of unknown shape).

Of the effigies whose shapes are definitely known there are forty-three birds, forty-seven bears and twelve "mink" with other miscellaneous types as noted in the descriptions. The most abundant types are those of the bird and the bear.

More than 300 of the total number of mounds are now leveled and are only here recorded by virtue of previous surveys or

other authentic data. A total of 198 mounds still remain undisturbed. The others are in various stages of destruction.

TRAILS.

Wisconsin River Trail.

This was evidently a part of an old and much used thoroughfare extending from Green Bay to the present site of Prairie du Chien, for it can be considered as a continuation of the "Fox River Trail" traced by Hon. Publius V. Lawson (See Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 3, Nos. 2 and 3, p. 44) from Green Bay to the site of Fort Winnebago at Portage. From the latter point a trail followed along the Wisconsin river to Dekorra which was a favorite point for crossing the river. Here the trail branched one route passing to the south of the river to the lead region. The other branch crossed the river which it followed in a general way to Prairie du Chien. Thus it crossed the southern part of what is now Sauk county. In Merrimac it passed over the rolling land between the bluffs and the river. In Prairie du Sac it left the vicinity of the river and cut across the prairie to the valley of Honey Creek which is followed for some distance. In Prairie du Sac township this trail has been definitely located where it crossed the southeastern corner of Section 26, the northwestern corner of Section 35, and almost diagonally through Section 34.

Other Trails Near Honey Creek.

It appears that several other trails, besides the "Wisconsin River Trail," centered near the Honey Creek valley. One of these passed diagonally from southeast to northwest across Sections 8 and 9. It continued this general course across the towns of Honey Creek, Westfield and Ironton evidently headed for the region about La Crosse.

Black Hawk and his band of warriors in their retreat after the Battle of Wisconsin Heights, crossed the southern part of this section. They probably followed up the Honey Creek valley in nearly the same direction as the "Wisconsin River Trail."

From the head of the valley they left the trail and went westward. It is not certain that they followed a trail beyond that point.

Trail from Sauk Prairie to Baraboo Rapids.

This trail crossed the South Bluff in nearly the same course as does the present West Sauk road. South of the bluff it evidently led to the villages about Honey creek, near the present site of Lodde's mill, although in earlier days it may have led to the Sauk village. In a letter to Mr. Canfield (Outline Sketches of Sauk County, p. 54–58), Mr. C. O. Baxter states that:

"Five of us crossed the bluffs over to the Baraboo valley. The trail led us over the bluffs immediately back of what is now known as Teal's Place. * * * The trail led us directly to the Baraboo River at a place where Maxwell's dam now stands. Here we forded the river and entered the Indian Chief Caliminee's village."

"Teal's Place" was about one-half mile east of the point in the West Sauk road, known as King's Corners, in the town of Sumpter.

Trails in the Baraboo Valley.

Several trails followed the general trend of the valley between the bluffs. One of these traversed the entire width of the area here considered. It met other trails at the Baraboo Rapids. From this point it followed along the foot of the North Range to the ford at Garrisonville, from which several trails radiated. Another trail connected the same points, but followed closer to the river bottom. A trail from the Rapids extended along the base of the South Range, through the "Palmer" village site, and up Rowley creek and on to Dekorra. From the ford at Garrisonville an important trail led up the ravine just north of the residence of Mr. Samuel Brown to the upper slopes of the Quartzite Range. From there it continued in an almost direct line to Dekorra. Possibly this trail joined with the one from Jackson creek. From the ford another trail led through the Lower Narrows on the east side of the river and on toward Portage.

Trails Leading North from the Baraboo River.

Two important trails, one from the Baraboo Rapids and the other from the Garrisonville Ford, met on "Yellow Thunder's

Forty." The former shows quite distinctly at a point some forty rods east of the road and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Edmund Calvert. The latter passed through the Lower Narrows at the west side of the river and then followed the upland bordering the Big marsh. It crossed near the "Leach Creek" group of mounds, and led almost directly to the point mentioned above. On the N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of Section 7, on the farm of Mr. Frank Thomas this trail is easily traced at the present time.

Dells and Portage Trail.

This trail followed along the Wisconsin river and thus traversed the entire northeastern corner of the county. It crossed Dell creek near the "Newport" mounds and passed close to the "Lower Dells" group. Here on the property of Mr. Eaton the trail is still well defined for a distance of nearly one-half mile. From here it passed down onto the lower land, through the "Herwig" village site, by the "Wisconsin river" group of mounds, and on through the "Stage Road" group meeting other trails near "Yellow Thunder's Forty." In continuing along the river from this point this trail passed through the "Polson" group. For several miles in Fairfield it followed a course almost identical with that of the public road. Between the road and Chapman's lake (a shallow pond in a river slough) the trail still shows plainly. In the extreme northeastern corner of Fairfield the trail led down to the edge of the river opposite Pine island, which was a favorite camping site of later Indians. From this point it followed the river to Portage.

Other Trails.

There were, without doubt, several trails leading from Devil's lake, but none of these have been definitely traced at date of this writing. A trail also connected the point here called Garrisonville Ford with the section around Merrimac.

These trails were more or less used by the Winnebagos and also by the whites for some time after the whites settled in the county. Reference to the map will show that these trails, as a rule, follow the easier routes for travel, lead for objective points, and pass through many important groups of mounds. Hence it

seems reasonable to consider that at least in part they were used by the original builders of the mounds and that the later Indians continued to use the main lines of travel. After the establishment of Fort Winnebago that point was of special interest to the Indians of this section, and as noted on the map, many of these trails lead toward that place. But before that the Portage between the Fox and the Wisconsin must have been a somewhat important point.

INCREASE ALLEN LAPHAM, C. E.

Pioneer Wisconsin Archeologist and Author of the Antiquities of Wisconsin.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

And Transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Volume 5, Nos. 3 and 4

April to October, 1906

ILLUSTRATED

Issued by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator

Published by Authority of Law

MADISON, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1906

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Vol. 5. MILWAUKEE, WIS., APRIL to OCT., 1906. Nos. 3-4.

A RECORD OF WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Secretary and Curator of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

In 1891, there was published by Dr. Cyrus Thomas under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology, a "Catalogue of Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains." Pages 224 to 246 of this valuable contribution are devoted to a list of Wisconsin earthworks, stoneworks and other evidences of aboriginal occupation, these being arranged under the counties in which they were reported to occur. An archeologic map also accompanies the Wisconsin section.

In his introduction the author explains that this list:—

"Can be considered only as preliminary to a complete and thorough catalogue of the ancient works of the United States and Canada.

It was first intended simply as an aid in constructing archeological maps for the general report on the mound explorations of the Bureau, but on account of its usefulness as a means of reference, it has been thought best to publish it as a bulletin.

That many omissions, duplications and errors occur in the list is to be expected, as it has been prepared to a large extent from the published notices of antiquities scattered through numerous works, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., which are often so incomplete and indefinite as to leave the precise localities uncertain. This is especially true of the notices by the earlier authorities, and as subsequent references to the same works often fail to refer to earlier mentions or to identify the antiquities, duplications doubtless frequently occur. A serious drawback has been the want of correct maps of the periods referred to in the published accounts of antiquities, as the changes in the names and boundaries of the counties often render it impossible to determine the present names of the counties in which some of the antiquities are found.

In order to correct the list so far as possible, the attention of the

field assistants was called to the subject and considerable time was devoted to this special work in certain sections."

"Special efforts were made to locate definitely all ancient works, mounds, graves, pictographs, etc., including those to which only incomplete and casual reference had been made by earlier travelers and writers. All the material thus obtained has been incorporated in the present volume.

Not only are the existing works included in the list, but also, whenever they could be definitely located, those which have been obliterated.

In explanation of some items in this catalogue which seem to be indefinite, as where the only locality mentioned is the county and state, it may be said that it was thought best to preserve these references, imperfect as they are, as they may be of some use to future explorers. There are few cases of this kind."

Since the organization of the Wisconsin Archeological Society in the year 1901, through the interest and activity of its members and co-workers in many parts of Wisconsin a large amount of additional data of value has been collected. It is therefore now highly desirable that a new and more complete and accurate record should be published. This has now been done, the former catalogue which was inaccessible or unknown to many of our contributors, being used as a basis. Thus there is now placed at the command of all Wisconsin students such clues and information as we now possess concerning the location, literature, etc., of our aboriginal monuments.

Sixty-one of a total of seventy-one Wisconsin counties are represented in the present record as against only forty-nine represented in the Thomas catalogue. This alone will serve to indicate how much has been accomplished by the Wisconsin society in this direction in the brief period of its history. Ten counties, notably Clark, Eau Claire ,Florence, Forest, Rusk, Oneida, Price, St. Croix, and Wood, all of them located in the northern and northwestern sections of the state, are still represented by blank pages.

Such records as are included in the Thomas catalogue are indicated by a star (*) in our record. For many of these additional references are given. Some worthless records and references and duplications appearing there are here omitted. Other records there incorrectly placed have been listed under the county in which they really occur. In instances where the references to a particular work are numerous only a small number of the more important and valuable are given. Descriptions and references to the ancient inclosure and accom-

panying works at Aztalan are most numerous and yet but a very small number of these are of value to the student or convey any information not included in Lapham's early description. Many are of a more or less fanciful and misleading nature. The same may be said of references to other Wisconsin earthworks of note.

An improvement on the arrangement of the early catalogue, which the student will appreciate, is that of the placing of the records also under their proper township. This in certain instances has been a matter of considerable difficulty as many earlier and some later contributors failed to appreciate the value and desirability of exactness and accuracy in the matter of their locations. In not a few instances where a number of evdences occurring in one region, but not closely associated, are included under one item in the old list, it has been considered of advantage to the student, or necesary under the present arrangement, to separate and introduce them as separate items. Future researches may make it possible to so separate others.

As illustrated on the accompanying map, the archeologic areas defined on earlier maps have been considerably extended. The difficulties encountered by the author in compiling this record were fully as great as those met with by Doctor Thomas in constructing his earlier and less exhaustive catalogue. For such errors as may be found to occur therein no apologies are offered. With the assistance of our co-workers these may be corrected in later editions and additions.

The list of Indian villages and camps of historic times is not complete but may be made more so in future publications. It should be of considerable service to our fellow students, the prehistoric and historic periods in the aboriginal occupation of our state being more or less closely united.

Though very incomplete and but little more than an index to the archeological wealth of our state, the present record should furnish an excellent basis for future researches and will, it is to be hoped, encourage further contributions to our as yet meagre knowledge of Wisconsin's archeological history. To this end the Wisconsin society requests of its members and others whom this bulletin may reach, that they note carefully the antiquities listed from their respective counties and from

other regions with whose antiquities they may be familiar and furnish to the author such additional data and information as is desirable for the completion or correction of the present record. By observing carefully the instructions embodied in the directions published for the use of local students and contributors in the Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 2, No. 4, many of the deplorable errors of our early investigators may be avoided.

It trusts that each of its many members may feel a just pride in seeing to it that the list of the antiquities of their own districts is as complete as it is within their personal power to make them. With their assistance it will be possible to publish in the near future a complete record of our antiquities, and such as may prove a help to the cause of education in our state and country.

The author takes pleasure in here acknowledging the Society's and his own indebtedness to those of its members who during the several years past have devoted so much of their time and labored so conscientiously under its guidance to assemble the archeological data which has made the present record possible. The names of these contributors appear on every page. Credit is especially due the Messrs. A. B. Stout, P. V. Lawson, G. A. West, Louis Falge, S. D. Mitchell, G. W. Wolff and A. Gerend, whose contributions are of notable extent and value.

THE RECORD.

1. ADAMS COUNTY.

Big Flats Township.

Village site and group of mounds near Big Flats. One excavated, pottery and pottery pipes found.

Reported by Edward Woodward, March, 1906.

Easton Township.

Mound and cemetery 3 miles east of White Creek.

Reported by Mrs. Adeline A. Campbell, Sept., 1905.

Jackson Township.

Group of oblong and effigy mounds on north shore of Jordan Lake, Section 27. Round and effigy mounds on shore of

Crooked Lake. Cemetery and cornfield on the south shore of the same lake. Burials in gravel knoll, near the east shore.

Reported by J. H. Manchester, Sept., 1905.

New Haven Township.

Mounds at Big Spring.

Reported by J. H. Manchester, Sept., 1905.

Dell Prairie Township.

*Mounds at the foot of the Big Dells. Inclosure, oblong and other mounds and extensive tracts of garden beds a little east of the Dells of the Wisconsin, six miles below the above.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq, Wis. (1855), pp. 71–72, fig. 28, and indicated on his map. Reported on by H. H. Bennett, May, 1906.

2. ASHLAND COUNTY.

La Pointe Township.

Indian village and cemetery was located at the southwestern extremity of Madeline Island. Cornhills on the shore of Chabomnicon Bay. Ottawa fort was once located on Chequamegon Point.

Mentioned by Chrysostom Verwyst, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 13 (1895), pp. 432–434.

Sanborn Township.

Odanah was the ancient Chippewa capital.

Mentioned in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co.'s, Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 206.

*Pictographs on rocks, now mostly covered with earth, about two miles up Bad River (Mashkisibi).

Described by Garrick Mallery, Sci., vol. 11 (1888), p. 282.

Maple sugar camps along the same stream for many years.

Mentioned by Chrysostom Verwyst, Wis. Hist. Coll., vol. 13 (1895), p. 429.

Chippewa village of Tagwagane formerly located on Bay City Creek, within the present limits of Ashland.

Mentioned by Chrysostom Verwyst, Wis. Hist. Coll., vol. 13 (1895), pp. 429, 430.

* * *

Red steatite is procured by the Chippewa Indians on the banks of Ottaway (Pipestone) Lake, at the source of the La-Mauvaise River.

Schoolcraft's Travels, p. 192.

3. BARRON COUNTY.

Standfold Township.

Chippewa village formerly located at Rice Lake.

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873–76), p. 199.

*Group of conical mounds at village of Rice Lake, Sec. 16, T. 35 N., R. 11 W. Explored.

*Group of mounds on opposite side of the lake, Sec. 10.

Explored by J. D. Middleton. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep., Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 94–98, pl. 4.

*Group of long and conical mounds, south of village of Rice Lake, Sec. 21, T. 35 N., R. 11 W.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Cedar Lake Township.

Catlinite quarry, in the S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 35, R. 10 W.

Briefly described in Geol. Wis., vol. 4 (1882), p. 578. Pipestone ridge shown on map, Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 119.

*Mounds on the left bank of Red Cedar River, where it leaves Red Cedar Lake, T. 36 N., R. 10 W.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Rice Lake Township.

*Four small mounds and one large one at Bear Lake, in the northern edge of the county.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Chetek Township.

Mound at Chetek, destroyed in the spring of 1875. Copper nugget and skeleton found.

Mentioned by J. D. Butler, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873-76), p. 20.

Mound in S. E. ¼ Sec. 20. Copper bracelet obtained.

Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, Macalester College Contributions, No. 6 (1890).

Cache of 50 flint blanks found near Lake Chetek.

Mentioned by C. F. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 86.

4. BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield and Washburn Townships.

Indian villages were once located at Red Cliff, Passabikang, Buffalo Bay and Bayfield.

Mentioned by Chrysostom Verwyst, Wis. Hist. Coll., vol. 13 (1895), p. 432.

*Conical mound formerly stood on the present site of Bayfield.

Reported by Gerard Fowke.

Indian village was located between Bayfield and Pikes Bay.

Gigito-Mikana, or "council trail" at Vanderventers Creek, near Washburn. Large Indian village once located at the mouth of the creek.

Indian village once located between Bonos and Boyds Creeks.

Two mounds covered with boulders at Wyman's place. Explored, piece of milled copper, hand-made iron nails, clay pipe stem, etc., obtained.

Indian village once located at Shores Landing, a short distance from Whittleseys Creek. Being at the head of Chequamegon Bay, it was the starting point of the trail to the St. Croix country.

*Indian mound located there. Explored, wrought iron nail and brass buckle found. (See Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), pp. 39—40.)

Ottawa village and cornfields once located at junction of Metabikitigweiag and Fish creeks, especially on the east bank of the latter. From this place the trail to the Chippewa River country left the bay.

Mentioned by Chrysostom Verwyst, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 13 (1895), pp. 430–432.

5. BROWN COUNTY.

Suamico Township.

Indian village (Oussouamigong) was formerly located along the Green Bay shore, extending southward from the mouth of the Suamico River. Evidences of aboriginal occupation there.

Located on map, Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc. (1905), p. 146. Reported on by J. P. Scvhumacher, Apl., 1906.

Oval mound on the P. Devroy farm, on the Big Suamico River, Sec. 23.

Reported by J. P. Schumacher, Apl., 1906.

Green Bay.

Villages of various Indian tribes were from the earliest times located at and near the present site of the City of Green Bay.

See Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 16. Many other references.

Indian cemetery, formerly located on Blk. 70, near the Fox River, in Green Bay.

Conical mound, now levelled, formerly located opposite the above, on Lots 15 and 16, Blk. 71, Plat of Astor. Silver ornaments found.

Cache consisting of a copper axe, awl, etc., and from 12 to 15 flint disks, unearthed Feb. 27, 1905, in digging post holes for the erection of an ice house, on Lot 6, Ellmores 2nd Addition.

Reported by J. P. Schumacher, Mar. 1905.

Scott Township.

Village site, traces of ancient cultivation, mounds and other earthworks at Red Banks (Benderville) on the shore of Green Bay. Now mostly obliterated. Site of an early Winnebago village.

Many scattered references. See Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 2, pp. 491–494; vol. 3, pp. 203, 204, 293; vol. 13, pp. 457, 458, 466; vol. 15, pp. 425, 426 for Indian legends, etc. A. C. Neville, Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc., 1905, pp. 144–156, map and illustration. Lapham, Antiq. Wis., p. 60. Corn hills and stone heaps mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), p. 30.

Point Sable, the site of an early Pottawatomie village. Evidences there of long continued Indian occupation.

Jesuit Relations, liv., p. 211. Mentioned Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc., 1905, p. 147 and 149, shown on map. Also reported on by J. P. Schumacher.

Oval mound on the Vincent farm, 1/8 mile from the Green Bay shore, Sec. 31. Excavated, without results.

Oval mound on a hill, on the J. Parant farm, Sec. 23. Two small mounds on the brow of a hill, about 300 feet north of this one.

Reported by J. P. Schumacher, Apl., 1906.

Lawrence Township.

Village site, cemetery and group of mounds at Little Rapids.

Cemetery on Willow Point, now submerged by the Fox River.

Reported by E. E. Bailey, Apl., 1905.

Rockland Township.

Group of mounds, S. W. ¼, Sec. 8.

Village site along the east shore of the Fox River, Secs. 7 and 18.

Reported by E. E. Bailey, Apl., 1905.

Wrightstown Township.

Mound or mounds near Wrightstown.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1903.

6. BUFFALO COUNTY.

Nelson Township.

Group of mounds on a level space above Deer Creek, on the east side of the road branching from Alma and the Durand road, near the school house of Dist. No. 3.

Group on the prairie close to the foot of the bluff near Misha Makwa, near the junction of the north side road of Little Bear Creek Valley and the Alma and Durand road.

Mentioned by L. Kessinger, Hist. Buffalo Co. (1888), p. 76.

Several groups of mounds, 150 mounds altogether, in the Town of Nelson, on the river terraces.

Mentioned by E. L. Brown, Sm. Rep., 1882, p. 826.

Alma Township.

Mounds at the junction of Beef River with Beef Slough.

Mentioned by L. Kessinger, Hist. Buffalo Co., p. 76.

Mound at Alma.

Reported to G. A. West, 1905.

Fountain City Township.

Oval mound several miles below Fountain City.

Reported by G. H. Squier, Dec., 1905.

* * *

Painted Rock, or Calumet, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Black River, visited by the Indians to obtain material for the making of pipes.

Mentioned in Personal Narrative of J. T. De La Ronde, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873–76), p. 7.

7. BURNETT COUNTY.

*Mounds about Yellow Lake and along Yellow River.

Reported by Gerard Fowke; also mentioned by Geo. R. Stuntz, Proc. Minn. Acad. Sci., vol. 3 (1889), p. 78.

8. CALUMET COUNTY.

Harrison Township.

*Several groups of effigy and other mounds on limestone bluff above Lake Winnebago, Sec. 36, T. 20, R. 18 E. (Near Clifton.)

Brief notice by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 62, pl. 41, no. 1. References to and additional notice by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 63; also figured in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 346.

Group of effigy mounds on the bluff (High Cliff) south of Cook & Brown Lime Co.'s works at Clifton. Now partly destroyed.

Reported by P. V. Lawson, 1905; and by Louis Falge, May, 1906.

Village site on the Bishop and Deerfuss farms, ¾ mile southeast of Sherwood, Sec. 32.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, 1905.

Stockbridge Township.

Group of effigy and linear mounds on Stockbridge Lots No. 17, 18 and 19.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 62, pl. 41, no. 2. Alluded to by R. C. Taylor, Silliman's (Am. Jour. Sci. and Art.) Jour. 1st. ser., vol. 34 (1838), p. 95. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 346, figured.

Garden beds on the Justus Demming place, Lot 370, near the source of Killsnake Creek, 3 miles east of Stockbridge.

Reported by Louis Falge, Mar., 1906.

Brothertown Township.

Burials in gravel pit near Charlestown (Charlesburgh); accompanied by flint and copper implements.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1898.

Chilton Township.

Burial in a sand hill near Chilton; accompanied by flint and copper implements.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1898.

Rantoul Township.

"Forks" group of 8 conical and an emblematic mound, just west of the forks of the Manitowoc River, E. ½ Sec. 36.

Village site and cemetery just east of the group.

Described and platted by Louis Falge, Aug., 1904. The last also reported by S. Christopherson, Feb., 1905.

Charlestown Township.

Cache of 4 copper spearpoints found beneath a large stump at Chilton. (Is in Chilton Township.)

Briefly described by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 1 (1901), p. 12; also mentioned in Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 90.

Cemetery on the H. Loose place, N. W. ¼ sec. 12.

Reported by Louis Fa'ge, 1904.

New Holstein Township.

*Cache of 22 blue hornstone knives found beneath a stump at New Holstein.

Noticed by Thomas Wilson, U. S. Nat. Mus. Rep., pt. 1 (1897), p. 981. Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

Cache of 7 arrowpoints found at New Holstein.

Noticed by Thomas Wilson, U. S. Nat. Mus. Rep., pt. 1 (1897), p. 981; also by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 90.

* * *

*Old Indian cellars on the General Scott road, on the east shore of Lake Winnebago, on the banks of a small creek, on the Rhodes farm. Cemetery just south of these.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

9. CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Mound at Nine-mile Creek, T. 29, R. 7, from which copper beads, awls and an axe were obtained by Cadott parties.

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8 (1877–'79), p. 47.

10. COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The "Blue Mounds" trail left the north side of Lake Mendota in Dane County and pursued a northerly course to the present location of Poynette in Columbia County, and from thence northward to the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dane Co. (1880), p. 349.

Newport Township.

Effigy mound in Kilbourn City; partly destroyed in grading street.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Col. Co. (1880), p. 329; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 82–83. Reported on by H. H. Bennett, May, 1906.

Group of effigy, conical and other mounds, about 3 miles southwest of Kilbourn, near the C., M. & St. P. Ry. track, Sec. 18, T. 13 N., R. 7 E. Some excavated, human bones found. Other mounds in the vicinity.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Col. Co. (1880), p. 32.
Reported on by Chas. Lapham, 1904; and by H. H. Bennett, Apl. 1906.

West Point Township.

Village site (flint workshops, fireplaces, etc.) on the bank of the Wisconsin River, a short distance north of Okee.

Described by N. G. Abbott, The Klondike (Okee), May, 1906.

City of Portage.

Historic canoe portage from the Fox to the Wisconsin River.

Described by A. J. Turner, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 14 (1898), p. 97, with facsimile of map made by Capt. Thos. J. Cram, Jan., 1840. Many other references.

Winnebago village of Whirling Thunder was located north of the city end of the present Wisconsin River bridge at Portage, in 1836.

Large conical mound formerly located at what is now the city end of the Wisconsin River bridge.

Mentioned in Interview with Moses Paquette, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 12 (1892), p. 431.

Caledonia Township.

Winnebago village of De-Kau-ry, or Scha-chip-ka-ka, was located two miles above the portage. He afterward had a village on the Caffrey place at the foot of a bluff between the Wisconsin and Baraboo rivers.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Col. Co. (1880), pp. 329–333.

Wyocena Township.

Conical mound a short distance east of Swan Lake, Sec. 5. Explored, single burial disinterred.

Group of four conical mounds, west of Pardeeville and one mile south of the C., M. & St. P. Ry. tracks. Several excavated without results.

Reported by Edward Woodward, Mar., 1906.

Pacific Township.

Group of five conical mounds near the south shore and near the west end of Swan Lake.

Reported by Edward Woodward, Mar., 1906.

11. CRAWFORD COUNTY.

See Archeologic Map of Crawford County in Cyrus Thomas' Catalogue of Prehistoric Works (1891), opp. p. 26.

*The main road from Prairie du Chien to Eastman follows chiefly the old trail along the crest of the divide between the drainage of the Mississippi and Kickapoo rivers.

Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 52.

Freeman Township.

*Group of mounds in Sec. 6, T. 10 N., R. 6 W.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Seneca Township.

Group of mounds 2½ miles north of Lynxville, on the G. W. Pease place.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Jun., 1903.

*"Polander" group of thirty conical and elongate mounds, about a mile up the Mississippi River from Lynxville, on Lot 2, Sec. 14, T. 9 N., R. 6 W.

Explored by J. D. Middleton. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 69–72, figs. 29, 30 and 31.

*"Armstrong" group of eleven conical and one effigy mound, ¼ mile below Lynxville (Sec. 23), at the mouth of a ravine. Explored.

Described in above report, pp. 73–74, fig. 32.

*Group of effigy mounds on the bluffs southeast of Lynxville. (Thomas' map locates it in Sec. 23.)

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

*Mounds on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 26, T. 9 N., R. 6 W.

Reported by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 246, fig. 16.

*Effigy mound, 3 miles northeast of Lynxville. (Thomas' map shows location 3 miles southeast.)

Mentioned by Pizarro Cook. Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), no. 9, p. 175.

Eastman Township.

*"Sue Coulee" group of eighteen conical mounds at the mouth of Sue Coulee, about 9 miles up the Mississippi River, on

the road leading from Prairie du Chien to Lynxville, Eastman Township.

Explored by John W. Emmert. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 75–77, fig. 33.

*Mounds on Sec. 18, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.

Mentioned by Pizarro Cook, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), no. 3, p. 175. May be identical with the above.

*Mounds on N. E. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 8 N. R. 6 W.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, pp. 239–240, fig. 5.

*Bird effigy on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 19, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 241, fig. 10.

*Mounds about ½ mile up the Pickadee Coulee. Explored human skeletons and stone articles found.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

*Group of five effigy and linear mounds at the mouth of Picadee Coulee, 5 miles north of Prairie du Chien.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29.

*Conical mounds about 4 miles above Prairie du Chien, on the road to Lynxville.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

*Group of seventeen effigy linear and other mounds in Sec. 6, T. 8, R. 5 W., on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Kickapoo rivers.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 77–78, pl. 51. A figure of a part of the group is given by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), fig. 3; mentioned on p. 301.

*Chain of low conical mounds connected by embankments about ¼ of a mile north of Eastman, on Sec. 18, T. 8 N., R. 5 W.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 52–54, fig. 15.

*Group consisting of a bird, and a long mound with conical mounds strung upon it, near to the village of Batavia (Eastman), Sec. 18, T. 8, R. 5.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 214. Probably identical with the above.

Remains of two bird-shaped mounds, in the same section (18), at the village of Eastman.

Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 54.

*Effigy mound (bear) one mile west of Batavia, Sec. 13, T. 8, R. 6.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 214.

Plate 1.

Photo by H. R. Clough

SERIES OF BURIAL MOUNDS

Aztalan, Jefferson County.

*Group of three effigies and one elongate mound, 2 miles south of Eastman, Sec. 24, T. 8 N., R. 6 W., on the Black River road.

Noticed and figured by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 244, figs. 12, 13 and 14. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 54–55, fig. 16. Also described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29.

*Effigy mound on S. W. ¼ Sec. 19, T. 8 N., R. 5 W.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, pp. 241–242, fig. 5.

*Group of four effigies, thirteen long and seven conical mounds at Hazen's Corners, on B. G. Thomas' land, Sec. 36, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.

Noticed by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 242, fig. 4. He locates the group on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 35, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.

Reported by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29, also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 214. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 56–59, figs. 17, 18.

*Effigy mound on N. W. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 8 N., R. 6 W., about 400 yards north of the above.

Reported by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 214. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep., p. 59, fig. 19.

*Linear and effigy mound on Slaumer's land, S. W. ¼ Sec. 35, T. 8 N., R. 6 W.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29. preh. Am. vol. 2 (1898), p. 214. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 62–63, fig. 22.

*Group of four effigies and one linear mound on N. E. ¼, Sec. 35, T. 8 N., R. 6 W., about a mile south of Hazens Corners, on the Black River road.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29; also mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 214; by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 60–62, figs. 20, 21.

Prairie du Chien and Bridgeport Townships.

*"Courtois" group of conical mounds, on Fred Ahren's land, on Sec. 12, T. 7 N., R. 7 W., 3 miles north of Prairie du Chien. Some of them explored.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 63–68, figs. 23–26.

Group of mounds near Courliss Bayou.

Reported by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 29; mentioned, Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883–'87), p. 215; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 215.

*"Langford" mound, 3 miles north of Prairie du Chien.
Reported by Cyrus Thomas, Cat. Preh. Works (1891), p. 226.

"Dousman" mound, on H. L. Dousman's land, about 1½ miles north of Prairie du Chien. Explored.
Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 68–69, figs. 27, 28.

*Effigy and other mounds about 1 mile north of Prairie du Chien, in the Dousman cemetery and the fields about it.
Reported by J. D. Middleton. Three groups of effigies here says T. H. Lewis, Am. Antiq., vol. 6, no. 5 (1884), pp. 348–349. figs. 1, 2 and 3.

"Painted Rock" a short distance above Prairie du Chien, daubed over by the Indians with emblematic characters, and renewed from time to time.
Mentioned by L. H. Bunnell, Winona and Environs (1897), p. 154.

Fox village at Prairie du Chien. Other villages there in later historic times.
Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 5 (1867–69), p. 197; vol. 6 (1869–72). p. 226. Other references. See Carver's Travels (1838, N. Y. Edit.) p. 51.

*Mound formerly located on the site of Fort Crawford.
Mentioned by Alfred Brunson, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), pp. 178–184.

*Mound on which one of the blockhouses at Prairie du Chien was placed.
Mentioned in Long's Expdn., vol. 1, pp. 237–239.

*Mound and burial place just below old Fort Crawford.
Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 74, 75 and 77.

*Mound in "Lower Prairie du Chien," explored and silver medal taken therefrom.
Notice of mound and description of medal by J. D. Butler, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), pp. 121–126.

*Row of conical mounds stood between the Mississippi River and an old bayou in Prairie du Chien, a few rods north of the C., M. & St. P. railway station. The last remaining mound was explored by P. W. Norris. Human bones, articles of copper, silver, iron and stone were obtained.
See notice by Alfred Brunson, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), p. 182. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 51–52.

Effigy and linear mounds on the bluffs east of Prairie du Chien.

Reported by J. D. Middleton. Cyrus Thomas' Archeologic Map of Crawford Co. indicates that they are scattered through Secs. 32 and 5.

*"Flucke" group of fifteen conical and one linear mound 2 miles south of Prairie du Chien, near the "Vilas" group. Some explored.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. (1890–'91), pp. 72–73, pl. 1. Noticed by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 236; also in Preh. Am. vol. 2 (1898), p. 237.

*"Vilas" group of sixty-seven conical, linear and other mounds, in Secs. 7 and 8, T. 6 N., R. 6 W., about three miles south of Prairie du Chien. Some explored by J. W. Emmert and others.

Noticed by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 336; also in Preh. Am, vol. 2 (1898), p. 237. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), p. 69, pl. 1.

*Bird effigy and conical mound at point of a bluff 3 miles south of Prairie du Chien. Traces of several effigies on level land below.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 30; also mentioned in Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883–'87), p. 215; and in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 215, fig. 143.

*Group of conical mounds and an effigy on the crest of a ridge, on Chas. Frichet's land, on Sec. 7, T. 6 N., R. 6 W., 5 miles southeast of Prairie du Chien. Some explored.

*Traces of many conical, some linear, and effigy mounds a short distance to the northwest of these.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–'91), pp. 47–50, figs. 7–9.

*Effigy mound (elephant) situated near the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers.

Mentioned in Materiaux pour l'Histoire de l'Homme, tome 5 (1888), p. 90.

*Mounds, parapets, etc., about 4 miles up the Wisconsin River from its mouth, on the north side of the river, said by a Winnebago Indian to have been erected by the Sacs and Foxes for defences.

Haskins, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1854), pp. 88–91; I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 67; Long's Second Expdn., vol. 1, p. 239. (These evidently include effigy and other mounds mentioned in other items.)

Clayton Township.

Effigy mounds on the Kickapoo River on Secs. 24, 25 and 26, T. 11 N., R. 3 W., near the boundary line between Richland and Vernon counties.

Group of effigies at Gay's Mills on Sec. 28, T. 10 N., R. 4 W. (These may be in Utica Township).

Reported by Pizarro Cook, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 175.

Marietta Township.

Bird effigy 9 miles north of Wauzeka, on the Wm. Posey property, Sec. 17, T. 8, R. 4 W.

Bird effigy five miles north of Wauzeka, on the Kickapoo River, on top of a hill, on land of Wm. Coolie, N. E. ¼ Sec. 6, T. 7, R. 4 W. Another near the water's edge. (Either the township and section or the distance is incorrectly given.)

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol 2 (1898), p. 216.

Two effigy, a linear and several oval mounds on the E. C. Bryan farm, about two miles west of the Boscobel bridge, Sec. 28.

Village site on the Nat. Wayne farm, 1 mile east of the Boscobel bridge, Secs. 14 and 15.

Village site on the D. Callaway farm, in Marietta Hollow, on Richland Creek, Sec. 9.

Reported by W. W. Gilman, July, 1903, and Apl., 1906.

Wauzeka Township.

Group of long mounds and effigies at the mouth of the Kickapoo River, near Wauzeka.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883–'87), p. 301.

Fox Indian village formerly located at Wauzeka.

Mentioned by B. W. Brisbois, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–'82), p. 295.

12. DANE COUNTY.

See S. D. Peet's Map of Dane county, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 316.

*The principal trail in Dane County leads from the northwest side of Lake Mendota, around its west end in a south and southeast direction, between Lake Wingra and Lake Monroe, (Monona) to the south side of the last mentioned lake, across Yahara to what is now known as Winnequah.

*There were also trails running in a southeasterly direction on either side of the Yahara and Lakes Waubasha (Waubesa) and Kegonsa, and in a north and south course through the western parts to what is now Dane County.

*There was a trail leading from the northwestern side of Lake Mendota, around the north side of the lake to McBride's Point (Maple Bluff).

*A noted Indian trail ran from the Blue Mounds, in a northeasterly direction, to the north side of Lake Mendota, thence in a north course to what is now Poynette, in Columbia County, thence to the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, where the United States had built Fort Winnebago.

*Noted crossing of Sugar River in what is now the town of Montrose, called the "Fish Trap Ford." It is directly north of what used to be called Sugar Creek Springs or Dogharty's. The trail, in going north, after crossing the river at this point, divided, one branch leading to Lake Mendota and the other to Lake Kegonsa.

West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dane Co. (1880), p. 349.
See R. W. Chandler's map (1829), Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), between pp. 400 and 401. Locates also the several Winnebago villages in Dane county.

Black Earth Township.

*Mounds on the bluff south of Mazomanie, Sec. 33, T. 8 N., R. 6 E.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

*Effigy mound (man or bird) at Black Earth. Peet's map locates it in Sec. 35.

Mentioned by C. K. Dean, Sm. Rep., 1872, p. 415.' S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880), p. 72.

Conical mounds on east bank of Black Earth River, 2 miles west of the above.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Blue Mounds Township.

Sac Indian lead diggings in the neighborhood of Blue Mounds, visited by Capt. Jonathan Carver, in 1766.

Mentioned by D. S. Durrie, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 225; vol. 13 (1895), p. 277.

Effigies near Blue Mounds, bears and man mound.

Located on Sec. 12 on map, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 316.

Roxbury Township.

*Group of effigies on the east side of the Wisconsin River opposite Sauk City, Sec. 7, T. 9 N., R. 7 E.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Springdale Township.

*Two mounds and several workshops near Mount Vernon in Springdale Township, on Sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 7 E.

*Group of four mounds in Springdale Township, on Sec. 15, T. 6, R. 7 E.

T. H. Lewis, Sm. Rep. 1879, p. 434.

*Extensive group of emblematic mounds, 7 miles east of Blue Mounds.

Described and figured by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. (Silliman's), vol. 34 (1838), pp. 90–92, pl. 1, fig. 1. Also in Anc. Mon., pp. 126, 127, pl. 40 (after Taylor, whose plate is reproduced). I. A. Lapham, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 4 (1857–58), p. 366. S. D. Peet's map, Preh. Am., vol. 2, (1898), p. 316, locates this group in Sec. 9. See pp. 43 and 44, figs. 38, 39; also Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 72; and Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 197, fig. 12.

*Bird mound half a mile west of the preceding.

Mentioned and figured by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci., vol. 34, p. 92, fig. 2.

*Animal mounds and elongate works 8 miles east of Blue Mounds.

Noticed and figured by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, vol. 34 (1838), pp. 92, 93, pl. 2, fig. 3. Anc. Mon., pp. 127, 128, pl. 41, no. 2. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880), pp. 70–72. Hist. Dane Co. (1880), p. 329. Reported in Owen's Geol. Explor's of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, pp. 167–171. S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 39–40, fig. 34.

Verona Township.

*Two effigy mounds 10 miles west of Madison on the old Military Road.

Described and figured by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, vol. 34 (1838), p. 93, pl. 2, fig. 4. Brief notice in Anc. Mon., p. 127, pl. 41, no. 1. S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 20. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880), p. 64. S. D. Peet's map, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 316, locates them on Sec. 17. Mentioned on p. 14, fig. 11. An old Indian trail which passes between them and the military road, followed the same line. Mentioned in Clark S. Matteson's Ill. Hist. Wis. (1893), p. 55. Other references.

Westport Township.

*Series of effigy mounds on the north side of Lake Mendota, extending from Woodward's farm across the Asylum grounds and Farwell's place.

Mentioned by J. N. De Hart, Sm. Rep., 1877, pp. 246, 247. Also Am. Antiq., vol. 1 (1878-79), pp. 197, 206. S. D. Peet, Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., vol. 32 (1883), p. 417. Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 13 and 179. See W. G. Anderson, Sm. Rep., 1879, pp. 343, 344, and Marquis de Nadaillac Mat. pour l'Hist. de l'Homme, vol. 18, 1884, p. 435. Brief mention by T. H. Lewis, Science, vol. 13, no. 318, p. 188.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 7, 8, 21, 27, 38, 66, 112, 224, 225 and 293, fig. 251; also in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880-1882), pp. 68 and 71.

*Winnebago village of White Crow was located on the shore of Fourth Lake (Mendota), near the mouth of the upper Catfish, about where Fox's Bluff is. (1829).

Mentioned in narrative of M. L. Martin, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 401, location shown on map.

Madison Township.

Winnebago village on the south shore of Third Lake (Monona), in 1829.

Mentioned in narrative of M. L. Martin, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 401. The map shows a village at the southeast corner of Lake Waubesa.

*Various effigies and other mounds on McBride's Point, Lake Mendota.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

*Effigies formerly existed where the statehouse now stands.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880-82), p. 49.

*Effigies in the University grounds.

Mentioned by J. D Butler, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873-76), pp. 80-101.

Effigy and two conical mounds, at intersection of Wilson Street and Wisconsin Avenue destroyed in grading.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 40, pl. 32, no. 1. Also in W. J. Park & Co., Hist. Madison (1877), p. 188; and by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 261, fig. 170.

Great mound on State Street, used for grading hollows in that locality.

Mentioned in W. J. Park & Co., Hist. Madison (1877), p. 188.

*Row of mounds connected by an embankment formerly existed on Mound street, Madison.

Described by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880-82), p. 53.

Cornfield on south bank of Lake Mendota.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 134.

Cache of 300 leaf-shaped porphyritic felsite implements found in Madison by A. R. Chittenden.

Reported by Thomas Wilson, U. S. Nat. Mus. Rep., 1897, pt. 1, p. 980. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

*Row of effigies formerly existed in the Madison cemetery and land adjoining on the south.

S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 18; also mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 305, fig. 198.

*Effigies near the stone quarry 2 miles west of the statehouse.

Mentioned by F. W. Putnam, Rep. Am. Antiq. Soc., vol. 3 (1884). Also by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 339 and in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 304, fig. 197.

*Mounds on the south shore of Lake Mendota near Merrill Springs. Excavated by E. C. Armstrong, relics found.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883-87), p. 219, fig. 12; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 302-303, fig. 193.

*Group of mounds on the southeast shore of Lake Mendota, near the outlet and 2 miles northeast of the statehouse.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 365, fig. 249.

*Effigy, elongate and round mounds on the north side of Lake Wingra, Sec. 22, T. 7, R. 9 E.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 40, pl. 32. Brief description by T. H. Lewis, with figures of two of the effigies, in Science, vol. 13 (1889), p. 188.

*Circular and oval mounds near the above, a little farther from Madison.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890-'91), p. 47, fig. 46.

*Series of mounds, effigies, and embankments (elongate mounds) extending along the north and west shores of Lake Wingra, through Greenbush; five or six groups.

Noticed by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 21, 237 and 398. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880-82), p. 65; Proc. Am. Assn. Adv. Sci., vol. 32 (1883), pp. 412, 413; Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 15, 64, 99 and 100, figs. 60, 85. West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dane Co. (1880), pp. 331, 332. Probably includes some of the preceding groups. Mounds on S. E. ¼, Sec. 26, explored. See Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 3 (1875-76), p. 105.

*Two effigy mounds on the south bank of Lake Monona, about one mile south of the City of Madison, on the Graham (or Griffith) place and not far from the Lake Side Hotel. (Section 25?).

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 18 and 337; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 11, 12, 83, 261 and 309, fig. 77.

Burke Township.

*Mounds existed on Secs 13, 23, and 24, T. 8, R. 10 E.

Reported by surveyors of public lands. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 41.

Blooming Grove Township.

*Three groups of effigy mounds on the north side of Lake Monona, extending from Mill's woods to the Shooting Park.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 257; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 58, 90, 262, 369 and 370, fig. 254.

*Three groups of linear and conical, and other isolated mounds at the southeastern angle of Lake Monona. Traces of others south and west of this locality.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 40-41, pl. 33. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 191; and Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880-82), p. 63. W. J. Park & Co., Hist. of Madison (1877), p. 191.

Dunn Township.

*Group of mounds, chiefly effigies, on the west side of Lake Wabasha (Waubesa).

Noticed by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 60, figured; also in vol. 6 (1884), p. 194, diagr. 5.

Group of effigy and other mounds on the east side of Lake Waubesa, between the shore and McFarland.

S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), noted on map p. 316.

Other mounds in the vicinity of Waubesa and Mud Lakes.

Reported by W. G. McLachlan, 1903. Full report in preparation.

Dunkirk Township.

Mounds formerly existed in Stoughton. Some obliterated in grading streets. Flint implements and human bones found.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1898.

Medina Township.

Mound near Marshall.

Reported by Matt. Duane, 1903.

13. DODGE COUNTY.

Fox Lake Township.

Indian camp located on the shore of Lake Emily in early days. Group of mounds on the south shore.

Reported by Wm. Kurth, Sept., 1905.

Winnebago village of Grizzly Bear located in the neighborhood of Fox Lake.

Mentioned in Narrative of Spoon Decorah, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 13 (1895), p. 460.

Village site at Maple Point on the north shore of Fox Lake, on N. W. ¼, Sec. 19. Similar indications of aboriginal occupation elsewhere along this shore. Winnebago village of Mach-koo-kah located on the north shore, in 1838.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co., (1880), p. 465.

*Effigy and other mounds at the northeastern angle of Fox Lake, Secs. 11 and 14, T. 13 N., R. 13 E. Cornhills and caches in the vicinity.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 54.

Group of 33 conical and effigy mounds on the northeast shore of Fox Lake, on Sec. 13. Some explored.

Platted and described by B. W. Davis, Nov., 1903.

Indian village and planting grounds formerly located on the Island Resort, at Fox Lake. Also on the east bank of creek.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 470–71.

Group of effigy, conical and other mounds located at Waushara (Fox Lake), on both sides of the outlet of Fox Lake, those on the east side of the stream were destroyed by the growth of the village.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 36. Figs. 22–24.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82) p. 49.

Burial in a gravel hill on the Casey place on the west side of the Fox Lake road, south of the village, N. E. ¼, Sec. 35.

Reported by W. E. Snyder, Aug., 1905.

Portland Township.

*Group of mounds, inclosure and cornfield on the north side of the Crawfish River, near Mud Lake, Sec. 19.

*Conical mounds and cornhills on the south side of the river, Secs. 25 and 26.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 243. Reported by J. A. Sheridan, Oct., 1901. See Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), p. 27.

Plate 2.

STEPHEN D. PEET, D. D.
Wisconsin Archeologist.
Editor of the American Antiquarian.

Winnebago village (1840 to 1860) at Mud Lake near the foregoing. Also a cemetery.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 331.
Reported by J. A. Sheridan, Oct., 1901. See Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), p. 27.

Beaver Dam Township.

Camp and workshop site on Skunk Island in Beaver Dam Lake.

Reported by W. E. Snyder, Jun., 1903.

"Burr Oak" conical mound on the west side of the Trenton Center road, N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 28.

"Lake View" group of conical, an effigy and a tapering mound on the J. F. Snyder farm, N. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

Reported by W. E. Snyder, Jun., 1903. Platted by C. E. Brown and W. E. Snyder, Aug., 1905.

*"Ruby Farm" group of conical and effigy mounds, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 27. Some explored, others sadly mutilated.

Probably the same as referred to by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis., 1855, p. 54. Reported by W. E. Snyder, Jun., 1903. Platted by C. E. Brown and W. E. Snyder, Aug., 1905.

Cornfield formerly existed on the Geo. Baker farm, Sec. 27.

Reported by W. E. Snyder, Aug., 1905.

*Conical mound formerly existed on the Moses E. Stevens farm, ¼ mile north of Beaver Dam Junction, on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

*Group of mounds of various shapes dotted the ridge, now occupied by residences, running north and south through the City of Beaver Dam.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds. Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 316.

Vita Spring in Vita Spring Park, in the 2nd Ward, City of Beaver Dam, was known as a "healing spring," and was a favorite resort of the Indians. Many implements, human and animal bones were found at its margin and on the adjoining grounds. From here a trail followed down the Beaver Dam River.

West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), pp. 450–453.

Indications of a village site on Denning's Point, on the east side of Beaver Dam Lake, in the 4th Ward, City of Beaver Dam.

Reported by W. E. Snyder, Jun., 1903.

*Effigy mound (lizard or turtle) near the present site of the Polish Catholic Church at the southern extremity of the lake, in the City of Beaver Dam. The site now occupied by buildings.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds. Reported by C. E. Brown, Aug., 1906.

Indian cemetery near the above.

Pottawatomie village site formerly existed on the southwest side of the lake, nearby.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 437.

Several groups and scattered effigy, linear and other mounds on the F. C. Drown and adjoining farms in Sec. 1, west of the City of Beaver Dam.

Reported by A. V. Drown, 1886. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am, vol. 2 (1898), p. 293, fig. opposite p. 287. Two mounds shown in Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 53, fig. 21.

Garden beds on the Uriah Grant place.

Effigy mound and pit on the farm of Mrs. Chas. Cutler.

Effigies and other works on the farms of H. T. Marshall, Mrs. P. Foote, Uriah Grant, S. H. Ford, John Fehrer, Adam Dusel and A. L. Clason, near Beaver Dam.

Reported by A. V. Drown, 1886, to Farmers Institute.

Indian village located in early days on the Schuettes place, near the west bank of the Beaver Dam River, about one mile southwest of Beaver Dam, near the center of Sec. 8.

Reported by C. F. Brown, Aug., 1905.

Two effigy mounds (panther or lizard type) formerly existed on the Patrick Davitt place, between the road and the Beaver Dam River, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 17. Part of one effigy remains.

Reported by C. F. Brown, Aug., 1905.

Two conical mounds on the Neigalbauer place on the opposite side of the stream, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17. A similar mound in a field adjoining this on the south. All long under cultivation.

Reported by C. F. Brown, Aug., 1905.

Flint workshop located near Bridge No. 4, on a hillside on the west bank of the Beaver Dam River, S. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

Flint workshop on the John Greiger place, north of Bridge No. 2 on the west side of the above river, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 19, and ½ mile south of Leipzig.

Indian village located in early days on the west side of the river, N. W. ¼ Sec. 20.

Cache of four brown chalcedony disks obtained in digging out a spring on the Marthaler place, at Leipzig, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 20.

Mounds on Joe Jerry's place, near Leipzig.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Aug., 1905.

Lowell Township.

Linear and two oval mounds on property of Mrs. Mary J. Snow and Miss Celia Church, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 19.

Group of three mounds, partly in the roadway. One on the De Las Terry place, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 19, and two on the Joseph Larkin place, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 18.

Group of three conical, two linear and a triangular mound on the Lennhen and Boelter farms, E. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 20.

Group of nine effigy, conical and linear mounds on the property of Mrs. E. House, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

Irregular line of nineteen conical mounds. N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17. Some obliterated.

Village site on the Luther Snow farm, E. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 20.

Indian camp site at Bone Ridge.

Red clay beds on W. ½ Sec. 15, also in Sec. 8, from which the material for the making of Indian pottery was probably obtained.

Reported by Mrs. Emma House, Mar., 1906.

Shields Township.

Cache of black flint knives found on the east side of the Crawfish River, in the southwestern part of the township, in 1883.

Reported by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1900. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

Chester Township.

Mounds 1½ miles below Waupun.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 59.

Indian village known as "Scalp" village was located near Zoellner's mill, on the west side of the east branch of Rock River. Scattered graves nearby.

Cornfield about 1 mile west of the village on the Dean and Hillebert places.

Hustisford Township.

The site of Hustisford was first known as Wauskara, the "City of the Foxes," from an extensive Fox village formerly located there. Afterwards a Menomonee village was located on the east and a Winnebago village on the west side of the Rock River at this place.

Mentioned in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 204; also in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), pp. 410–411.

*Effigy mounds (lizard) by the mill race at Hustisford, and also on a point opposite, on the east side of the Rock River. A mound near the mill is said to be the place where prisoners of war were tortured and sacrificed by the Indians.

Group of conical and other mounds on a high ridge on the east side of the Rock River, near Hustisford.

Winnebago manitou rock, an eroded boulder of gneissoid granite, at Hustisford.

Traces of recently abandoned Indian village at Wolf Point, on Sec. 27, T. 10, R. 16.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 51–52, figs. 16 and 17.

Series of large mounds on a high ridge on Chas. Lovell property, on S. W. ¼ Sec. 10. (Probably identical with those mentioned by Lapham.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 410.

Mounds just east of Hustisford on the banks of a small stream flowing into the Rock River.

Chief Kewaskum buried on Indian, now Barber's Island, in the Rock River, 4 miles north of Hustisford. Grave despoiled in 1878.

Mentioned by J. M. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), p. 245, 253.

Lomira Township.

Mounds at Mound Prairie, 8 miles north of Theresa.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 59.

Mounds on Mr. Berger's place at Lomira.

Reported by C. A. Koubeck, Nov., 1904.

Theresa Township.

*Group of thirty-five effigy, conical, linear and other mounds, W. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 18, T 12, R. 17 E., west of Theresa.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 56–57, pls. 38 and 39.

Group of mounds and intaglio at Theresa, on elevated ground on the south side of the river, near the Solomon Juneau residence.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq .Wis. (1855), p. 58, pl. 9, fig. 5.

Mixed Menomonee and Winnebago camp formerly at Theresa.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 60.

Herman Township.

Indian cemetery on a hill about 5 miles south of Theresa.

Reported by C. A. Koubeck, Nov., 1904.

14. DOOR COUNTY.

Union Township.

Flint quarry on the Louis Renard farm, 1/8 mile from the shore of Green Bay, on the N. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 Sec. 21.

Group of four oval mounds in the W. 1/2, N. W. 1/4 Sec. 28. about 100 feet from the Green Bay shore.

Reported by J. P. Schumacher, Sept., 1905.

Sturgeon Bay Township.

Mounds formerly existed at Sturgeon Bay.

Reported by Jas. Mieckle, Sept., 1905.

Jacksonport Township.

Village site on Lot 2, Sec. 14, at Jacksonport.

Series of pits on the north bank of Hibbard Creek, near the above.

Cemetery at Jacksonport, on a site now partly occupied by buildings.

Camp or village site about 5 miles southwest of Jacksonport site. (May be in Sebastopol Township.)

Reported by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

Chamber's Island.

*Two mounds on Chamber's Island in Green Bay.

Described by Henry Gillman, Sm. Rep., 1873, pp. 374–375; noticed in Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., vol. 24 (1875), pp. 318–321, and in vol. 25 (1876), pp. 309–311.

Liberty Grove Township.

Cemetery on Lot 4, Sec. 4, near Peninsula Bluff.

Reported by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

Pictographs on face of a rocky bluff near Death's Door Passage, at the head of the Green Bay Peninsula.
Mentioned by Samuel Stambaugh, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 424.

Washington Township.

Noquet Islands at the head of Green Bay occupied in earliest historic times by the Noquets.
Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 16 (1902), pp. 112, 409–411. Other references in Wis. Hist. Colls.

Cemetery on Rock Island, Sec. 23.

Cemetery near Furlong's dock at Washington Harbor, on Washington Island.

Pictograph rock reported by B. L. Anderson as located at Lobdill's Point, Detroit Harbor, on Washington Island.
Reported by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

Ottawa village of Cecoton or Spring Deer located on Detroit Island. Planting grounds and graves there.
Referred to by S. A. Storrow, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 165.

Cemetery on Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 24, Detroit Island.
Reported by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

Cache of four iron trade axes found on Detroit Island.
Reported by G. A. West. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 93.

Signs of Indian cultivation on Plum Island.
Referred to S. A. Storrow, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 165.

Village site on Plum Island.
Reported by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

15. DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Small circular inclosure about 15 miles south of Superior.
Reported to Alphonse Gerend, 1903.

16. DUNN COUNTY.

Cache of 25 large chipped disks, and another of 100 disks in various stages of completion found north of Durand, in Eau Galle Township.

Pictographs on rocks near Dunnville in Dunn Township.
Reported by F. L. Brown, Sm. Rep., 1882, p. 826.

17. FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

From near Waupun a trail ran up the river, crossing at the place where the Fond du Lac road crosses, thence to Fond du Lac.

The second trail ran in a northwesterly direction crossing the river above the place known as Sheldon deep hole, and thence to Fox Lake.

Another led in a northwesterly direction, near Mr. Geo Wells residence to Green Lake.

West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), pp. 498-499.

Ripon Township.

*Effigy mounds in the northwestern part of the county in the vicinity of Rush Lake.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Fond du Lac Co. (1880), p. 326.

Group of conical mounds ½ mile below Ceresco, Sec. 17, T. 16, R. 14. Others formerly existed at or near the village.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 63.

Metomén Township.

*Several groups of effigy mounds near Utleys quarries, near Brandon and ten miles from Ripon. Some are in Sec. 26.

Described by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 274-275, 385 figs. 176, 177 and 269.

Fond du Lac Township.

Winnebago village at Fond du Lac, in 1829.

Mentioned in Narrative of M. L. Martin, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 400.

Conical mound formerly located several hundred feet south of the West Branch of the Fond du Lac River and about the same distance east of the W. C. Ry. tracks.

Reported by E. M. Spalding, Jun., 1905.

Calumet Township.

Menomonee village, with planting grounds, etc., formerly located at Calumet on the shore of Lake Winnebago. Little Wave chief in 1831.

Mentioned by S. A. Storrow, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869-72), pp. 170-173. Also vol. 11 (1888), p. 400 and vol. 15 (1900), p. 420.

*Mounds along the shore and in the vicinity of Lake Winne bago in the northeastern part of the county.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Fond du Lac Co. (1880), p. 326.

Taycheedah Township.

Winnebago village of Sar-ro-chau at Taycheedah, 3 miles east of Fond du Lac.

Mentioned in A. Grignon's Recollections, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), pp. 251 and 288; also in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 208.

Village site and traces of old portage to the headwaters of the Sheboygan River at Goutermouts Bay, Lake Winnebago.

Mentioned by A. Gerend, Our Young People, Aug. 5, 1901.

Marshfield Township.

Group of mounds on the Sheboygan River, immediately west of St. Cloud. Cornfields in the vicinity.

Reported by Alphonse Gerend, 1903.

Burials in gravel pit just south of St. Cloud.

Mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Sheboygan Co. Atlas, p. 8.

Osceola Township.

*Mounds in the southeastern portion of the County near Long Lake.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Fond du Lac Co. (1880), p. 326.

18. GRANT COUNTY.

Wyalusing Township.

For location of mounds in this township and in the northwestern part of Bloomfield Township, see S. D. Peet, Preh, Am., vol. 2, fig. 188.

*Group at the foot of the bluff, near the road leading from Bridgeport to Wyalusing, ½ mile from Bridgeport.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

*Group consisting of one effigy, three oblong and a number of conical mounds, about ½ mile above the Wisconsin River bridge at Banfell, S. E. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 6 W.

Described by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, pp. 427–428.

*Group of conical mounds (two oblong ones included), N. E. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 5 N., R. 6 W., on the Mississippi River bottom.

Described and figured by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 430, diagr. 3.

Plate 3. Courtesy of W. J. Boehme

GROUP OF CONICAL MOUNDS

Preserved in Hilgen Spring Park, Cedarburg, Ozaukee County.

*Group of long and effigy mounds on a bluff 2 miles south west of Bridgeport, on the John Schnee place, Sec. 23.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

*Long line or series of effigy, oblong and conical mounds on Secs. 17, 18, 19 and 20, T. 6, R. 6 W. (The Procession of Mounds.)

Described by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, pp. 428–430, diagr. 1, 2, fig. 3. Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 91; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 30–32 and 218, diagr. 1, 2, and fig. on p. 217.

*Conical and effigy mounds on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 6 N., R. 6 W. (Possibly included in the foregoing.)

Reported by P. W. Norris. Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 91.

*Line of effigy and long mounds runs from Glenn's place on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 30, ¾ of a mile southwest to D. W. Derby's place in the S. W. ¼ Sec. 30, T. 6, R. 6 W. Some explored.

Reported by S. D. Peet. Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 91.

*Group of effigy and conical mounds, on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 31, on a promontory that overlooks Wyalusing on the north. The conical mounds explored by D. W. Derby.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 89–90, fig. 43. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 218.

*Group of an effigy and linear mounds and pits, on Kendall's place, on a bluff overlooking Wyalusing on the east, S. E. ¼, Sec. 31. (Peet's fig. 188 shows them to be located mostly on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 6 and extending into the S. W. ¼ Sec. 31.) The effigy explored by D. W. Derby.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 218.
Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 83–89.

*Line of nine linear mounds running back in a general northeast direction from the foregoing group into the S. E. ¼ Sec. 31. (The last of these are probably those reported by Peet, Cat. Preh. Works, p. 234, as on Gosner's land.)

*Effigy mound north of these near the center of the E. ½ Sec. 31.

*Effigy mound on N. W. ¼ Sec. 32, and another on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 32. (In Cat. Preh. Works, p. 234, Peet reports two

groups on Kendall's place, Sec. 32. This evidently refers to those mentioned above as just east of Wyalusing.)

Reported by S. D. Peet and mentioned by him in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 218. See fig. 188. Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890-91), p. 89.

Group of conical mounds on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 7.

See Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), figs. 188-189.

Group of mounds on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 18, and N. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

Group of linear and conical mounds at the mouth of a creek about ½ mile south of the above.

Group of linear and conical mounds south of the foregoing, S. E. ¼ Sec. 17.

See Preh. Am., vol 2 (1898), p. 216, figs. 188-189.

Group of long (linear) grounds on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 5, R. 6 W. Nearly obliterated. (Probably identical with the foregoing.)

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, pp. 430-431.

Bloomington Township.

Group of conical and effigy mounds, N. W. ¼ Sec. 21.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 301-302, see figs. 188 and 189.

Conical (?) mounds on the bluffs, on the N. E. ¼, Sec. 21.

See Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), fig. 188.

*The "Elephant Mound" on S. E. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 5 N., R. 6 W., in the Cincinnati Bottom. A bird effigy and conical and linear mounds accompany it.

Original description and figure by Jared Warner, Sm. Rep., 1872, p. 416. Described also by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 431, and by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 178. Frequently mentioned and figured in works and papers on American archaeology. Described by Cyrus Thomas in 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890-91), from re-examination and from new survey by J. D. Middleton, pp. 91-93, figs. 44 and 45. See Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 25-27, figs. 23, 188, 189.

Cassville Township.

*Mounds and other works on the Dewey (Newberry) farm, 1 to 3 miles north of Cassville. Some explored.

*Two lines of earthworks on bluffs 3 miles north of Cassville.

Fox village, known as Fenah (Turkey) was located where Cassville now stands.

Mentioned in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 209.

*Stone cairn and large circular mound near Cassville.

Reported by P. W. Norris. Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890-91), pp. 84, 85 and 86.

*Effigy, circular and elongate mounds 2 miles south of Cassville. (Probably includes those located by Moses Strong on N. E. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 3 N, R. 5 W. See Sm. Rep. 1876, pp. 431, 424, 432.) Now nearly obliterated.

Reported by P. W. Norris. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890-91), pp. 84, 85, fig. 41.

Several groups of conical, oblong and effigy mounds on the bluffs between Sandy and Muddy Creeks.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890-91), pp. 86-87, fig. 42.

Millville Township.

*Group of mounds near "Schlundt place," on the Wisconsin River, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26 T. 7 N., R. 5 W.

Brief description by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 425-426, effigy shown in fig. 1.

*Group of mounds on N. W. ¼ Sec. 25, T. 7, R. 5 W., at mouth of Dry Hollow and near the bank of a Wisconsin River bayou.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 425. Reported on by W. W. Gilman, Apl., 1906.

*Singular (effigy) mound on the Kidd farm, N. E. ¼ Sec. 2, T. 6 N., R. 5 W.

Described by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 426, fig. 2.

*Three linear mounds on Secs. 5 and 8, T. 6, R. 5 W., on the road between Millville and Bridgeport.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, pp. 426-427.

Woodman Township.

*Linear mound on N. W. ¼ Sec. 22, T. 7, R. 4 W., at summit of a bluff at junction of the Green and Wisconsin rivers.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, p. 425.

Waterloo Township.

*Extensive groups of circular, linear and effigy mounds on

S. ½ Sec. 30, N. E. ¼ Sec. 31 and N. W. ¼ Sec. 32, T. 3, R. 4 W.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1876, pp. 431–432.

Boscobel Township.

*Group in the village of Boscobel, a few rods east of the depot, on both sides of the C., M. & St. P. Ry. tracks.

Reported by S. D. Peet. Also by W. W. Gilman.

*Small mound 1 mile east of the central point of Boscobel. Explored; skeletons found, but no implements.

Described by C. K. Dean, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880), p. 75.

*Group of mounds 1 mile west of Boscobel.

*Another group 3 miles west in the valley of the Wisconsin River. (May be in Marion Township.)

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Group of two conical and two effigy mounds (birds?) on the Ruka place, Sec. 28. Skull taken from one of the effigies. This group may be identical with that reported by Peet as being 1 mile west of Boscobel.)

Group of several conical mounds west of Crooked Creek, along the C., M. & St. P. Ry. right-of-way, on Sec. 33.

Reported by W. W. Gilman, Apl., 1906.

Potosi Township.

Line of effigy, oblong and other mounds and lead diggings on a high bluff, on Sec. 34, at Potosi. It extends from this point 2 or 3 miles to the Mississippi River.

Effigies (serpent) on bluff near Potosi.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 371, figs. 256, 343. The lead diggings referred to by J. N. Davidson, In Un-named Wis. (1895), p. 188.

Mound on Banfield estate, Sec. 5, near Grand River. Explored; beads and sheet copper obtained.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, 1903.

Waterstown Township.

Group of five or more large conical mounds on the Homewood property, ½ mile east of Blue River Station, on the north side of the C., M. & St. Paul Ry. line, on Sec. 12.

Reported by W. W. Gilman, July, 1903. and Apl., 1906; also by by W. H. Elkey, Sept., 1903.

Ellenborough Township.

*"Mounds on Secs. 25 and 36, T. 4, R. 2 W." and noted as "mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep. 1876," are listed by Cyrus Thomas (Cat. Preh. Works, p. 234) under Grant County An examination of Strong's report (p. 425) shows that the works he mentions are in the "S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 4, R. 2 E." and "S. W. ¼ Sec. 25 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 26, T. 4, R. 2 E.," in Kendall Township, La Fayette County.

Muscoda Township.

Winnebago village of Chief Tête de Chien or Dog's Head was located at Muscoda. (1827.)

Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 300.

*Group of conical, linear and effigy mounds at Muscoda. Mostly obliterated.

Described and figured by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art., 1st. ser., vol. 44 (1843), pp. 31, 32; also by Daniel McCleod, "History of Wiskonsan" (1846), p. 198; also in Anc. Mon., p. 129, pl. 43, no. 1; also by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 334, and Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv., Sci., vol. 32 (1883), p. 408, and Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 5, 61, figs. 1, 58.

*Remnants of two groups or lines of mounds on the bluffs north of Sinepy Creek. Row of conical mounds on promontory overlooking the river, composed largely of rough stones from the adjoining bluff. Some explored.

Reported by P. W. Norris. Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 83–84.

19. GREEN COUNTY.

York Township.

Mounds near Stewart, in Secs. 35 and 36, T. 4, R. 6.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 33.

Cadiz Township.

Group of conical and linear mounds on the road to Monroe, Sec. 6, T. 1, R. 6 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 32–33, pl. 25, no. 2.

New Glarus Township.

Mounds on the Little Sugar River, Secs. 14 and 15, T. 4, R. 7.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 33.

Group of mounds on the west bank of Sugar River near Brodhead.

Described by S. D. Peet, Brodhead Independent, May, 1884.

Indian lead diggings in the neighborhood of Exeter, on the Sugar River.

Mentioned by Albert Salisbury, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 403.

20. GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

The trail from Green Bay to Portage, later the military road from Ft. Howard to Fort Winnebago, crossed diagonally through Sec. 3, Town of Green Lake, and continued its course across the S. ½ of Sec. 35 and to just north of the center of Sec. 36 and into Fond du Lac County.

A trail following along the south shore of Green Lake connected at its southeast corner with a trail coming from the direction of Dartford and following the north and east shores of the lake. These united trails connected with the Green Bay trail near the head of Powell Creek, south of the center of Sec. 35, where stood an old trading post.

A trail from the north followed a general north and south direction and connected with the Green Bay trail near the center of the line between Secs. 35 and 36, Brooklyn Township.

Laterals connected the various village sites at the east end of Green Lake with the above trails.

Described and mapped by S. D. Mitchell, 1903–1904.

St. Marie Township.

Winnebago village of Yellow Thunder was located at Yellow Banks on the Fox River, 5 miles below Berlin. (May have been in Seneca Township.)

Mentioned by Col. John Shaw, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 10 (1883–85), p. 221.

Village site at White River lock, on the east side of the Fox River, in Sec. 33.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, July, 1905; also by Frank Mueller, Mar., 1906.

Cemetery on the property of Fred Arndt, on Sec. 24.

Reported by Frank Mueller, Aug., 1905.

Cairn constructed of boulders and limestone fragments on the top of Mt. Tom.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), p. 29.

Princeton Township.

Mounds formerly existed on Knapp's Hill, ¼ mile west of Fox River, Sec. 24.

Reported by P. V. Lawson, Daily Northwestern (Oshkosh), Jan. 12, 1902; also by Frank Mueller, Mar., 1906.

Group of thirteen or more conical mounds on the Orrin Osborn place, on the road from Dartford to Princeton, near the center of Sec. 21. Now nearly obliterated.

Reported and sketched by Frank Mueller, Mar., 1906.

"Devils Elbow" group of thirteen conical mounds, on the Joseph Mlodzik place, Secs. 34 and 35.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Aug., 1903. Platted and described by Frank Mueller, Sept., 1903.

*"Morse" group of conical mounds on the Jerome Morse place in the Big Bend of the Fox River, Secs. 1 and 2.

Two opened and described by T. H. Wise, Proc. Phila. Acad. Sci. Partially quoted in The Young Mineralogist and Antiquarian, May, 1885, pp. 85–86. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883–87), p. 217. Fully described and platted by Frank Mueller, Sept., 1903.

*Mascoutin village where Father Allouez established the mission of St. James. (The location is a disputed question among antiquarians.)

P. V. Lawson locates it "2 or 3 miles south of Princeton," on the Fox River (Oshkosh Northwestern, Jan. 18, 1902). See footnote by R. G. Thwaites, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 16 (1902), p. 42. Many references.

Village site at Wegner's Hill, on Sec. 12, 2½ miles south of Princeton.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, July, 1905; also by Frank Mueller, Mar., 1906.

"Willow Point" group of twelve conical and an effigy mound on the Zuhls and Sass places, on Sec. 18, on Willow Point, on the north shore of Lake Puckaway.

Garden beds on the same property.

Described and platted by W. H. Ellsworth and G. A. West, Sept., 1905.

Mounds on Secs. 3, 4 and 9 at west end of Green Lake.

Mentioned by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 339–341.

Effigy mound at southwest corner of Green Lake, at town line road, Sec. 10.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 212, fig. 194. In a footnote on p. 240 he reports the location as on Secs. 10 and 15, T. 15, R. 12.

Cache of 5 obsidian implements found near Green Lake.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, July, 1905.

Marquette Township.

Indian village at the present site of Marquette (1838?).

Mentioned in Alexis Clermont's Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 455.

Cornfield at Marquette, originally 5 or 6 acres in extent. Several acres of hills remain.

Reported by G. A. West, Oct., 1903.

*Mound in Marquette, on the R. H. Spragg property, Lot. 26, Block 27.

Mentioned by Lapham. Re-located by W. H. Ellsworth, Nov., 1904.

Workshop site on point at Bluebill Bay, N. W. ¼ Sec. 34, 2 miles west of Marquette.

Mounds on the Conley place, on N. E. ¼ Sec. 34 Partly obliterated.

Reported by W. H. Ellsworth, Sept., 1904.

Cemetery formerly located on Oliver Cowley place, S. ½ Sec. 3.

Reported by R. H. Spragg, Sept., 1905.

"Murtagh" group of eight conical, oval and effigy mounds on the property of R. H. Spragg, on the south shore of Lake Puckaway (Apuckawa), N. E. ¼ Sec. 33. Some explored by curiosity seekers.

Platted by W. H. Ellsworth and R. H. Spragg, Sept., 1905.

Mounds on the N. ½ Sec. 33, and the N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 32, T. 15, R. 11 E.

See S. D. Peet's Preh. Am., vol. 2, fig. opp. p. 287.

*Effigy and other mounds on Secs. 22 and 27. Some are near Dautz's tavern, in Green Lake Township.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 240; also in Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883-87), p. 217.

Kingston Township.

Mounds in N. E. ¼ Sec. 11, near Kingston. Conical mound excavated, Oct. 1905, human bones and potsherds obtained.

Incorrectly reported in Milw. Sentinel, Oct. 17, 1905. Also reported by S. D. Mitchell, Oct. 30, 1905.

Manchester Township.

*Mounds on Lake Maria, on Secs. 25 and 36, T. 14, R. 12.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 65.

Village sites on several sides of the above lake, in Manchester and Mackford Townships.

Reported by S. D. Mitchell, Mar., 1905.

Berlin Township.

Cache of 63 quartzite blanks found near the Fox River, 1½ miles northeast of Berlin, in 1878.

Reported by I. N. Stewart, May, 1905.

*Conical mounds near dwelling house on the Bissell farm, about 1 mile southeast of the railroad depot at Berlin.

Mentioned by J. C. Gillespy, Hist. Green Lake Co. (1860), p. 101.

Series of conical mounds formerly existed on the north side of the Fox River (on Sweeting's Hill) at Berlin. Two pottery vessels obtained from one.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 230. Additional information by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2, (1901), pp. 46–47.

Brooklyn Township.

Mounds along Punchyan River.

Reported by S. D. Mitchell, 1903.

Several mounds on the Sugar Loaf, on the north side of Green Lake, on Sec. 30, T. 16, R. 13 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 361, fig. 244.

Mounds at Norwegian Bay, on Sec. 36, T. 16, R. 12 W. Peet's illustration shows that mounds extend from Sec. 35 westward into Secs. 34 and 33 of Princeton Township. There are several groups.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh, Am., vol. 2 (1898). P. 361, fig. 244.

Village site on the north shore of Green Lake on either side of the Pleasant Point hotel, on the N. W. ¼ Fract. Sec. 27.

Group of twenty-two conical, effigy and other mounds and village site at Terrace Beach on the northeast shore of Green Lake, on the N. E. ¼ Fract. Sec. 27. The village site extends eastward into Sec. 26. Some mounds explored.

Described by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, pp. 339–341. Additional data and plat by S. D. Mitchell, 1904.

Winnebago village at Green Lake Prairie in 1829. Sarcel, or the Teal, was the chief of a village at Green Lake.

Mentioned in Augustin Grignon's Recollections, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1857), pp. 288 and 400.

Village site and two effigy mounds on W. Puhl's place, west of the creek, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

Village site on Sugar Island, W. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

Village site north of Dakin Creek, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 26.

Effigy and conical mound west of the schoolhouse, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 36. Cornhills between the mounds and the schoolhouse and extending northward into the S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ of the same section to near G. W. Clark's residence.

Village site near Wallace Clark's place, on the south of Dakin Creek, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35.

Village site and group of provision caches on the north side of a creek, near the center of the N. E. ¼ Sec. 35, the village site extending westward along the creek into the N. W. ¼ Sec. 35.

Village site and group of provision caches between Dakin and Glen Creeks, just north of Mitchell's Glen, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35.

Cornfield at the head of Glen Creek and southeast of the Glen, S. E. ¼ Sec. 35.

Conical mound and village site west of Glen Creek, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 35. The village site extends westward along Powell Creek to Green Lake.

Oval and a conical mound northeast of the H. D. Crook residence, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 35.

Provision caches on the north side of Powell Creek, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 35.

Village site on the opposite bank and extending south along Burlingame Creek.

Cornfield extending westward from the foregoing into the N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 34, Green Lake Township.

Described and mapped by S. D. Mitchell, 1903–1904.

LONG-BITTED FLUTED STONE AXE.

A remarkable and beautiful specimen of abor ndiwork found near an Indian village site in the Township of oboygan county. There are 9 prominent longitudinal or with shallow depressions between them on either extending completely around the axe. T are peculiar to Wisconsin. Weight 6 lbs.

Rudolph Kuehne Coll

Green Lake Township.

Group of twenty-one conical and effigy mounds, octagonal inclosure, garden beds and cornhills at Forest Glen Beach, at the southeastern angle of Green Lake, N. E. ¼ Sec. 34. Some now obliterated.

Briefly described by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 340. Described and mapped by S. D. Mitchell, 1903.

Group of nine effigy and other mounds, and garden beds, less than ¼ mile west of the foregoing along the lake bank, and between it and the road (Forest Avenue), in the same quarter section. Mounds on both sides of road.

Group of nine effigy and other mounds and inclosure near the Spring Grove Hotel, along the lake bank, ⅛ mile west of the foregoing, N. W. ¼ Sec. 34. A continuous village site connects the three foregoing groups.

Mentioned by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 340; also by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 16. Described and mapped by S. D. Mitchell, 1903.

Cross-shaped earthwork, N. W. ¼ Sec. 3.

Conical mound on the S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 2, just southeast of Satterlee Clark's former home.

Cornhills occupy a large part of the N. ½ Sec. 2.

Garden beds among the cornhills on the N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 2.

Described and mapped by S. D. Mitchell, 1903.

*Effigies, inclosures, hut rings, cornhills and other evidences on land belonging to Mr. Hill, on the south side of Green Lake, Sec. 32, T. 16, R. 13 E.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq. vol. 9 (1887), p. 26.
Mentioned by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 340.
Also mentioned by Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2, pp. 210–211, diag. 8 and 11, figs. 173 and 277.

Mounds on the shore of Lake Minnie, Sec. 5. A portion of them have been long under cultivation.

Village or camp site on the east shore of Little Green Lake, just north of the outlet, Sec. 29.

Mounds on the prairie south of the above lake, and near Markesan.

Reported by S. D. Mitchell, Mar., 1904.

21. IOWA COUNTY.

Highland Township.

*Group of mounds on Otter Creek, Sec. 22, T. 7, R. 22 E.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Pulaski Township.

Group of mounds on the south side of the Wisconsin River, near Avoca.

Reported by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1904.

Waldwick Township.

Group of three conical mounds near Jonesdale.

Reported by H. M. Jaycox, May, 1905.

Arena Township.

*Several large tumuli at Arena, accompanied by two lines of wall.

*Series of mounds along Mill Creek, at the opening of the bluff on the bottom land, and at points between the bluffs south.

*Series of mounds near Blue Mound Creek, west branch, connecting those at Arena with the groups at Blue Mound.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Mound in the town of Dover, shaped like a "huge molar tooth."

Mentioned by C. K. Dean, Sm. Rep., 1872, p. 415.

Graves at Tower Hill, near Helena. Investigated by Dr. O. J. Libbey and others.

Reported by W. S. Marshall, 1903.

Moscow Township.

Village site on the John McKenna farm, on the Pecatonica River, west branch, Sec. 32.

Reported by F. E. McKenna, Sept., 1904.

22. IRON COUNTY.

Chippewa village site and trail at the outlet of Tank Lake, near the village of Mercer, Sec. 25.

Mentioned by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol, 4, nos. 3, 4 (1905), p. 100.

23. JACKSON COUNTY.

Quartzite workshop indicated at Black River Falls.

Mentioned by Thomas Wilson, U. S. N. Mus. Rep., 1897, pt. 1, p. 981. Reported to him by H. H. Hayssen.

Flint quarry at Flint Bluffs or Silver Bluffs in the western part of this county.

Mentioned by Geo Gale, Upper Mississippi (1867), p. 24.

24. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Waterloo Township.

Linear mound on the Dickinson farm near Waterloo.

Row of mounds on the Wm. Jordan farm, separated by the highway. Parallel linear mounds in a grove on the west side of the road.

Series of oval mounds on the old Franklin Giles place.

Reported by J. A. Sheridan, Sept., 1902. Briefly described in Waterloo Democrat, Nov. 3, 1905. Mere mention of mounds south of Waterloo by A. H. Porter, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 172.

Lake Mills Township.

*Group of effigies and conical mounds on the east side of Rock Lake, near Lake Mills.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 227, 228.

*Group of effigy, linear and conical mounds, N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 7 N., R. 13 E., on shore of Rock Lake.

*Group of effigy, linear and conical mounds, N. E. ¼ Sec. 23, T. 7 N., R. 13 E.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Turtle mound formerly existed at the southern end of Rock Lake, on the east side of the marshy connection with Mud Lake, Sec. 23.

Reported by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1904.

Oakland Township.

*Group of effigy and conical mounds on the north bank of Ripley Lake.

Brief description by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 37–38, pl. 29. Also noticed by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1887), p. 61, fig. 14, also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 10, 38 and 321, figs. 5 and 219.

Group of a linear and two conical mounds and caches, east of the foregoing, on a plateau on the old Thomson place, S. E. ¼, Sec. 8.

Village site on the east bank of Red Cedar Lake.

Reported by A. H. Porter, Apl., 1906.

Sumner Township.

Camp site of the Sac chief Black Hawk, on Black Hawk's Island, at the junction of the Rock River with Lake Koshkonong.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 242. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 14 (1898), pp. 131, 136.

Indian village of White Ox at the head of Lake Koshkonong.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 477.

Cache of 6 blue hornstone disks found beneath a stump at Sumner.

Reported by C. F. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 86.

*Village site and cemetery on Lee's (Carcajou) Point. Site of a Winnebago village.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 242. See map. opp. p. 240. Described by H. L. Skavlem, Milw. Free Press, Oct. 22, 1905.

*Various groups and scattered mounds on Secs. 16, 17, 18, 8 and 9 on the west side of Lake Koshkonong.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 848. See map opp. p. 240. Some in Secs. 8 and 18, near Busseyville, reported on by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1904.

Milford Township.

Two conical mounds formerly existed on the S. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 31, on the west side of the Crawfish river.

Reported by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1904.

Aztalan Township.

*Several groups and solitary mounds on both sides of the road in the S. ½, Sec. 8.

Mound in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

*Inclosure and outlying embankments and groups of conical mounds in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 17 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 20, at Aztalan, on the bank of the Crawfish River. One group on the east bank extends into the N. W. ¼ Sec. 16.

*Several other groups in the S. ½ Sec. 20.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 41–50, pls. 34 and 35, fig. 14. Also by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, 1st ser., vol. 44 (1843), p. 21.

Described by J. N. De Hart, Am. Antiq., vol. 1 (1878–79), p. 208, also by J. D. Butler, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880), pp. 99–105. See Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 205–210. Lapham's description has been frequently copied or quoted in general works and newspapers. The first description of "Aztalan" was by N. F. Hyer, in the Milwaukee Advertiser, in Jan., 1837.

*Group of effigy and conical mounds, 1 mile south of Aztalan, near the cemetery. Other mounds in the vicinity.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 208.

Inclosure on the east side of the Crawfish River just below the above, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 20.

Another inclosure 100 yards further down the river.

Described by T. H. Lewis, Am. Antiq., vol. 16 (1894), pp. 357–60, figs. 1, 2.

Jefferson Township.

Effigy and other mounds on the Crawfish River, one mile west of Jefferson.

Traces of many other mounds in and about Jefferson.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 36, 32, pl. no. 2. Also in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 321.

Group of conical, effigy and other mounds and a circular inclosure about one mile west of the Rock River, between Jefferson and Fort Atkinson, Sec. 27 or 28.

Reported by E. H. Stiles, Dec., 1904.

Koshkonong Township.

Conical mound in dooryard on the Aaron Rankin place on the Sumner road, at the western limits of Fort Atkinson.

Reported by R. J. Coe, Sept., 1905.

*Group of effigy and linear mounds and intaglio on the Rock River just west of Fort Atkinson.

Brief description by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 36, pl. 28, no. 1. Figured by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 78, also mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 229–30, fig. 150. Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 319.

Pottawatomie village of Kewaskum was located on the east shore of Lake Koshkonong, in 1847.

Mentioned by B. G. Armstrong, Life Among the Ind. (1892), p. 151.

*Group of mounds on the east side of Lake Koshkonong near the Lake View house.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880-82), p. 52; also in Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 22-23, fig. 15, and in Pren. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 16, fig. 15.

*A number of groups of mounds near the shore of Lake Koshkonong, in Secs. 35, 25 and 24.

See S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pl. 13.

One group on Secs. 25 and 24, described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 35, pl. 27.

*Village site and traces of mounds on Thebeau's Point, Secs. 24 and 27.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 35. Also in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 320.

Village site (shell heaps, cornhills, etc.) on Bingham's Point, Sec. 33.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 35.

Briefly described by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 242.

Watertown Township.

Pottawatomie village said to have been located on the east side and a Winnebago village on the west side of the Rock River at Watertown.

Mentioned in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 215.

Cemetery in the Third Ward at Watertown.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Dodge Co. (1880), p. 531.

Burials in sand pit at Watertown, north of C., M. & St. P. Ry. track and near Northwestern College. Copper and stone implements found.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, July, 1905.

Ixonia Township.

*Group of seven or eight mounds on the right bank of Rock River, on Sec. 19, T. 8, R. 16 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 50. Also in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 321.

25. JUNEAU COUNTY.

Armenia Township.

*Mounds on the east side of Cranberry River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 23, T. 19, R. 3 E.

Mentioned by A. A. Young, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 32.

Necedah Township.

Mounds near Necedah on the Yellow River.

Reported by J. W. Harriman, Sept., 1905.

Orange Township.

*Large conical mound, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 13, T. 17, R. 2 E.

Mentioned by A. A. Young, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 232.

Fountain Township.

Several earthworks on Sec. 5, T. 16, R. 2 E.

Reported by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 73.

*Oblong and an effigy mound on Sec. 9, T. 16, R. 2 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 73, pl. 50, no. 4.

*Two embankments on Sec. 12, T. 16, R. 2 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 72.

Clearfield Township.

*Group of 118 mounds on (Little) Yellow River, E. ½ Sec. 23, T. 17, R. 3 E.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 338.

*Mounds near Scott & Buckley's former mill site, N. E. ¼ Sec. 19, T. 17, R. 3 E.

*Conical mound on S. E. ¼ Sec. 29, T. 17, R. 3 E.

*Effigy mound (man) formerly on S. W. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 17, R. 3 E.

*Effigy mound (bird), S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 17, R. 3 E.

Mentioned by A. A. Young, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 232.

Lisbon Township.

*Group of mounds (one effigy) near New Lisbon, on S. E. ¼ Sec. 17, T. 16, R. 3 E.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 338; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 12, 83 and 308, diag. 16.

*Conical mound on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 16, R. 3.

Mentioned by A. A. Young, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 232.

*Small circular inclosure on S. W. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 3 E.
Reported by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 72.

Lindina Township.

Menomonee village of L'Espagnol was located opposite the present location of Mauston.
Mentioned in Personal Narrative of De La Ronde, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873–76), p. 351.

Garden beds on N. W. ¼ Sec. 12, T. 15, R. 3 E.
Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1858), p. 72.

*Bird effigy near Two Mile Creek, 2 miles above the group on Sec. 7, T. 15, R. 4 E.
Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 72, pl. 50.

Lemonweir Township.

Small mixed Menomonee and Winnebago village of To-kaunee, formerly located at the present site of Mauston.
Mentioned in Personal Narrative of De La Ronde, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873–76), pp. 351–359.

*Series of mounds on the south side of the Lemonweir River at Mau's Mill, Sec. 7, T. 15, R. 4 E. (Obliterated by the village of Mauston.)
Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1858), p. 72, pl. 50.

Cornfield at Mauston.
Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 297.

26. KENOSHA COUNTY.

Wheatland Township.

*Effigy mound on Sec. 26, T. 2, R. 19 E.
Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24, pl. 13, no. 1.
Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 19; also in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 58.

Randall Township.

Village site and cemetery at Mound Prairie on the south shore of Lake Elizabeth, Sec. 28.
Reported by James Riggs, Sept., 1905.

Mounds near the Twin Lakes.
Reported by E. W. Ripley, Sept., 1905.

Salem Township.

Village site (fireplaces, etc.) on the James Riggs' farm, ¾ mile east of Salem.

Cemetery on the north shore of Montgomery Lake.
Reported by James Riggs, Sept., 1905.

Conical mounds on the northwest side of Silver Lake, Sec. 8.
Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 23.

Two oblong mounds on the S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, north of Silver Lake.

Somers Township.

Indian village and small cemetery located on the east bank of Pike Creek, opposite the present C. & N. W. Ry. bridge at Kenosha. Other villages within a range of 3 miles.
Mentioned by Wallace Mygatt, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), pp. 396-397.

Pleasant Prairie Township.

*Village sites (workshops, etc.) extending along the shore of Lake Michigan from Kenosha south to the State line.
Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 6. Mentioned by Wallace Mygatt, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), p. 397. Described by W. A. Phillips, Sm. Rep., 1897, pp. 587-600.

27. KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Red River Township.

Conical mound on the De Baker farm, about ¼ mile from the Green Bay shore, Sec. 5.
Reported by J. P. Schumacher, Apl., 1906.

Kewaunee Township.

Two conical mounds on the Joseph Duvall place, on the north bank of the Kewaunee River, N. W. ¼, Sec. 17, T. 23, R. 25 E. Both explored, human bones found.

Burials in gravel pit at base of hill below the mounds.

Garden beds to the north and west of the mounds.

Traces of garden beds on the Hathaway property 2 miles up the Kewaunee River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 7, T. 23, R. 25 E.
Reported by William McGowan, Mar., 1906.

Carlton Township.

Indian Cemetery on the F. Fencil property, about 10 miles from Kewaunee, N. ½, S. E. ¼ Sec. 29.
Reported by William McGowan, Mar., 1906.

28. LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Holland Township.

Embankment about a mile above McGillvray's ferry, on the Black River.

Mentioned by L. H. Bunnell, Winona and Its Environs (1897), p. 87.

Onlaska Township.

Winnebago village of One-eyed Decorah (Big Canoe) was located at the mouth of the Black River. Some say it was near the village of Salem, on the La Crosse River.

Mentioned in Interview with Moses Paquette, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 12 (1892), p. 430, also by Alfred Brunson, vol. 2 (1856), pp. 253, 261.

Scattered mounds in different localities at Onalaska.

Work of a defensive character on the Clark farm on the La Crosse River.

Mentioned by L. H. Bunnell, Winona and Its Environs (1897), p. 87.

La Crosse.

Winnebago village of Winnesheek at La Crosse. (1829.)

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), p. 11. Other references in Wis. Hist. Collections.

Embankments bordered by excavations, on the bank of the Mississippi River at La Crosse. Possibly defensive works of the Sioux.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 78, fig. 35.

Burial place and indications of a camp site formerly existed on a sandy hill near the present site of the C. &. N. W. Ry. depot in La Crosse.

Reported by E. B. Usher, 1905.

Farmington Township.

Group of two oval and two linear mounds in Lewis Valley.

Village site near Mindoro (Lewis Valley Corners), east of the above.

Described by G. H. Squier, Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, no. 2 (Jan., 1905), pp. 28, 29 and 32, fig. 1.

Hamilton Township.

Two large mounds lying to the south of the C. & N. W. Ry. tracks, about 1½ miles west of West Salem.

Mentioned in La Crosse Leader-Press, Feb. 27, 1906.

Plate 5.

PUBLIUS V. LAWSON

Vice President of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Menasha, Wis.

Barre Township.

*Cave containing pictographs on the farm of David Samuel. N. W. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 16 N., R. 6 W., 4 miles west of Salem.

Fully described with illustrations, by Rev. F. Brown, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8 (1887), pp. 174–183. Additional notes by J. A. Rice, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, pp. 183–187.

Also described by T. H. Lewis, Appleton's Ann. Encyclopedia, 1889; and by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 19 and 179, fig. A, and in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 8, 9, 27, 158, 159 and 291, with illustraitons. Other references by Peet.

29. LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Belmont Township.

*Group of effigy and linear mounds near Belmont in Cottage Grove, on a branch of the Pecatonica River, and 8 miles east of Platteville Junction.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Benton Township.

Mounds near Benton. One explored by Clarence Ball, various implements found with burial.

Reported by H. P. Hamilton, 1905.

Kendall Township.

*Group of five linear mounds on the S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 4, R. 2 E., about 200 feet from the eastern branch of the Pecatonica River.

*Numerous linear mounds on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 25 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 26, T. 4, R. 2 E. S

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1879, p. 425. Cyrus Thomas, Cat. Preh. Works (1891), p. 237, mentions them as "reported by H. L. Reynolds." The last works are mentioned as in the N. E. ¼, Sec. 24, instead of N. E. ¼, Sec. 26, as here given. Read note under Ellenborough Township, Grant county.

Willow Springs Township.

Group of five round and an oval mound on the Cobb farm (owned by H. H. Wright), on the west side of the Pecatonica River, 1½ miles south of Calamine.

Reported by Samuel Wright, Sept., 1905.

Darlington Township.

Conical mound and camp site north of the Pecatonica River, Sec. 8. Explored, a piece of lead ore and a stone celt accompanying burial.

Described by O. P. Olson, July, 1905.

Fayette Township.

Camp and workshop sites on Secs. 35 and 2 on the north side of the Yellowstone River and on Secs. 13 and 14, on the south bank of Mud Branch.

Described by O. P. Olson, Oct., 1905.

Argyle Township.

Camp on workshop sites on Secs. 6 and 8, on the north side of the Yellowstone River.

Also in Sec. 18, on the south bank of Mud Branch.

Conical mound reported to have formerly existed on the N. ½ Sec. 8, on the north side of the Yellowstone.

Cemetery on the E. ½ Sec. 10, on the east branch of the Pecatonica River.

Described by O. P. Olson, Oct., 1905.

Wayne Township.

Conical and effigy mounds near South Wayne.

Reported by Carl Marty, July, 1903.

Indian graves on the Pecatonica River, 11 miles west of Monroe. Furnished glass beads and trinkets.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 319.

30. LANGLADE COUNTY.

Mounds near Antigo.

Reported by E. S. Wiesse, Mar., 1906.

31. LINCOLN COUNTY.

Group of mounds near the north line of the county in a bend of the Big Rice River, 1 mile northwest of Heafford Junction. Several excavated, human bones, potsherds, charcoal and quartz chips obtained. (Probably partly in Oneida County.)

Reported by J. F. Lamont, July, 1904.

Spirit stone or manitou rock on the west side of the Wisconsin River near Grand Father (Bull) Falls.

Mentioned by Hiram Calkins, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), p. 121.

32. MANITOWOC COUNTY.

A trail extended from Green Bay southeast to Manitowoc. At Manitowoc Rapids, 2½ miles from the lake shore, it turned almost due south, striking the mouth of the Sheboygan River, thence south on the beach and high land for 15 or 16 miles; thence west southwest to the small Chippewa village at Saukville; thence directly southeast to Milwaukee, striking the Kilbourn—now the Waukesha road.

Described in Andrew J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), pp. 229–230.

A trail extended from Reedsville north to the Mud Creek village site in Sec. 23, Maple Grove Township, and from thence east and north of Maple Grove P. O., to the Branch River camp site in Sec. 17, Franklin Township. Near the northwest corner of Sec. 24 Maple Grove Township, a trail extending northward to Depere connected with the foregoing.

Reported by Louis Falge, Mar., 1906.

Maple Grove Township.

Village site and cemetery on the east side of Mud Creek on the Daniel Jantz place, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 23, 1½ miles west of Maple Grove.

Reported by Louis Falge, 1903.

Rockland and Eaton Townships.

"Quarry" group of four oval and an effigy mound on the K. H. Thompson property, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36, north of the Manitowoc River and ½ mile northeast of Quarry P. O., Rockland Township.

Platted and described by Louis Falge, Oct., 1903.

Pottawatomie village site along the south branch of the Manitowoc River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 6, Eaton Township.

Reported by Louis Falge, Jan., 1903.

Schleswig Township.

Mounds on the N. W. ¼, Sec. 32, opposite Kiel on the Sheboygan River.

Pottawatomie village site and cemetery near the above.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Jan., 1904.

Franklin Township.

Camp site in the center of Sec. 17, on both sides of Branch River, occupied until 1869 or 1870.

Series of caches on the S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 19, east of Maple Grove.

Reported by Louis Falge, Mar., 1906.

Cato Township.

Winnebago cemetery opposite the W. P. Noyes farmhouse on the north bank of the Manitowoc River on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 21, ¾ of a mile northwest of Clark's Mills.

Reported by Louis Falge, Jan., 1903.

Gibson Township.

Pottawotomie village site (cornfields, provision caches, cemetery, etc.) formerly located on the Smith farm on the north side of the Neshota (West Twin) River, about 1 mile south of Larrabe.

Cornfields also in the south side of the river.

Described by M. H. Smith, Manitowoc Pilot, Apl. 7, 1904.

Kossuth Township.

Cache of 31 flint blanks found near Kings Bridge, Sec. 12.

Briefly described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

Centreville Township.

Conical mound on the A. Mill farm, 1 mile north of Hika. Explored, human bones and copper implement found.

Reported by Alphonse Gerend, 1905.

Mishicott Township.

Village site and cornfield at Tisch's Mills.

Reported by M. H. Smith, Feb., 1905.

Two Rivers Township.

Pottawatomie village of Na-na-bou-jou located at Two Rivers, in 1804.

Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), pp. 155–157.

*Group of mounds near Neshota, T. 20, R. 24 E.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Village sites extending northward from Two Rivers for about 7 miles along the shore of Lake Michigan.

Reported by H. P. Hamilton, 1900.

Cache of nine copper implements found on the above sites.

Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), pp. 92–93, fig. 8.

Cache of fourteen blue hornstone implements unearthed in 1878 on the Bonn farm, on the S. ½ Sec. 2.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Apl., 1905.

Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 89.

Manitowoc.

Indian village of the Wampum (Wa-me-ge-sa-ko), formerly located on the site of the present City of Manitowoc.

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 4 (1857–58), p. 83.

*"Musson" group of conical and linear mounds located ½ mile northwest of Manitowoc. (Sixth Ward.)

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 21–22, pl. 32.

33. MARATHON COUNTY.

Schofield Township.

*Group of conical mounds 7 miles below Wausau on the Clark farm, Sec. 35, T. 28 N., R. 7 E.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Pike Lake Township.

*Group of conical mounds on the north shore of Pike Lake, Sec. 13, T. 27 N., R. 9 E.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Elderon Township.

Winnebago village of Big Hawk on the southeast shore of Pike Lake.

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 12 (1892), p. 416.

Shown on map, Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 104.

34. MARINETTE COUNTY.

Peshtigo Township.

Mounds at the western end of Lake Nockwe Bay (Noquebay.)

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1900.

Menomonee villages at Marinette and Peshtigo.

See Jesuit Relations. Mentioned by A. C. Neville, Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc., 1905, pp. 152, 153. See Wis. Hist. Collections.

*Mounds on the Menomonee River.

Western Gazetteer or Emigrant's Directory, p. 266. Also reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

Cornfields existed on Green Island at the mouth of Sturgeon Bay, in Green Bay.

Mentioned by Samuel Stambaugh, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 424.

35. MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Westfield Township.

Camp and workshop site along creek at Lawrence.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, July, 1905.

Oxford Township.

Camp and workshop site along Neenah Creek at Oxford. Cache of flint implements found there.

Reported by W. H. Elkey and F. M. Caldwell, July, 1905.

Workshop site on the Manchester place, on Neenah Creek, 4 miles south of Oxford.

Reported by A. E. Manchester, Sept., 1905.

Douglas Township.

Group of effigy and other mounds on the shore of Crooked Lake.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 364 and 366, shown in fig. 242.

Harris Township.

Camp and workshop site on the shore of the mill pond at Harrisville.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell and W. H. Elkey, July, 1905.

Packwaukee Township.

Group of nine conical mounds and an effigy on the west shore of Buffalo Lake and near the mouth of Allen's Creek, 2 miles southwest of Packwaukee, Sec. 31.

Reported by C. F. Dayton, July, 1905.

Group of conical mounds and village site on E. Bonus place, on the east side of the same creek.

Reported to C. E. Brown, July, 1905.

Village site on Seaman's Island in Lake Buffalo, about 1¼ miles below Packwaukee.

Reported by C. F. Dayton and Wm. Kinney, July, 1905.

Winnebago village at Packwaukee. Menomonee and Winnebago Indians camped here as late as 1855. Decayed palings of graves still visible in 1878.

Mentioned in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 223.

Conical and effigy mounds in Packwaukee. Traces of several still to be seen in the streets and yards at the north end of the village.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1878). p. 64. Reported by Wis. Archeo. Soc'y. Expdn., July, 1905.

Camp and workshop site on the Babcock place about 1 mile west of Packwaukee.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, July, 1905.

Group of twenty-one or more conical mounds on the Emil Klutz and adjoining Vine and Mueller farms, on Secs. 20 and 21, about ¾ of a mile northeast of Packwaukee. Some explored.

Village and workshop site on the Klutz place.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Aug., 1903. Also noticed by the Wis. Archeo. Socy's Expdn., July, 1905.

Group of thirty-two mounds on the John Thomas place, northeast of the above, on either side of the W. C. Ry. track.

Reported by C. F. Dayton, July, 1905.

Group of six conical mounds on the Walker place, on both sides of the W. C. Ry. right-of-way and between it and the wagon road, northeast of the above group.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, 1903.

Village and workshop site on James Rockefeller's place, on the west side of the Packwaukee and Montello road. Conical mound near the house.

Reported by the Wis. Archeo. Socy's Expdn., July, 1905.

Series of ten conical mounds on the Aug. Plath place, and east of the foregoing. Nine are in a grove between the shore of Buffalo Lake and the W. C. Ry. track, one on the west side of the highway.

Reported by F. M. Caldwell, 1903.

Group of twelve or more conical mounds formerly existed on Chas. Neindorf's place at the mouth of Ox Creek, Sec. 15. One large mound on a point jutting into the lake partly destroyed in railroad construction work. Human remains, copper and stone implements obtained from others. Indications of a camp site here.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Aug., 1903.

Conical mound near the Montello road near the farmhouse on the H. Thome place. Others in cultivated fields east of the house, now nearly obliterated.

Group of conical mounds on Geo. Smith's place and near the Schumacher club house, on either side of the Montello road.

Group of mounds on and opposite the Jno. McDonnell place. One destroyed in the W. C. Ry. right-of-way, in which human bones, brass kettles, etc., are reported to have been found. Others cut in two by the widening of the Montello road.

Reported by Wis. Archeo. Socy. Expdn., July, 1905.

SOUTH SHORE OF BUFFALO LAKE.

Group of thirty-one effigy, conical and other mounds southwest of Montello on the south shore of Buffalo Lake, SW. ¼ Sec. 13, T. 15, R. 9 E.

Described and figured by T. H. Lewis, Am. Antiq., vol. 13 (1891), pp. 116–17; also in Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1, pp. 1–3. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 361, fig. 243.

Group of effigy and conical mounds on Ferdinand Kratz's place, Sec. 22. Others on the adjoining McDougal and Miller places.

Workshop site on Beamer's Point, and a village site on Walter Page's place.

Workshop sites on L. J. Dart's place on Sec. 29, opposite Packwaukee.

Reported by L. J. Dart and W. H. Elkey, July, 1905.

Group of sixty or more conical, oval and effigy mounds on

the old Cannon place, on Sec. 20, opposite Packwaukee. Some destroyed by Packwaukee residents.

Four groups of conical, effigy and other mounds on the Gage farm. Most are in Sec. 31. Some destroyed by cultivation of land.

Group of six conical mounds on the crest of a ridge on the Chas. Platz place, N. E. ¼ Sec. 5.

Two conical mounds on the lake shore near the Naels homestead, on Sec. 5 and south of the preceding. Both have been disturbed.

Extensive village site (fireplaces, workshops, etc.) on the Royce farm, southeast of the preceding and opposite Endeavor.

Reported by Wis. Archeo. Soc'y Expdn., July, 1905.

Moundville Township.

Camp and workshop site on the Bushman place on Buffalo Lake, on Sec. 6, 3 miles south of Packwaukee.

Reported to C. E. Brown, July, 1905.

Several groups of conical and effigy mounds at Endeavor (Merritt's Landing) in yards and fields along the W. C. Ry. line. Some partly destroyed, others now obliterated. Human bones and modern implements and ornaments obtained from one explored in 1901. This was also the site of a Winnebago village.

Briefly described by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 360, 361 and 363, figs. 242, 245, 248 and 250. Reported on by W. H. Elkey, Aug., 1903, and by F. M. Caldwell, Sept., 1905.

Effigy mound on a high hill, ¼ mile northwest of Endeavor.

Effigy mound near the head of Jones Creek, 2 miles southwest of Endeavor.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 360, see figs. 242 and 250.

Mounds in woods on A. C. Russell's place, half way between Endeavor and Moundville.

Reported by T. F. Chamberlin, July, 1905.

Camp and workshop site on Gaylord's Island northeast of Moundville and at the southern extremity of Lake Buffalo.

Reported to C. E. Brown, July, 1905.

Effigy, oblong and conical mounds at Moundville.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 65, fig. 27.

Shields Township.

Village site and shell heaps on the C. E. Pierce place on the east bank of Mud Lake, Sec. 12, T. 16, R. 10 E.

Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), p. 8.

Montello Township.

Winnebago village formerly located at Montello.

Reported to C. E. Brown. Noticed by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 64.

Extensive village site at Montello now occupied by streets and buildings. Some indications of workshops still to be seen at its western limits, on the shore of Buffalo Lake.

Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1, p. 4.
Reported by Wis. Archeo. Socy. Expdn., July, 1905.

Mound formerly located near the W. C. Ry. depot, and another on the hill on which the old Catholic church stands. Traces of others have disappeared. Graves were located along the river banks and on the south side of the site of Montello.

Reported by A. J. Barry, Jun., 1906.

Camp and workshop site on I. C. Brown's place, west of Montello on the shore of Buffalo Lake.

Reported by L. J. Dart, July, 1905.

Group of eight or more mounds on and opposite the Stevens farm on a high hill overlooking Lake Buffalo, and on both sides of the Montello road. Stone chambers exposed in several recently cut in two by relic hunters.

Reported by W. H. Ekey, Aug., 1903.

Buffalo Township.

*Mounds near Port Hope, E. 14, R. 9 E. (In Columbia Co.?)

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 65.
Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 321.

*Group of effigy and conical mounds on the prairie near a branch of Grand River, on Sec. 12, T. 14. R. 10 E. Human bones and potsherds taken from one.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 64, one effigy shown in fig. 26. One effigy mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 45.

Group of round, effigy and other mounds on the Kempley and Platz places on the bank of a slough, 2½ miles east of Endeavor. (These may be in Packwaukee Township.)

Reported by L. G. Jones, July, 1905.

Plate 6. Courtesy of Dr. Louis Falge

GARDEN BEDS

Near Stockbridge, Calumet County.

1906.

Mecan Township.

Group of effigy and burial mounds and graves near the Neponauk Club House on the north shore of Lake Puckaway.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 246, 257 and 310, one effigy shown in fig. 159; also in Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci., vol. 7 (1883-87), p. 217. Reported on by G. A. West, Sept., 1904.

36. MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

The locations of the principal trails leading to the present site of Milwaukee are indicated on a map given in the Western Historical Company's "History of Milwaukee," published in 1881. I. A. Lapham's map, Antiquites of Wisconsin (1855), pl. 3, locates many of the Milwaukee groups of mounds.

Granville Township.

Indications of camp and workshop sites at various points along the Milwaukee River, Mud Creek and the East Fork of the Menomonee River.

Reported by C. E. Brown, 1901-06.

Wauwatosa Township.

Village or camp site along the Menomonee River near Butler.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

Cornfield located in 1836 on the heights on the north side of the Menomonee Valley, west of the present location of Washington Park, S. W. ¼ Sec. 23, T. 7, R. 21.

Described by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1876), pp. 98-99, with diagram; also in 1890 edition of the same, p. 155-156.

Indications of a village site (flint workshops, etc.) formerly apparent along the above mentioned lands from opposite the park to beyond the Hawley road, Secs. 22, 23.

Reported by C. E. Brown, 1902.

"Hart" group of three conical mounds on the old T. W. Hart farm, on the north side of the Menomonee River, a short distance west of Wauwatosa, S. W. ¼ Sec. 21. One explored, human bones obtained. Destroyed in excavating gravel pit. Indications of village site on the adjoining lands.

Workshop sites along Underwood Creek, Sec. 20.

Cornfield and provision caches formerly located on the J. M. Wheeler farm, west of Honey Creek and the Wauwatosa and

North Greenfield road, N. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 33. Indications of village site on the same place.

Reported by C. E. Brown, 1902–03. Mentioned, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), pp. 84–85.

Grave below the crest of the hill, south of the Blue Mound Road at Story Bros. limestone quarry, N. E. ¼ Sec. 26. Copper axe and beads found with skeleton.

Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 1. (1901), p. 12.

Greenfield Township.

"State Fair Park" group of four conical mounds located at the west end of the State Fair Park, at West Allis. Explored, human remains, brass kettles, etc., found. Two preserved by the Wisconsin Archeological Society, 1903. Indications of village and workshop site in the vicinity of the mounds.

Reported by C. E. Brown, 1901. Described, Milwaukee Sentinel, Oct. 28, 1902.

Burials in gravel knoll on the old Leser farm, west of Root River near Beloit Corners, S. W. ¼ Sec. 18. Copper and stone implements accompanying burials.

Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 1 (Oct., 1901), p. 12; also in Milwaukee Sentinel, July 29, 1903.

Camp and workshop sites and graves at various places along Honey Creek, Root and Kinnickinnic rivers in this township.

Reported by C. E. Brown. Burials near Hales Corners noticed, Milw. Sentinel, July 30, 1903, p. 5.

Franklin Township.

Indications of village and workshop sites along Root River near Howard's Prairie, Secs. 27, 34 and 35. Burials in gravel hill on old Daniel Brewer farm. Pottery vessels, copper, stone and bone implements found with interments.

Reported by G. A. West and J. W. Evans, 1903.

Milwaukee Township.

Village and workshop sites along the upper Milwaukee River, Secs. 7 and 18.

Also near Fox Point near the shore of Lake Michigan.

Reported by C. E. Brown, 1903.

Mounds are said to have existed along the Lake Michigan shore as far north as White Fish Bay.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

*"Indian Prairie" group of twenty-six conical, oval and effigy mounds, intaglios and hut rings on the Bender farm, at Bender's Mill, on the west side of the Milwaukee River, Secs. 29, 30, T. 8, R. 22. Some excavated, stone and copper implements accompanying burials. Traces of a few conical mounds remain. Graves, cornfields, garden beds and flint workshops in the vicinity of the mounds. This was the site of a Menomonee encampment in 1846 and 1847.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 17–19, pls. 3, 8, pl. 9, nos. 2, 4. Quoted with remarks by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am. (1898), pp. 54, 141–144 and 244, figs. 53, 101–103 and 158. Mentioned, Milwaukee Sentinel, Oct. 21, 1902. Other references. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

*"Teller" group of one oval and four effigy mounds on the south side of the Menomonee River on the Milwaukee Cement Company's property, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 7 N., R. 22 E. Oval mound excavated.

Indicated on map, pl. 3, Antiq. Wis. Described in Bull. W. N. H. Soc., N. S. vol. 1 (1900), pp. 9–21, pls. 1–3. Milwaukee Sentinel, Jun. 26, 1899.

City of Milwaukee (East Side).

Group of conical mounds formerly existed on the present site of Lake Park (old Lueddeman's-on-the-Lake), southeast of the present Folsom Place entrance.

Reported by Chas. Bodenbach, 1905.

Conical mound located on the lake bluff at the foot of Brady street, east of Prospect Avenue. Destroyed in the gradual erosion of the bluff line.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

*"Juneau" group of three effigy and an oval mound at the intersection of Broadway and Johnson Street. Obliterated.

Oval inclosure at the intersection of Broadway and Juneau Avenue, 1 block north of above.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 16, pl. 5.

Camp of Onautissah, "King of the Pottawatomies," was located north of Biddle Street, just east of Van Buren and Cass Streets, in the Seventh Ward.

Mentioned in Milw. Sentinel, Jan. 16, 1906. Other references.

Pottawatomie village formerly located on the bluff extending from the United States Hotel (at the southeast corner of

Huron and East Water Streets) to the German Catholic Church (St. Marys).

Quoted from Samuel Freeman's Guide (1851) in West. Hist. Co. Hist. Milw. (1881), p. 195. Mr. H. E. Bleyer reports this statement incorrect. The camp was on the flat at the foot of Mason street.

Cornhills were visible in 1833 on the narrow strip of land between the Milwaukee River and the bayou, now River Street.

Mentioned by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1890), vol. 1, p. 153.

"Man" mound on Wisconsin Street, razed when the street was graded in 1836.

Large circular inclosure occupied nearly the entire Block 12, Seventh Ward, inclosed by Wisconsin and Mason and Broadway and Milwaukee Streets.

Briefly described in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Milw. (1881), p. 111, figs. 2, 3.

Pottawatomie village scattered along the bluff just south of Wisconsin Street. Cemetery (1841) where the Third Ward Schoolhouse now stands. Graves also along the bluff.

Cemetery mentioned by A. C. Wheeler, Chronicles Milw. (1861), p. 75; also by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1876), pp. 61, 261. Additional information collected by C. E. Brown, 1902–05.

City of Milwaukee (West Side).

Effigy (lizard) mound located about two blocks west of the Milwaukee River and about 200 feet south of Lake Avenue, at Humboldt. Now obliterated.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

*"Humboldt" group of conical and other mounds on the west side of the Milwaukee River, east of Humboldt Avenue and between George and Ring Streets. Now obliterated.

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 3. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

*"School Section" group of three effigies and four oval mounds on the School Section, east of Humboldt Avenue and south of Center Street. Now obliterated.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 17, pl. 7, fig. 4, located on pl. 3.

*"Richard Street" group consisting of an effigy and a conical mound located on a hill just north of the intersection of Wright and Richard Streets. Now obliterated.

*"Kilbourn" group of two oval mounds formerly located on the site of the C., M. & St. P. Ry. yards, southeast of the intersection of North and Humboldt Avenues. East of Kilbourn Park.

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 3, pl. 7, fig. 1. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

*"Beaubian Street" effigy mound formerly located on Lot 88, Beaubian Street, Second Ward. (This locality is just southeast of the intersection of North Avenue and Richard Street.)

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 3. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

"Sherman's Addition" group of an effigy and a conical mound surrounded by cornhills formerly located on Block 33, Sherman's Addition. (This locality is between Reservoir Avenue and Sherman Streets and east of Hubbard Street).

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 16–17, pl. 4, fig. 1, located on pl. 3. Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 13, 133, fig. 97. Other references.

*"Reservoir Avenue" effigy mound formerly located on Block 36, Sherman's Addition, Sixth Ward. (This locality is three blocks west of the foregoing.)

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 17, pl. 7, fig. 2.

Indian village formerly located on and just north and west of the present site of the Schlitz Brewery.

Graves disturbed in recent years in grading at the northeast corner of Walnut Street and Island Avenue.

Indicated by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 16. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

*"Schlitz Park" group of seven effigy and five oval and oblong mounds formerly located north and east of the intersection of Walnut and Sixth Streets. This locality is about three blocks east of Schlitz Park. Two explored.

Effigy mound on the summit of a hill just east of the above group.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 16, pl. 6.

*"Winnebago Street" effigy located on Block 120, Second Ward. Destroyed in house building. This was on the triangular block inclosed by Winnebago, Vliet and Tenth Streets. An effigy and a conical mound were located a short distance north of the effigy.

Briefly described, Antiq. Wis., p. 17, pl. 7, fig. 3, located on pl. 3. Noticed in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Milw., p. 112, fig. 6.

"Vliet" bird effigy located on the west side of what is now Fond du Lac Avenue. Destroyed when the plank road was built.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Milw. (1881), p. 111, fig. 4.

"Stanhope" group of mounds and inclosure formerly located on a hillside between Cedar and State Streets, and just east of Twenty-fourth Street.

Reported by C. D. Stanhope, 1902.

"Hawley" effigy mound formerly located on Block 283, Sixteenth Ward, northwest of the intersection of Wells and Twenty-fourth Streets.

Surveyed by I. A. Lapham, Nov. 7, 1874. Explored by the Lapham Archeological Society, 1878. The former location of other mounds to the west of the above reported to C. E. Brown, 1902.

Burials found in excavating gravel pit at the western end of Park Hill Terrace, Merrill Park. Indian camps located in the neigborhood up to as late as 1850.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

Pottawatomie village of Pohquaygeegun (Bread) was located on the lime ridge, on the west side of the Menomonee River, on the bluffs east and west of Twenty-sixth Street.

Extensive cornfields connected with the village. Graves located in building houses and constructing streets. Village continued up to as late as 1841.

Mentioned in Narrative of A. J. Vieau, Sr., Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. (1888), pp. 227–228. Additional information collected by C. E. Brown, 1900–05.

*"Rogers" conical mound was located just south of Grand Avenue, near Twenty-first Street, near the site of the old Catholic Cemetery.

*"Dunlop" conical mound was located on the east side of a ravine south of Grand Avenue, near Thirteenth Street. Explored in 1843, human bones, potsherds and stone implements found.

Shown on map, Antiq. Wis., pl. 3. Additional data collected by C. E. Brown.

Burials in gravel hill located at the northeast corner of Ninth and Wells Streets, on the present site of the Essex Flats.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1900.

Pottawatomie village of Kenozhaykum (Lake Pickerel) was

located at the base of a steep wooded bluff, extending across Grand Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Briefly described by A. C. Wheeler, Chronicles of Milwaukee (1861), p. 75. Mentioned in J. S. Buck's Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1878), p. 17, located on map opp. p. 18. Mentioned in A. J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 227. Additional information collected by C. E. Brown, 1905.

City of Milwaukee (South Side).

Pottawatomie (and Menomonee) village of O-nau-ge-sa was located on the sand prairie about 150 yards south of the present mouth of the Milwaukee River, now Jones Island. (1784-1834.)

Described in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Milw. (1881), p. 43. Mentioned by A. C. Wheeler, Chronicles Milw. (1861), pp. 15–16. Mentioned in Statement of Antoine Le Clair, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), pp. 239-242. Also by Rud. H. Koss, Milwaukee (1871), pp. 16–17.

Pottawatomie village of Pauschkenana (The Ruptured) was located near the intersection of Grove and Virginia Streets, on Walker's Point, up to 1841 or later. Many Sacs and Winnebagoes in the village.

Described in Andrew J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), pp. 226–227.

Indian cemetery located at the extreme end of Walker's Point. Obliterated in grading in 1838.

Mentioned by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1876), p. 40–41.

*"Lapham" group of circular and effigy mounds at Walker's Point. Destroyed about 1852 in process of grading streets.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 16–17, fig. 7. Location shown on pl. 3.

Pottawatomie village of Palmaipottoke (The Runner) was located between Walker' Point and the Menomonee.

Mentioned in Andrew J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 228.

*"Buck" group of eight conical mounds located between National Avenue and Park Street, and Fourth and Eighth Avenues. Long since disappeared.

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 3. Briefly described by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1890), pp. 156–157, diagram.

Pottawatomie village occupied the present site of Mitchell Park, up to 1835 or '36. Several trails centered here.

Briefly described in Milw. Sentinel, May 11, 1902, p. 3; also in Wis. Archreo., vol. 1, no, 4 (July, 1902), p. 82. Mentioned by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1890), p. 59, veiw of site on p. 55. Fire places and indications of flint workshops at the eastern end of the park, reported by O. L. Hollister, Apl., 1902. Reported on by P. J. Vieau, 1903.

Effigy (lizard) mound on National Avenue, above Twenty-fourth Avenue. Long since disappeared.

Mentioned by J. S. Buck, Pioneer Hist. Milw. (1876), pp. 156.

*"Trowbridge" group of originally thirteen or more conical, oblong and effigy mounds located on the Cary tract west of the Trowbridge Road (Thirty-second Avenue) and between National and Greenfield Avenues. Cornfield in the vicinity. Indian camp there in 1837.

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1858), pl. 3. Account of the exploration of four burial mounds given by Geo. Barber, Sm. Rep., 1881, pp. 542–543. Others explored since, human bones found. Group briefly described (by C. E. Brown), Milw. Sentinel, Nov. 25, 1902.

*"Chase" group of conical mounds formerly located southeast of the intersection of Grove and Burnham Streets, near the bend of the Kinnickinnic River.

Indicated on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 3.

Indications of a village and workshop sites just south of Deer Creek, in Bay View.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

Pottawatomie village of Oseebwaisum (Cornstalk) on the Kinnickinnic River.

Mentioned in Andrew J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 227.

Pottawatomie village located just northeast of the junction of Muskego and Forest Home Avenues. Extensive cornfields connected therewith. Sugar camps in Layton Park.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Oct., 1903.

*Large number of conical, effigy and other mounds (several groups), intaglios and inclosures at and in the vicinity of Forest Home Cemetery and Layton Park (Indian Fields), on the Kinnickinnic River. Now obliterated. Village sites (flint workshops, graves, etc.) formerly located there.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 13–15, figs. 5, 6, pl. 5, fig. 1, and pl. 9, fig. 1. For location see pl. 3. Additional information collected by C. E. Brown.

Oak Creek Township.

*Several conical mounds were once located in South Milwaukee about ½ mile below where the main road crosses Oak Creek. A number of human skeletons and a pottery vessel obtained from one.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 11. Quoted by P. R. Hoy, Who Built the Mounds, (1886), p. 24.

Conical mound formerly located on the Grover or Rawson property, on the north side of Rawson Avenue, at South Milwaukee. Explored, human bones found.

Reported by O. L. Hollister, Nov., 1904.

Flint workshop on the north and south sides of a ravine near the lake shore, about one mile south of South Milwaukee, Secs. 11, 14.

Various camp and workshop sites formerly existed along Oak Creek.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

37. MONROE COUNTY.

Leon Township.

*Group of nineteen conical mounds on the Smith place, on Mound Prairie, 5 miles south of Sparta.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 337.

Tomah Township.

Winnebago settlement of Blue Wing was located near Tomah. (May be in La Grange Township).

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 12 (1892), p. 429.

*Group of mounds near Tomah.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Cache consisting of copper axe and two copper awls found (July 5, 1877) beneath the surface of the highway near the A. E. Hollister residence, 3½ miles southwest of Tomah.

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8 (1877–79), p. 46; also by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 92.

38. OCONTO COUNTY.

Brazeau Township.

Cornhills on the northwest shore of Long Lake, Sec. 31, T. 30, R. 19 E.

Reported by W. S. Hager, Sept., 1905.

Gillett Township.

Pottawatomie cemetery near the Oconto River, near Gillett.
Reported by W. S. Hager, Sept., 1905.

Oconto Township.

Cache of seven copper implements and ornaments found in the City of Oconto, Oct., 1899, by W. B. Doty.
Reported by H. P. Hamilton, 1903. Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 92, fig. 9.

Indian village formerly located on the Oconto River some distance above its mouth. Indications of village site about 2 miles up the river, above Oconto.
Mentioned by A. C. Neville, Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc., 1905, pp. 147, 151.

Pensaukee Township.

Indian village (?) formerly located on the Pensaukee River.
Mentioned also in the above, p. 152.

39. OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Hortonia Township.

Cache of copper implements found beneath earth and limestone slabs in quarrying at Little Mosquito Hill near Hortonville, about the year 1888.
Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 231.
Reported by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 1, pt. 3 (Mar., 1905), p. 445.

See Mukwa Township, Waupaca County, for New London data.

Bovina Township.

Menomonee village was located at Shiocton.
Mentioned in Narrative of L. B. Porlier, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 445.

Ellington Township.

Cache of flint and quartzite implements found near Stephensville, and not far from Hortonville.
Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (Mar., 1905), p. 89, fig. 4.

Plate 7. Courtesy of H. P. Hamilton

COPPER IMPLEMENTS

Wisconsin.

The Gouge is 11⅛ inches in length.

Greenville Township.

Village site southeast of Greenville, N. E. ¼ Sec. 15, T. 21, R. 16 E.

Reported by J. H. Glazer, Apl., 1906.

Kaukauna Township.

Winnebago village originally settled by Itometa's band was formerly located at Kaukauna (Grand Kakalin).

Mentioned in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 14 (1898), p. 413.

Group of conical mounds on the Grignon Flats on an island between the Fox River and the Government Canal in the Second Ward, City of Kaukauna. One explored contained burial pits covered with limestone slabs. In several of the pits stone and copper implements, animal bones and human remains were found.

Described by E. E. Bailey, Oct., 1902

Traces of cornhills formerly to be seen on the tablelands on top of the bluff, back of the Grignon farm, at Kaukauna.

Interments disturbed in uncovering the ledge at the Government quarry, at Kaukauna.

Group of conical and oval mounds on the hill above the second lock, at Kaukauna.

Cemetery on the Chas. Bidwell property, at Kaukauna.

Reported by Mary A. Chamberlain, Oct., 1905.

Buchanan Township.

Burial accompanied by two large copper spearpoints found in gravel pit on the O. G. Lord property, 1 mile east of Kaukauna, Sec. 18, T. 21 N., R. 19 E.

Reported by W. H. Fikey, Apl., 1905.

Village site on the south bank of the Fox River, on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 9.

Reported by J. H. Glazer, Apl., 1906.

Grand Chute Township.

Three village sites on the north bank of the Fox River, east of Appleton, on the S. W. ½ Sec. 9.

Village site on the north bank of the Fox River, in the city of Appleton, on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 34.

Reported by J. H. Glazer, Apl., 1906.

40. OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Saukville Township.

Chippewa village of Wahmeteegoosh (Little Frenchman) was located at Saukville.

Mentioned in Narrative of A. J. Vieau, Sr., Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 230.

A few conical mounds at Saukville:

*Group of two conical and eight linear mounds on the crest and slopes of a ridge on the road between Newburg and Saukville, on Sec. 22, T. 11, R. 21.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 20, pl. 10.

Cedarburg Township.

Group of three conical mounds in Hilgen Spring Park, at Cedarburg.

Described by W. J. Boehme, 1904.

Inclosure on the Moldenhauer place near Cedarburg.

Reported to W. H. Ellsworth, 1900.

Mequon Township.

Camp site (fireplaces, etc.) at Fish Creek.

Reported by H. W. Bleyer, 1904.

Graves on the bluff above Lake Michigan, on the line between Secs. 28 and 33.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Apl., 1905.

Belgium Township.

Village site (workshop, etc.) on the shore of Lake Michigan near Belgium.

Reported by P. H. Dernehl, 1900; mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, no. 1 (1904), p. 8.

Port Washington Township.

Village site (workshop, etc.) on the shore of Lake Michigan, at Port Washington.

Mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, no. 1 (1905), p. 8.

41. PEPIN COUNTY.

Durand Township.

*Group of twelve mounds in Durand.

*Row of seven mounds on the bank of Bear Creek 2½ miles east of Durand. Fireplaces there also.

Reported by E. L. Brown, Sm. Rep., 1882, p. 826; also by Henry Doughty, Oct., 1906.

Small mound on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 25, R. 13 W. Copper spearpoint obtained from it.

Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, in Macalester College Contrib., (1890), p. 6; also in Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1, p. 6. Identical with above, H. Doughty, Oct., 1906.

42. PIERCE COUNTY.

Oak Grove and Diamond Bluff Townships.

*Mounds between Prescott and Diamond Bluff.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Mounds at Prescott.

Mentioned by O. Gibbs and C. E. Young, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), p. 464.

Isabelle Township.

Mounds located at Bay City, at the mouth of Isabelle Creek on the east shore of Lake Pepin. One excavated in 1883, potsherds and flint arrowpoints obtained.

Reported by P. L. Halsey, 1905.

43. POLK COUNTY.

Osceola Township.

Two groups of mounds a few miles north of Osceola Mills.

Mentioned by A. H. Porter, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 172.
Also reported by H. D. Baker, Feb., 1906.

44. PORTAGE COUNTY.

Linwood Township.

*Group of conical mounds on the W. ½ Sec. 16, T. 23 N., R. 8 E.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Plover Township.

*Effigy, linear and conical mounds on S. E. ¼ Sec. 9, T. 23 N., R. 8 E.

*Cache found near by, containing British copper kettles.
Reported by J. D. Middleton.

*Large group of conical and effigy mounds extending 1/3 mile along the eastern bank of the Wisconsin River, Sec. 21, T. 23 N., R. 8 E. Human bones and copper awl obtained from one of the effigies by T. H. Lewis.
Reported by H. L. Reynolds. Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, Macalester College Contrib. (1890), p. 5; also in Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1, p. 5.

Mounds at Du Bays, at Plover Portage.
Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 73.

Grant Township.

Inclosure on the line between Secs. 19 and 20, T. 21, R. 7 E., on the bank of Iron (Ten Mile) Creek.
Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 73, fig. 29.

Almond Township.

*Two parallel effigies on the southeastern shore of Lake Washburn, on the S. E. 1/4, N. W. 1/4 Sec. 32.

*Large group of effigies with small elliptical inclosure, on the island in this lake.
Reported by H. L. Reynolds, Jr.

Mounds on the Doolittle place, 1 mile north of Almond. Human bones and pottery vessel obtained from one in 1904.
Reported by F. P. King, Sept., 1905.

Amherst Township.

Group of mounds on the Waupaca River, at Amherst.
Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Belmont Township.

Group of mounds on the south and west banks of a dry lake bed, near Blaine.

Bucycon shells found in July, 1903, accompanying burials on the F. D. Turner place, near Blaine. Other shells found in mounds located here.
Reported by W. W. Radley, Aug., 1903.

45. RACINE COUNTY.

See G. A. West's Summary of the Archeology of Racine County, Wis. Archeologist, vol. 3, no. 1 (Oct., 1903), with map.

An Indian trail at one time ran from Racine to Skunk Grove in the Township of Mount Pleasant, through what is now known as Thompsonville, from thence in a northwesterly direction across the township of Raymond, crossing Root River at what is known as Clague's Bridge, continuing in a northwesterly direction through the town of Norway, and passing Muskego Lake on the way to Waukesha.

A second trail had its origin at Racine, crossing the Fox River near where the Village of Rochester is now situated, and following along almost the same line that the old Racine and Janesville plank road afterwards pursued.

A third trail followed up the west bank of the Des Plaines River and west bank of the south fork of Root River, passing through the towns of Pleasant Prairie, Bristol and Paris, of Kenosha County, and the towns of Yorkville and Raymond, of Racine County, and thence continuing to Milwaukee. This was the old Chicago and Milwaukee trail and is yet quite distinct in many places, especially across the farm of Mr. Geo. West, in Section 22, Town of Raymond.

A fourth trail followed the Fox River through the towns of Burlington, Rochester and Waterford, leading to Big Bend in Waukesha County. A branch left this trail near the Village of Rochester and passed over Indian Hill and along the west shore of Wind Lake, crossing the Waukesha trail between Little and Big Muskego lakes, then continuing in the direction of Milwaukee.

Another trail followed the west bank of Lake Michigan, probably tapping the villages that at one time existed, a few miles apart, along the beach from Chicago to Green Bay.

The above are the principal trails that traversed Racine County. Each trail had many branches or laterals leading to some favorite hunting or fishing ground.

Described by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (Oct., 1903), pp. 13–14.

Rochester Township.

Cemetery on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 2, on the west bank of the Fox River. Village or camp site on the opposite bank, on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 2.

Reported by Wm. Bell, Mar., 1906.

Burlington Township.

*Series of mounds on the east bank of the Fox River, opposite Burlington.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24, pl. 13, no. 3. Probably the same as described by W. W. Keating in Long's Expdn. to Source St. Peter's River, vol. 1, p. 176. Both descriptions quoted by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 34–36, figured.

Oval inclosure west of Burlington.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24. Quoted by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), p. 36.

Group of three conical mounds, at the junction of the White and Fox rivers, at Burlington.

Described by P. R. Hoy, Who Built the Mounds (1886), p. 27.
Quoted by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 36–39.

Norway Township.

*Group of five conical mounds on the west side of Wind Lake, N. E. 1/4 Sec. 8 T. 4, R. 20 E.

Noticed by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24.
Described by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), p. 31.

Two conical mounds on the C. Bensene place, near the head of Minister Lake, on the N. W. 1/4 Sec. 8.

Conical mound on the J. L. Larson place, on the east shore of Minister Lake, on the S. W. 1/4 Sec. 8. Explored, six interments found.

Conical mound near the southwest bank of Minister Lake, N. E. 1/4 Sec. 18.

Two conical mounds at Indian Hill, N. E. 1/4 Sec. 19. Now obliterated.

Villlage site on both sides of Muskego Creek between Wind and Minister Lakes and extending south from the lakes for 3/4 of a mile.

Described by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 31–34, figured.

Raymond Township.

Cornfield formerly existed on the Geo. West place, 1/2 mile southeast of Raymond Center, N. W. 1/4 Sec. 22.

Village or camp site on the farm of S. J. Richards, on the west bank of Root River, N. 1/2 Sec. 3.

Described by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 28–29.

Two conical mounds on the east bank of Root River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 15. Copper kettle, two irregular pieces of hammered copper and a copper spearpoint obtained from one.

Mentioned by P. R. Hoy, Who Built the Mounds (1886), p. 26; also by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 29–30. Quoted elsewhere.

Caledonia Township.

Graves on the bank overlooking Root River, W. ½, S. E. ¼ Sec. 23. Explored, glass beads, potsherds, leg bones of the deer and several copper implements obtained.

Described by P. R. Hoy, Who Built the Mounds (1868), pp. 11–12. Quoted by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), p. 27.

Village site on the Louis Halter farm, on the south bank of Root River, N. E. ¼ Sec. 6.

Village site on the bank of Lake Michigan, 2½ miles southeast of Tabor, S. E. ¼ Sec. 16.

Cemetery 3 miles southeast of Tabor, on the bank of Lake Michigan, N. E. ¼ Sec. 21.

Described by G. A. West, Wis. Arcneo., vol. 3, no. 1 (1903), pp. 27–28.

Mount Pleasant Township.

Pottawatomie village at Skunk Grove. Removed in 1837.

Mentioned in A. J. Vieau, Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), pp. 233–234.

*Large group of conical mounds formerly located 1 mile west of Racine. A few are now preserved in Mound Cemetery. Many were explored by P. R. Hoy.

*"Teegarden" group of two conical and an effigy mound and caches at the bend of Root River and north of the foregoing. Now obliterated.

*"Erskine" conical mound on the bluff east of the river and north of the above.

*"Hoy" group of conical and effigy mounds, on the bluff across the river from the foregoing.

*"Bluff" group of effigy, oblong and conical mounds and inclosures on the east bank of the river a short distance southwest of the above.

*Garden beds and cornhills on the James Walker farm near

the Root River, about 2 miles from Racine. Garden beds now obliterated.

*"Hoy" cache of thirty blue hornstone disks found in a peat swamp, near the southwest bend of Root River, near Spring Creek, at Racine.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 8, pl. 2. Also mentioned and quoted in various other works. Original descriptions quoted and additional information given by G. A. West, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 1 (Oct., 1903), pp. 14–26, also figured.

46. RICHLAND COUNTY.

Forest Township.

Effigy mound (resembling a deer) near Viola.

Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, Science, no. 146 (1885), (May be in Vernon county.)

Akan Township.

*Group of effigy mounds on Sec. 28, T. 10 N., R. 2 W.

Mentioned by Pizarro Cook, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 176.

Richwood Township.

*Several groups of effigy and other mounds at Port Andrew, on the Wisconsin River.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 373 and 358, figs. 21 and 240; also in Union Pub. Co., Hist. Crawford and Richland Cos. (1884), p. 90.

Group of mounds on the Ellen Dawson place, on Sec. 6. One cut into by the highway.

Reported by W. W. Gilman, Apl., 1906.

*Mounds near Excelsior.

Mentioned in Union Pub. Co., Hist. Crawford and Richland Cos. (1884), p. 90.

Eagle Township.

Composite mound on Sec. 27, within a mile to the north of Eagle Mills.

Mentioned by Donald McLeod, Hist. Wis. (1846), p. 197. See S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), figs. 62 and 182.

Group of bird (eagle) effigies and a line of conical mounds on Sec. 27.

Group of bird effigies near Eagle Corners, on Sec. 34.

Bird effigy on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 23.

Bird effigies and linear mounds along Hoosier Creek, in Sec. 26.

See S. D. Peet's diagram, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), opp. p. 287.

*Several groups of linear and bird mounds and a solitary bird effigy along Eagle Creek, on Sec. 35.

Some figured and described by Donald McLeod, Hist. Wis. (1846) pp. 194-195. See S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 303, fig. 195.

*Circular inclosure some 200 or 300 yards to the northeast of the above.

Described and figured by Donald McLeod, Hist. Wis., pp. 194–195.

Several groups of bird effigies, linear and conical mounds, mainly in the S. ½ Sec. 24 and N. ½ Sec. 25.

Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 257, fig. 166, and diagram opp. p. 287.

*Bird mound on north bank of the Wisconsin River, 4 miles west of Muscoda.

Noticed by R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, vol. 44 (1843), p. 31, pl. C, fig. 8.

*Effigy with conical mounds (a group of fifteen) in the N. E. ¼ Sec. 35, within a mile of the Wisconsin River.

Figured and described by Donald McLeod, Hist. Wis. (1846), p. 200; R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, 1st ser., vol. 44 (1843), p. 33, pl. 7; Anc. Mon., p. 129, pl. 43; S. D. Peet, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 73.

Orion Township.

Line of conical mounds on the bank of the Wisconsin River, at Orion.

See S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), diagram opp. p. 287.

*Mound representing the human form near the village of Orion.

Described by J. N. De Hart in "Emblematic Mounds and Platycnemism of the Mound Builders of Wis." (pam.). Also in Am. Antiq., vol. 1 (1878–79), p. 196.

*Groups of effigy and conical mounds on the north side of the Wisconsin River, opposite Muscoda. Mostly in T. 9 N., R. 1 W.; some in T. 9 N., R. 1 E.

Mentioned in whole or in part by the following: R. C. Taylor, Am. Jour. Sci. and Art, vol. 34 (1838), p. 93, pl. 2, fig. 5, and vol. 44 (1843), pp. 25 and 28, pl. 5, fig. 1; Squier and Davis, Anc. Mon., pp. 128, 129 and 133, pl. 42, no. 2, and pl. 44,

nos. 4 and 5; Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, pp. 239–240. (These probably include some of the above mentioned groups.)

Buena Vista Township.

*Group of linear and conical mounds near Sextonville, on Sec. 12, T. 9, R. 1 E.

See S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), fig. 257, also fig. opp. p. 145.

*Garden beds on Sec. 24, T. 9, R. 1 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 244 and 296.

*Group of mounds on Pine River, on Sec. 19, T. 9, R. 2 E.

*Another group, 2 miles north of the last.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Village site at the junction of the Pine and Wisconsin Rivers, at Richland City.

*Group of 23 conical, oval and effigy mounds between the high water and old channels of Pine River, in Daley and Green's Addition to Richland City. Some obliterated.

Group of four conical and linear mounds on the Myron Gotham estate, east of the Pine River, at Richland City.

Group of five conical mounds on the Foster Teepel place, north of the Muscoda road and on the west side of Pine River, at Richland City.

Group of ten conical, oval and linear mounds south of the road on the same property. Now nearly obliterated.

Platted and described by P. A. Seifert, 1903.

Three caches of flint blanks and implements found on the Richland City village site.

Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (Mar., 1905), pp. 86, 87 and 90, figs. 2, 3 and 6.

*Group of twenty-two conical, oval and effigy mounds on the S. Brice place, east of Bear Creek and north of the road to Lone Rock, on Sec. 3. Partly obliterated.

Reported by S. D. Peet. Mentioned in Union Pub. Co., Hist. Crawford and Richland Cos. (1884), p. 90. Platted and described by P. A. Seifert, 1903.

Group of four conical mounds at Point Judith, on the Harter and Reynolds properties, on the west side of Bear Creek, on the S. E. 1/4 Sec. 34. One mound on the crest, the others at the base of the bluff. Human bones and stone implements obtained from the one on the bluff.

Platted and described by P. A. Seifert, 1903.

Plate 8.

WILLIAM H. CANFIELD
Pioneer Archeologist, Baraboo, Wis.

47. ROCK COUNTY.

A trail led from Beloit to Rockton and Janesville on each side of the Rock River, and another led across the prairie toward Delevan Lake in Walworth County. One of these crosses the Beloit College campus.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 391.

Porter Township.

Group of eight mounds on the edge of the prairie, 2 miles above Fulton, Sec. 11.

Group of mounds 1 mile above Fulton.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 320.

Fulton Township.

Cache of sixty leaf-shaped flint blanks found in the northeast corner of the township.

Reported by W. P. Clarke, Sept., 1903.

*Group of oblong and conical mounds and village site at "Indian Hill" (or Indian Ford) on the west side of the Rock River, near Fulton. Some explored.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 33, pl. 26. Also by W. P. Clarke, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 317–322; West Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 320, and by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 165–166, fig. 119.

*Group of the same character near the above, on the prairie east of the river.

*Another series of mounds on the prairies north and west, near the mouth of Catfish Creek (Yahara).

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 7 (1885), p. 103.

*Oval inclosure at Fulton, at the intersection of Main and State streets.

*Conical mounds near Fulton.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 33–34, fig. 10 and pl. 34. Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Jeff. Co. (1880), p. 320.

Janesville Township.

Cache of eight blue hornstone implements found near Janesville.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, 1903.

Rock Township.

*Large group of oblong and conical mounds west of the railroad track at Afton and just southwest of the depot.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

Beloit Township.

See "Map of Ancient Mounds in the Vicinity of the City of Beloit, Wis.," by James Wilson, Jr., C. E., in Preh. Am, vol. 2 (1898), opp. p. 165; also Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 95; and vol. 7 (1885), p. 101.

Several groups of mounds on the east side of the Rock River, 4 miles north of Beloit, W. ½ Sec. 1.

Reported by G. L. Collie, Sept., 1906.

*Three groups (Peck's Mounds) on the bluffs and bottom lands 3 miles north of Beloit, on Secs. 13 and 24, T. 1, R. 12 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 97; also vol. 7 (1885), p. 100, fig. 118; and in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 162–165, fig. 118.

*"Henderson" effigy (lizard) 2 miles north of Beloit.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 96, figured; also in vol. 6 (1884), p. 399, fig. 186, and mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 100 and 254, figs. 86 and 161.

"Weirick" group of mounds 1 mile north of Beloit, S. E. ¼ Sec. 23.

Report and plat furnished by Geo. L. Collie, Aug., 1905, Apl., 1906.

"Duquy" group of conical, effigy and other mounds on the Adams property, at the northern city limits of Beloit, near the Fairbanks Morse works. One effigy explored, burials found.

Described by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 97, figured; also mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 255, fig. 163. Results of exploration also given, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 98. Additional information and plat, Geo. L. Collie, Aug., 1905, Apl., 1906.

"Eaton" group about ½ mile north of Beloit College, on the bluff, on the east side of the Rock River. Human bones exhumed from the turtle effigy.

Described by S. Eaton, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 109–111.

*Group of conical, oval and effigy mounds on the Beloit College grounds, in Beloit.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 33, pls. 54 and 55; by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 98, figured. Also mentioned in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 227 and 255, figs. 164.

Winnebago village at Turtle Creek (now Beloit), at the time of the coming of the pioneers.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Columbia Co. (1880), p. 331. Also in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 14 (1898), pp. 128–129.

Garden beds existed near where the Northwestern depot formerly stood, in Beloit.

Cornfields were located in the Turtle Creek bottom, near the present athletic grounds.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 391.

*Group of mounds on the banks of Turtle Creek near the stone mill, S. E. ¼ Sec. 36.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 99.

Milton Township.

See "Map of Lake Koshkonong" opp. p. 240, Preh. Am., vol. 2.

*Group of mounds and village site at the foot of Lake Koshkonong and on the north side of the Rock River, W. ½ Sec. 6. Some excavated. Also the former location of a Fox village.

Described by W. P. Clarke, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 320–322. Briefly described by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 226 and 242, figs. 147 and 157.

Group of mounds on a hill top a mile south of the above on the south side of the Rock River. Some explored. Fireplaces and shell heaps near by, in the low land.

Another group on a ridge but nearer the water. Some explored, copper knife and several skeletons found.

Described by W. P. Clarke, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), pp. 320–332; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 226, figs. 148, 149.

Mounds and other evidences formerly existed about the small lakes, near Milton.

Reported by W. P. Clarke, 1903.

Turtle Township.

*Effigies on the bluff near the state line east of Beloit, S. W. ¼ Sec. 31, T. 1, R. 13 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 40 and 254, figs. 35 and 162.

*Group of effigy and conical mounds near the "headgates," on the bluff, on the north side of Turtle Creek, S. W. ¼ Sec. 31, T. 1, R. 13 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 99, also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 254.

*Group of mounds on the west side of Turtle Creek on the bluff and terrace, N. E. ¼ Sec. 30.

*Group near the schoolhouse on the east side of the creek.

*Mound on Turtle Creek, 4 miles north of Beloit.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 3 (1881), p. 99.

Council house stood near Turtle Creek, where it is crossed by the road to Shopiere.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 391.

48. SAUK COUNTY.

See A. B. Stout's, "Summary of the Archaeology of Eastern Sauk County," Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2. (Jan.-April, 1906) In this work a description of the Wisconsin River, Honey Creek, Baraboo and Dells and Portage and other trails are given. (pp. 286-288.)

La Valle Township.

*Mounds consisting of a variety of effigies on Sec. 36, T. 13 N., R. 3 E.

Figure given by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches of Sauk Co. (1861), opp. p. 20. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 309, 319, fig. 203.

Spring Green Township.

*Group of one effigy (bird) and series of oblong and conical mounds, on Sec. 4, T. 8, R. 4 E.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 68, pl. 42, nos. 1 and 2.

Group of three conical mounds at Hoxie's Slough, 1½ miles northeast of Spring Green.

Reported by F. E. Morrow, 1903.

*Mounds on Sec. 8, T. 8, R. 4 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 68. Also by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 7 (1885), pp. 103-105, fig. 120; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 166-167, fig. 120.

Reedsburg Township.

Winnebago village of Little Sioux was located perhaps ¾ of a mile above Reedsburg.

Mentioned in Personal Narrative of J. T. De La Ronde, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7 (1873-76), p. 351.

Dellona Township.

*Octagonal inclosure on Sec. 18, T. 13 N., R. 5 E.

*Group of linear and oval mounds and inclosures on Sec. 17, T. 13 N., R. 5 E.

Mentioned by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches of Sauk Co. (1861), p. 15.

Troy Township.

*Effigy mound (bird) on Sec. 35, T. 9, R. 4 E.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 68, pl. 42, no. 3. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 264.

Group of effigy and linear mounds on the N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 9, R. 5 E.

Group of effigy and linear mounds on the N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec. 19.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 305.

Delton Township.

"Newport" group of two effigy mounds near the bank of the Wisconsin River, a short distance south of the mouth of Dell Creek, on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 15. One nearly obliterated.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 233.

*"Lower Dells" group of three bird effigies on the G. C. Fish (E. Eaton) property on the crest of the Wisconsin River bank, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 23.

Noticed by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 347, fig. 85; also described in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 93, fig. 85. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 233, fig. 1.

"Chaffee" group of several conical mounds on the S. M. Chaffee place, near the bend of the Wisconsin River, nearly ¾ of a mile east of the above.

"Herwig" village site on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 24.

"Steele" cornfield west of the L. M. Steele farmhouse.

"Wisconsin River" group of sixty-three effigy, linear and conical mounds, on the line between Secs. 24 and 25.

"Stage Road" group of twelve mounds and rectangular inclosure near the Asa Shults' residence on the old Milwaukee and La Crosse stage road, on and near the line between Secs. 25 and 36.

Linear mound once existed in a field north of the Shults' residence.

"Atkinson" group of conical and an effigy mound further down the stage road.

"Yellow Thunder's Forty," the homestead of Wau-kaun-zee-kah, the Yellow Thunder, consisted of the S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 36. Was a rendezvous for Winnebagoes. Grave of this noted chief on a knoll on the Geo. Harrison place, on the S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 36.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 235–239, figs. 2, 3.

Baraboo Township.

"Fair Grounds" group of two conical mounds in front of the residence of Mr. Bradbury Robinson, just north of the Fair Grounds, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36. Leveled in 1895.

"Crandall" group of effigy and conical mounds on the property of Mrs. Katherine C. Train, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 36. Partly obliterated.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 252–253, fig. 9.

"Cornfield" group of twelve conical, oval and effigy mounds on the crest of a ridge, on both sides of the line between Secs. 1 and 36. Traces of the former still to be seen.

Winnebago cornfield at the foot of the north slope of the ridge, on the H. Meitcher property.

Shown by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), on map opp. p. 24. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 254.

"Council House" group of seven effigy mounds near the junction of Mound and Water streets, in Baraboo.

Winnebago village and council house of Cal-i-mine located among the mounds in 1839.

Mentioned by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches of Sauk Co. (1861), p. 57; shown on map opp. p. 24. Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891). Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), 254–255.

Winnebago village of Dandy on the Baraboo River, (1839) 5 or 6 miles above the foregoing.

Mentioned by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1861), p. 57.

"Remington" group of sixty-five effigy, conical and linear mounds beginning at Hickory Park, near Fifth Street and extening across Second Street onto the S. S. Remington property, at Baraboo. Nearly all now removed.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), opp. p. 24. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no 2 (1906), pp. 255–256, pl. 3.

Linear mound formerly existed just west of Ridge Street, at Baraboo.

"Lyons" village site at the bend of the Baraboo River, in the eastern part of Lyons.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 256.

"Lyons" mound (linear) in Oak Street, between Walnut and Cedar Streets, at Baraboo.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), on map opp. p. 24. Mentioned by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 256–257.

"Lyons" cache of twenty-one leaf-shaped flint blanks found near the Jno. Southard residence, on the N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

"Upper Mill Power" group of two bird effigy mounds on the slope of a ridge on the north bank of the Baraboo River, at the southwest corner of Lyons, on the S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 34.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 257–258, pl. 4.

"Canfield" group of mounds on the south side of the Baraboo River, opposite Lyons. Only one linear mound well preserved.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891),on map opp. p. 24. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 317, fig. 215. Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906); p. 258. Cache mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

"Case" group of conical and effigy mounds near the A. T. Case residence, in the southwest corner of Baraboo. Some obliterated.

Several mounds located in Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), on map opp. p. 24. Group illustrated in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), fig. 217.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 258–259.

"Tyler" group of an effigy and three conical mounds near the M. J. Tyler residence, on Lynn Street, at Baraboo.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), on map opp. p. 24. Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5 no. 2 (1906), p. 259.

"South Side" group of six conical mounds and an effigy on

a knoll, directly south of the Baraboo depot. Now partly obliterated.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 5 (1883), p. 340; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 46 and 389, fig. 274. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 259–260.

"Crest" linear mound on a ridge on the south side of the Baraboo River, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 1.

"Potter" mounds (linear or effigy) on property of Mrs. Kate Potter, between the corner of Hill and Lake Streets and the railroad yards. Three conical and an oblong mound further south along the railroad track.

"Maxwell" mounds, one conical and an oblong mound, near the corner of Maxwell and Grove Streets. Now levelled.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 260–261.

"Williams" group of effigy mounds and two intaglios near J. A. Maxwell's residence, in Baraboo.

Briefly described by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1861), pp. 15–16; also by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1905), p. 261.

"Glover" group of linear and effigy mounds on the A. G. Glover farm, some 60 rods south of the foregoing.

"Draper" mounds to the southwest of the Jno. Draper residence, on the S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 1. Now obliterated.

"Draper's Creek" mounds (linear and effigy) where the line between Secs. 1 and 12 crosses Draper's Creek.

"Cemetery" group of five effigy and linear mounds on the Donald and Premo places near Baraboo. Winnebago cemetery said to have been located here also.

"Ryan" linear mound on the Willis Ryan farm, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 3.

"Skillet's Creek" group of conical, linear and effigy mounds on the C. Kunzellman and J. Rodwell farms, near the line between Secs. 3 and 4.

"Howlett" group of an effigy and nineteen conical mounds near the H. H. Howlett residence, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 10.

"Tinkham" group of four conical and effigy mounds on the R. T. Tinkham farm, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 10.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 261–265, fig. 10.

"Maple Grove" linear and effigy mound north of the Edson Langdon residence.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 265.

Winnebago sugar camps located near the foregoing.

Mentioned by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1861), p. 34; quoted by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 265.

*"Cliff House" group of three linear mounds near the old Cliff House, at Devils' Lake, Sec. 13.

*"Terminal Moraine" group of linear and effigy mounds near the Claude Cottage, at the north end of Devil's Lake.

*Effigy on the crest of the moraine, some 60 rods northeast of the foregoing. (Fig. 11.)

*"Devils' Lake" effigy mound (bird) on the grounds of Mrs. N. C. Kirk, at Devils' Lake.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 265–266, fig. 11. Some of the foregoing also reported by S. D. Peet.

* * *

Some of the groups in the City of Baraboo and vicinity are also referred to by J. N. De Hart. Am. Antiq., vol. 1 (1879), p. 196; S. D. Peet. Am. Antiq. vol. 5 (1883), pp. 338, 339; F. Putman, 17th. Rep. Peab. Mus. (1884), p. 347; I. A. Lapham, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 4 (1857), 354, 367.

Sumpter Township.

"Devils' Lake" grave or cairn on the E. T. Hopkins' place, at the southeast corner of Devils' Lake, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 25.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 274.

"Quartzite Slab" group of mounds on the L. J. Hill farm, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 4.

Figure of the mound from which a quartzite slab 6 feet in length was obtained given by W. H. Canfield, in Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfie'd (1891), on plate opp. p. 38. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 274.

"Meyer's Mill" cache of eighty-seven flint blanks and a double iron nodule found in 1898, by Louis Zerbel, on the S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 5.

"School Yard" linear mound in the rear of the schoolhouse in District No. 3 on the S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 8.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 275.

Cache described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

*"Kingston" group of fifty-seven conical, oval, linear and effigy mounds on the Stone and Page farms, on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 9 and the N. E. ¼ Sec. 16.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1861), opp. p. 12. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 305 and 307, figs. 199, 200 and 201. Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 275–276, pl. 7.

"Stone" group of four conical mounds near the H. E. Stone residence, near the line between Secs. 8 and 9. Now obliterated.

"Johnson" group of ten effigy and other mounds on the M. Moely farm, on the west side of Otter Creek, on the N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 15.

Group of three or four conical mounds on the O. S. Young place, in the extreme southeastern part of Sumpter Township, near the Wisconsin River.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 276–277.

Prairie du Sac Township.

Cornfields formerly existed on the A. M. Bickford property, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 1, near Prairie du Sac.

Mentioned by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 277.

Sac village and cornfields were located at Sauk City, in 1766.

Described in Carver's Travels (N. Y. Edit., 1838), p. 49.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 70; also in Augustin Grignon's "Recollections," Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1856), p. 206. Also in Wis. Agr. Trans., vol. 1, p. 125. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1905), pp. 277–279.

"Ortel" conical mound on the C. Ortel place, near the line between Secs. 25 and 36.

"Sauk City" group of three linear and a conical mound ½ mile southeast of Sauk City, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 13.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 279–280.

*"Sauk Prairie" groups of conical, linear and effigy mounds near the junction of Honey and Otter Creeks, on Secs. 16 and 17.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 69–70. see pls. 44 and 45. pl. 42, no. 1. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 280.

Plate 9.

Courtesy of H. P. Hamilton

VILLAGE SITES

Two Rivers, Manitowoc County.

"Patterson" group of linear and effigy mounds near the Robt. Patterson residence, on the S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 7.

"Saxer" group of effigy, conical and linear mounds, S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 7.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 280–281.

"Von Behren" group of conical, linear and effigy mounds, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 7.

Described by F. C. Perkins, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 4 (July, 1902), pp. 93–94, figured. Location as there given incorrect; two conical mounds omitted. Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 281.

*"Honey Creek" group of fourteen effigy and other mounds. near the center of Sec. 7.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 69, shown in pl. 44, no. 1, and pl. 45, nos. 2 and 3; also by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 325, figs, 67 and 68. Mentioned by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 282.

*"Mosely" group of effigy and linear mounds, on Secs. 18 and 19.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 68–69, pl. 43, also shown in pl. 44, no. 1. One effigy figured in pl. 42, no. 1. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), see pp. 12 and 269; also in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 58 and 62. Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (Jan.-Apl., 1906), pp. 282–284.

Fairfield Township.

"Polson" group of effigy and conical mounds on the Chas. Polson farm, on Sec. 32.

Two conical mounds on the M. L. Lewis place near the above.

"Porter" group of six effigy and linear mounds near the Wallace Porter residence, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 3. Indications of a village and workshop site at this place.

"Big Marsh" group of six conical mounds on the E. R. Thomas place, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 8.

"Leach Creek" group of an effigy and six linear mounds on the Chas. Ayres place, E. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 17. Some levelled.

"Lower Narrows" group (No. 1) of ten conical mounds on the Wm. Harmel farm, on Fract. 9, N. ½ Sec. 23.

"Lower Narrows" group (No. 2) of eight or ten conical mounds east of the foregoing, on the H. Edwards place. Now obliterated.

"Lower Narrows" group (No. 3) of twenty-three conical and other mounds on the Chris. Lee farm, on the N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 24. Some nearly levelled by cultivation.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 240–244, figs. 4, 5, pl. 5, no. 10.

Greenfield Township.

"Garrisonville" linear mound on the Frank Leubke place, Fract. 2, Sec. 26.

"Vanished" group of three mounds near the road near the section line, S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 27. Now obliterated.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 246.

*"Greenfield Man" mound near the Hoege schoolhouse, Joint District No. 9, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 28.

Briefly described by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1816), p. 17, fig opp. p. 16. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh, Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 319, fig. 218. There are a number of other references to this interesting mound, most being drawn from the original description. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 246–247, pl. 2.

"Cole" conical mound about 60 rods southeast of the above.

"McGilvra" conical and an effigy mound on the McGilvra place, S. W. ¼ Sec. 30.

Another effigy, near the section line, effaced.

"Cook" group of an effigy and two conical mounds on the Frank Cook place, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 32. The effigy now obliterated.

"Spring Run" group of linear and effigy mounds on the Geo. Cook place, near the line between Secs. 32 and 5.

"Carlson" group of four linear and one effigy mound on the J. Carlson farm, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 33.

"Jackson Creek" group of two effigy mounds on the Fred Kaig place, S. W. ¼, N W. ¼ Sec. 35. One now obliterated.

"Jackson Creek" cornfield on the farm of Louis Helm, southeast of the Falkenstein mill, on Jackson (Rowley) Creek.

"Palmer" linear mound near the H. L. Palmer residence, near the line between Secs. 34 and 35.

Village site with flint workshop and series of provision caches nearby.

"Langdon" group of three (bear) effigies and a linear mound on the Langdon and Mrs. Eva Cook farms.

"Long Lizard" group of effigy and a conical mound on the farm of Mrs. Eva Cook, near the west center of Sec. 5. The tumulus partly levelled.

"Linen Mill" group of five conical mounds near the linen mill, on the north bank of the Baraboo river. All levelled by cultivation.

"Greenfield" group of three effigy and a linear mound on the Fred Siebecker place, on the S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 6.

"Glen Creek" group of three effigy mounds on the Frank Glover farm, east of Glen Creek. Two now obliterated.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 247–252, figs. 6, 7 and 8.

Merrimack Township.

"Schneider" group of mounds on the Eli Schneider farm.

"Devil's Nose" effigy on the bluff, S. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 267.

"Mink" group of three effigy mounds, S. E. ¼ Sec. 31. All but one now obliterated.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 295, fig. 195. Peet's figure should be numbered 185. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 267–268.

Effigy mound 1 or 1½ miles west of the above.

Figured by W. H. Canfield, Hist. Sketch Baraboo and Greenfield (1891), opp. p. 38. Mentioned by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 268.

*"Lapham" group of thirty-six conical, effigy and linear mounds, on Sec. 5. A few tumuli only remain.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 70, pl. 48. Mentioned by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906). p. 268.

*"Eagle" mounds on Sec. 3, near the line bordering on Sec. 34.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 71, gives Canfield's figure of two mounds of group in pl. 46, no. 4; also by W. H. Canfield, Outline Sketches Sauk Co. (1861), p. 16, figured; and by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 272, fig. 62, and in Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 66, fig. 63. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 268–269.

"Merrimack" group of five conical mounds on a ridge about ¾ of a mile west of the village of Merrimack. All are now levelled.

"Solitary" linear mound on a low ridge bordering the river bottom, on the fraction of the eastern part of Sec. 10.

"Island" conical mound south of the foregoing, on the Samuel Premo property.

"Gross" bird effigy on the George Gross farm, near the Wisconsin River, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 3.

"Gross" linear mound a short distance southwest of the George Gross residence. Slight traces of it remain.

"Lookout" group of a conical and one double conical mound on the western part of Fract. Sec. 10.

"Mother and Cub" group of two bear effigies near the west line of Sec. 10.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 269–270.

"River Bank" group of eight effigy and linear mounds, on the eastern part of Fract. Section 9.

One effigy figured by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 55; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), fig. 80.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 270–271; two effigies shown in pl. 5, nos. 3 and 4.

"Train" cache of a peck of dark colored flint blanks found beneath a stump near the M. O'Keefe residence, N .W. ¼, S. E. Sec. 4.

"Train" group of three effigy mounds formerly located near the above place.

"Searl's Creek" group of mounds on the west side of Searl's Creek, in Secs. 4 and 9.

Briefly described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 271–272, pl. 6, pl. 5, no. 5.

*"Kruger Creek" group of effigy and other mounds, on Sec. 5, near the site of the old village of Rosendale (Rosalie).

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 70, several shown in pl. 46, no. 1 and 2. Described by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), pp. 271–273, pl. 6, pl. 5. nos. 8–10..

*"Siebecker" group of thirty effigy, linear, conical and other mounds, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 5.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 70, pl. 47. Also by A. B. Stout, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 2 (1906), p. 273.

49. SAWYER COUNTY.

Ottawa village at Lac Court D'Oreilles when the French traders first visited this region.

Mentioned by A. Brunson, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), p. 114. Other references.

*Mounds along the southern and eastern shores of Lac Court D'Oreilles.

Reported by J. D. Middleton.

Rain stone near the southern edge of the Lac Court D'Oreilles Reservation.

Description furnished by C. A. Peterson, Dec., 1905.

Spirit stone called the "War Stone" or "Wheel of War," on Grindstone Island, in Lake Chetac. Long employed by the Indians for sharpening axes, knives, etc.

Reported by W. H. Elkey and A. McCaskey, Sept., 1905. Description furnished by C. A. Peterson, Dec., 1905.

Spirit stone called the "Pipe of the Manitou", which stood on the projecting point of a ridge, at the head of Lake Chetac.

Description furnished by C. A. Peterson, Dec., 1905. Also reported by G. M. Huss, Jan., 1905.

50. SHAWANO COUNTY.

The trails and Indian vil ages on the Menomonee and Stockbridge Reservations are shown in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co's. Historical Atlas of Wisconsin (1878), p. 102.

Menomonee Reservation.

Mounds 8 miles east of the Agency. Several opened by Maj. T. H. Savage, human remains and several copper spearpoints obtained.

Group of oval, linear and other mounds between 7 and 8 miles north-northeast of Keshena, and 400 yards west of the shores of a small lake.

Mounds on a wooded ridge just north of Keshena. Human bones found in some.

Other mounds near Keshena.

Several large conical mounds 10 miles north of Keshena, near Wolf River.

Manitou rock or spirit stone, a large conical boulder of pink granite, 3 miles northwest of Keshena.

Briefly described by W. J. Hoffman, 14 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1892–93), pp. 36–38, one group figured in pl. 2.

Cache of five blue hornstone disks found at Keshena.

Mentioned by Thomas Wilson, Sm. Rep., 1897, pt. 1, p. 981; also by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), pp. 981.

Richmond Township.

Cache of forty-six flint implements and a copper spearpoint found on Lot 3, Sec. 2, on the east bank of the Wolf River.

Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903. Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), pp. 94–95.

Chippewa village formerly located at Lake Shawano.

Mentioned in A. J. Vieau. Sr.'s Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), pp. 234–235. Other references.

Menomonee village of Crooked Nose located at Semple's place, near Shawano. Shawano was the headquarters of the grand sachem and principal chiefs. (1815-48.)

Mentioned in L. B. Porlier's Narrative, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 445.

Mound formerly existed on the H. Gamble property, near the northwest corner of Shawano.

Mounds formerly existed near the outlet of Lake Shawano.

Group of thirty or more mounds at the western terminus of Green Bay street, at Shawano.

Reported by F. W. Kast, Aug., 1903.

Washington Township.

Conical mound in grove in Peterson's picnic ground, at Cecil.

Reported by F. W. Kast, Aug., 1903.

51. SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

A trail entered the Township of Rhine from Manitowoc County at its northwest corner (Sec. 6) and continued across the township leaving at its southeast corner (Sec. 36), thence continuing to Sheboygan Falls and Sheboygan. It was still in use by the Indians in 1856. The trail to Milwaukee connected with the foregoing near the center of Section 8, Rhine Township. In leaving the township it passed between Cedar and Little Elkhart lakes. In an early day this trail was much travelled by settlers and others journeying northward from Milwaukee. Another trail beginning in Section 20 of this township passed between Elkhart and Cedar Lakes, where a lateral connected it with the Milwaukee trail, and out of the southwest corner of the township.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, 1904.

Russell Township.

*Chippewa Indian camp formerly located on a high wooded hill between the road and the Sheboygan Marsh, S. E. ¼ Sec. 13.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Oct., 1905.

*Group of mounds on the Henschell farm, N. E. ¼ Sec. 13, overlooking the Sheboygan Marsh. Explored. Now obliterated.

Mentioned by A. Gerend, Sheboygan Co. Atlas, p. 8; also by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 93–94. Reported on by G. W. Wolff, Jan., 1904.

*Scattering mounds on the hills which border the Sheboygan Marsh on the north.

Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 93.

Greenbush Township.

Mounds are reported to exist on the south side of the Sheboygan Marsh,

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Oct., 1905.

Burial site at Avery's Mill Pond, at Greenbush.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1903.

Rhine Township.

Conical mounds formerly located on the Jno. Buchman farm, W. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 18. Excavated, human skeleton and pottery vessel obtained.

Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 93. Reported by Alphonse Gerend, 1903, and by G. W. Wolff, Jan., 1904.

Series of conical and oval mounds on the old McGovern farm on the north side of the Plymouth and Charlestown road, 1 mile northwest of Elkhart, on NW. ¼ Sec. 19. Now nearly obliterated. Some explored by summer resorters and others.

Large Indian camp formerly located in the Sheboygan River bottom and on the banks of the marsh, a short distance west of the above.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Oct., 1905.

*Oval inclosure just south of the outlet of the Sheboygan Marsh.

Mentioned by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 94, fig. 46.

Village site (workshop and cemetery) on the H. Kraemer (old Sexton) farm, on the eastern border of the Sheboygan Marsh, Sec. 19.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Oct., 1905.

Conical mound on the same farm. Explored, eighteen blue hornstone implements found with burial.

Reported by Alphonse Gerend, 1903. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 90.

Cache of eighty flint blanks found beneath a tree root, at the same place.

Reported by Alphonse Gerend, Dec., 1904. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 90.

Chippewa village (Bugitsquian) of Pin, formerly located on the Becker farm, near the banks of the Sheboygan River, S. E. ¼ Sec. 6. Also a few Monomonee Indians under Chief Mensqua. Residence of Old Solomon. Burial ground north of the village.

Group of conical mounds on the Jung farm on the south shore of a dry lake, in the center of Sec. 14.

Dance circle in Sec. 25.

Indian sugar camp formerly located in the same section.

Group of effigy and other mounds on the south shore of Gerber Pond (Dobbin Lake), mostly on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 35, and on Sec. 3, Plymouth Township.

Cemetery on high gravel hill overlooking the above lake on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 35. Disturbed in grading the road.

Fish weirs formerly located at the outlet of Elkhart Lake and in Mullet Creek.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Jan., 1904.

Plymouth Township.

Burial place on the Robert Vater farm, near Plymouth.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1903.

Sherman Township.

Mounds formerly existed at Random Lake.

Reported by G. W. Wolff, Jan., 1904.

Sheboygan Falls Township.

Three effigy mounds on the site of the old cemetery, at Sheboygan Falls. Undoubtedly the remains of a larger group.

Reported by Alphonse Gerend, 1903.

Holland Township.

Burials on the G. H. Te-Strocte farm at Cedar Grove.
Reported to C. E. Brown, Oct., 1904.

Village (workshop and burial) site on the shore of Lake Michigan, near the former village of New Amsterdam, about 15 miles south of Sheboygan.
Described by Alphonse Gerend, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 3 (1902), p. 21; also in vol. 4, no. 1 (1904), pp. 8–11.

Sheboygan Township.

Chippewa village of Wampum located on the Sheboygan River, 4 miles above its mouth, in 1823.
Mentioned in Narrative of M. L. Martin, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11 (1888), p. 404, also in vol. 15 (1900), p. 462.

*Group of conical, effigy, linear and other mounds and double inclosure near Sheboygan, N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.
Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 21, pl. 12. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 6 (1884), p. 26; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 50 and Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 20, 284, fig. 183.

Group of eight conical and one linear mound on a high bluff immediately west of Sheboygan.
Described by Alphonse Gerend, Sheb. Co. Atlas, p. 8.

Burial place disturbed while levelling ground inclosed by North Water, Ninth and Virginia streets in the City of Sheboygan. Copper spearpoints and crescents found.

Burial accompanied by pottery vessel unearthed in gravel pit on the Drexel farm, near Sheboygan, S. W. ¼ Sec. 27.
Mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Sheb. Co. Atlas, p. 8.

Wilson Township.

Group of thirty-five effigy and conical mounds and inclosure on the west bank of Black River. Some excavated, cylindrical copper points and potsherds obtained. N. W. Sec. 11.
Described by Alphonse Gerend, Sheb. Co. Atlas, p. 8, fig. 6.

Village sites along the Lake Michigan shore, beginning at the mouth of Black River, 2½ miles south of Sheboygan. The Pottawatomies camped here as late as 1877.
Described by Alphonse Gerend, Sheb. Co. Atlas, pp. 6–8, also in Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 3 (1902), pp. 13–21.

Cache of twenty-five flint sinkers found on the above sites.

Mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 3 (1902), p. 17, fig. 2; also by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 86.

Cache of eleven bone awls and of nine cylindrical bone objects found on the above sites.

Mentioned by Alphonse Gerend, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 3 (1902), pp. 18–19, fig. 6; also by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 94.

52. TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Trempealeau Township.

*Mounds and earthworks, near the Mississippi River, opposite Homer.

Reported by L. H. Bunnell, Sm. Rep., 1871, p. 430.

Large group of mounds on the Gladstone property, south of Pine Creek, near Pine Creek Station.

Mound west of Mr. Booher's residence at Trempealeau.

Several mounds in close proximity to the Baptist Church at Trempealeau. (G. H. Squier says there was but one.)

Other mounds on the ridges of the bluffs not far from Trempealeau. Human bones and pottery vessels found in them.

Mentioned by L. H. Bunnell, Winona and Environs (1897), pp. 84, 87 and 89.

Oval mound on Wm. Nichols place at Trempealeau.

Tabular mound on the south side of Third street at Trempealeau. (Identical with third item.)

Series of three platforms on the crest of a hill at Trempealeau.

Mounds and fireplaces near the former location of Fort Perot. Scattered bones found in some of the mounds.

Group of conical mounds near the southeast corner of Mt. Trempealeau. Also single mounds near by.

Described and mentioned by G. H. Squier, Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, no. 2 (1905), pp. 25–34. The tabular mound briefly described by L. Kessinger, Hist. Buffalo Co., p. 75–76.

"Pictograph" rock bearing Indian carvings, on an exposed sandstone ledge on Trempealeau River, 2½ miles northwest of Trempealeau.

Described by T. H. Lewis, Am. Naturalist, Sept., 1889; also in Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1, Jan. 1890, with figures.

Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 1 (1905), p. 218, pl. 9.

Plate 10 Courtesy of H. P. Hamilton

FLINT IMPLEMENTS

Wisconsin

The largest 10¼ inches in length.

Gale Township.

Effigy mounds at Galesville and vicinity.

Mentioned by Geo. Gale, The Upper Mississippi (1867), p. 14; and by L. H. Bunnell, Winona and Environs (1897), p. 87.

Rock shelter at Galesville, the sides of which are covered with carvings representing snakes, birds, mammals and men.

Reported by T. H. Lewis, Aug., 1905; mentioned by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 5, no. 1 (1905), p. 218.

Caledonia Township.

*Group of effigy mounds on the west side of Black River, N. ½ Sec. 10, T. 18 N., R. 8 W.

Briefly described by T. H. Lewis, Science, vol. 13, p. 188; also in Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1 (1880), and figure.

53. VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen Township.

Large group of conical, linear and effigy mounds on ridge at Bartlett's Landing, where road turns toward Springville, Sec. 9, T. 14, R. 7 W.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 78, pl. 52.

*"White's" group, consisting of conical mounds, 1 mile south of Stoddard, Sec. 28, T. 14 N., R. 7 W.

Described in 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), p. 82, pl. 2 and fig. 38.

Solitary conical mound about ½ mile south of above, on Sec. 33.

Mentioned in above report, p. 83.

*Group of ten large mounds at the mouth of Coon Creek Valley.

Reported by L. H. Bunnell, Sm. Rep., 1871, p. 430.

Genoa Township.

Mounds in S. W. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 13, R. 7 W., near Genoa. Destroyed in constructing C., B. & N. Ry. Copper spud found

Mentioned by T. H. Lewis, Tracts for Archeo., vol. 1 (1889), p. 5.

Wheatland Township.

*Group of conical mounds above De Soto, near Battle Island, Sec. 15, T. 11 N., R. 7 W.

Described by Cyrus Thomas, 12 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. (1890–91), pp. 77–79, figs. 35 and 36.

Viroqua Township.

Mounds in this township.

Reported in Union Pub. Co., Hist. Vernon Co. (1884), p. 79.

Liberty Township.

*Three groups and scattering mounds on the H. L. Turner farm in the Kickapoo Valley, Sec. 24, T. 12 N., R. 3 W.

On the same section on the David Somer's farm are numerous mounds.

Mentioned in Union Pub. Co., Hist. Vernon Co. (1884), pp. 79–80; also by Pizarro Cook, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887), p. 175.

Kickapoo Township.

*Effigy and conical mounds above Readstown, on Secs. 25 and 26, T. 12 N., R. 3 W.

*Man or bird mound on the west fork of the Kickapoo River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 12 N., R. 3 W.

Mentioned by Moses Strong, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 246.

54. VILAS COUNTY.

Minocqua Township.

Group of four conical mounds on the west shore of Fox Island, in Rest Lake. One explored, contents accompanying interments mostly of a modern character.

Described by J. G. Albright, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902); pp. 14–15.

Cornhills, graves and embankment on the J. J. Wright place, on the west shore of Trout Lake.

Cornhills on the J. B. Mann (The Manitowish) property, on the west shore of the same lake.

Reported by Mrs. Mary R. Mann, Feb., 1906.

Chippewa village on the north shore of Lake Kawaquesaga.

Shown on map in Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 105.

Conical mounds on the Pink and Wetmore places between Lakes Kawaquesaga and Minocqua. Mound about ⅛ mile north of these.

Reported by Mrs. Mary R. Mann, Mar., 1906.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

Chippewa village on the north shore of Lac du Flambeau.

Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), located on map, p. 105.

Eagle River Township.

*Inclosure and mounds on an island in Lake Vieux Desert

Brief description, Schoolcraft, Hist. Ind. Tribes, vol. 2 (1853), p. 91, pl. 52 Quoted by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 73.

Planting ground on the same (?) island, noted by Capt. Cram, in 1840.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Geogr. and Topogr. Descript. Wis. (1884), p. 115.

Group of three conical mounds east of Mann's Cabin, on Lots 6. and 7, on the south shore of Boulder Lake. Human bones exhumed from one by relic hunters.

Reported by C. F. Fricke, Aug., 1905; also by Mrs. Mary R. Mann, Mar., 1906.

55. WALWORTH COUNTY.

Trail leading from Geneva to Fort Atkinson. Deep trail from Williams Bay across Elkhorn and Spring Prairies to Mukwonago in Waukesha County.

Mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1884), p. 450.

Delavan Township.

*Group of mounds on the west side of Delavan Lake, Sec. 21, T. 2, R. 15 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 349, fig. 236.

Walworth Township.

Cache of 200 blue hornstone disks found at the west end of Lake Geneva.

Reported by T. H. Lewis, 1904.

La Fayette Township.

Pottawatomie sugar camp on Sugar Creek, in La Fayette, in 1836.

Mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1884), p. 465.

Geneva Township.

*Two turtle and several conical mounds near the bank of Lake Geneva, on Sec. 35. Obliterated in 1850 in road building.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24. One turtle mound mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869), p. 468.

*Elongate mound near Judge Baker's residence.

Mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 468.

Linn Township.

Pottawatomie village of Big Foot at Williams Bay, in 1836.

Mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 450.

*Bird effigy between Williams Bay of Geneva Lake, and the head of Duck (Como) Lake, on Sec. 6, T. 1, R. 17 E.

Mentioned by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72). p. 468.

East Troy Township.

*Mounds at Crooked Lake, East Troy, on Sec. 8, T. 4, R. 17 E.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Spring Prairie Township.

Pottawatomie camp at Spring Prairie, in 1836.

Reported by C. M. Baker, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6 (1869–72), p. 465.

56. WASHBURN COUNTY.

Spooner Township.

"Spooner Point" village site (Cornhills, etc.) on Lot 3 on the south shore of Spooner Lake, N. E. ¼ Sec. 27.

"Porter" village site (caches, etc.) on Lot 5, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

"Porter" oval mound immediately south of the foregoing.

"Spooner Road" planting ground, a short distance southeast of the above.

"Hazard or Twin" conical mounds, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 27.

"Hadden" conical mound, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 35. Explored, human skeleton obtained.

"Bowman" oval mound, on Lot 1, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35.

Chippewa village on Lots 2 and 3 at the Narrows on the north shore of Spooner Lake, near the center of Sec. 26.

Chippewa village on the shore of Cobog-go-gish-go-ah-gog, or Little Mud Lake.

Described by A. H. Porter, Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, no. 2 (1905), pp. 35–38. Hadden mound illustrated.

Long Lake Township.

Chippewa village located at the southwest side of Lake Chetoc (Chetac).

Shown on map, Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis., 1878, p. 109.

Mounds on the shore of Long Lake.

Reported by A. H. Porter. Wis. Archeo., vol. 4, No. 2 (1905), p. 38.

57. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison Township.

*Group of effigies near Aurora, on the west side of Lake Sheboygan.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Hartford Township.

*Group of seven effigy and conical mounds and two inclosures on the north side of Pike Lake.

Briefly discribed by I. A. Lapman, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 54–55, pl. 36.

Group of three conical, an effigy and a linear mound on the north shore of Pike Lake. Now levelled.

Described by J. F. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), pp. 251–252, figured.

*Remains of an Indian village and garden beds on the west side of Pike Lake.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

Erin Township.

*Group of three conical mounds occupying the summit of Lapham's Peak (Holy Hill). Sec. 15, T. 9 N., R. 18 E. One explored, without results.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 39–40, figs. 12 and 13. Referred to by S. D. Peet, Proc. Am. Assn. Adv. Sci., vol. 32 (1883), p. 406.

*Mounds about Mud Lake in Erin Township.
Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

Kewaskum Township.

*Indian village and remains of trails at Kewaskum, T. 12, R. 19 E.
Reported by S. D. Peet.

Mounds on the picnic ground at Kewaskum.
Reported by John Gerend, Oct., 1903. Existence in early days of mounds along the Milwaukee River in this township reported by J. F. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), p. 252.

Barton Township.

Mounds on the Milwaukee River in this township, found by early settlers.
Mentioned by J. F. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), p. 252. Group near Barton reported to C. E. Brown.

West Bend Township.

Village or camp site on the northeast side of Little Cedar Lake.
Reported by F. M. Le Count, Oct., 1903; also by Philip Wells, 1905.

*Mounds in West Bend Township, on Barton Smith's farm.
Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

Polk Township.

*Group of mounds near Schwartzburg. (He probably means Schleisingerville.)
Reported by A. H. Porter, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1887).

Indications of village site on Cedar Creek, near Cedar Creek P. O.
Reported by F. M. Le Count, Oct., 1904.

Richfield Township.

Menomonee camps scattered along Oconomowoc River from Loews' Lake to Fries' Lake, in the early "forties." Old Monches was the chief.
Mentioned by J. F. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), p. 244.

Village and workshop sites about Lake Five. Indian camps there in historic times
Reported by Chauncey Simonds, July, 1905.

Farmington Township.

*Linear, conical and other mounds on Secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 12, R. 20 E. Several groups.

Noticed by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 20, 21, pl. 11. Those on the N. E. ¼, Sec. 31, and N. W. ¼, Sec. 32, explored and described by "H. P. T." in Milwaukee Sentinel. Description copied in Young Mineralogist and Antiquarian, Jan., 1885, pp. 50, 51, and New York Sun, Aug. 2, 1885.

Referred to by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 292–293; also in Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 1 (1901), p. 7. Those on the N. E. ¼, Sec. 31, also reported on by Alphonse Gerend, 1903.

*Mounds on the old Wescott place.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

Extensive group of mounds on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 29.

Conical mound on the C. Feldman place, on the S. W. ¼ Sec. 29.

Reported by John Gerend, Oct., 1903.

Cache of four blue hornstone knives found beneath a stump at Boltonville, in 1886.

Described by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 89.

Trenton Township.

*Group of mounds on Sec. 19, about 1 mile east of West Bend.

*Group of two effigies and a linear mound on the south side of the Milwaukee River, 2 miles southeast of West Bend.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

*Group of thirteen conical, linear and effigy mounds half a mile north of the preceding, on Sec. 18, T. 11, R. 20 E.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 20, pl. 10. Plate reproduced by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), opp. p. 145.

Jackson Township.

Burial place on the Frank farm near Jackson. Copper kettle, silver cross and stone implements found in one grave.

Reported by W. H. Elkey, Apl., 1905.

58. WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Oconomowoc Township.

Linear embankment formerly existed on the Robinson farm, ¼ mile northeast of Oconomowoc.

Reported by W. M. Colby, Sept., 1905.

Indications of workshop and camp site along the river about 1 mile west of Oconomowoc.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Dec., 1904.

Summit Township.

"Turtle effigy where the A. Dixon home now stands, at the west end of Oconomowoc Lake, N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 3.

Shown by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 30. Mentioned by Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc Free Press, Jan. 21, 1905.

*Group of four linear and an effigy mound at the forks of the Oconomowoc and Summit road, on the N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ and the N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 10, and the S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 3.

*Group of twenty-eight or more conical, linear, effigy and other mounds at Summit Corners on the west side of the Oconomowoc road, mostly on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 15 and the S. W. ¼ Sec. 10. Now almost wholly obliterated.

Shown by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 30.

*Group of three linear mounds north of Silver Lake, N. W. ¼ Sec. 8.

*Linear mound on the north shore of Silver Lake, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 8.

*Turtle effigy a short distance east of the foregoing, on the N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 8.

Shown by I. A. Lapham, on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 30. Original letter of E. Stansbury describing them published by Julia A. Lapham, Oconomowoc Free Press, Oct. 14, 1903.

*Turtle effigy on W. Stone's place, on the south shore of Silver Lake, N. W. ¼ Sec. 16.

Shown by I. A. Lapham on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 30. Reported on by G. H. Hill, Feb., 1905.

Several mounds on the F. Fiedler place at the southeast corner of the same lake, N. E. ¼ Sec. 16.

Reported by G. H. Hill, Feb., 1905.

*Group of mounds on the Dibble and Brown farm at Summit Corners, S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 15. Now obliterated.

Shown by I. A. Lapham, on map, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pl. 30.

*"Regula group of twenty or more conical, effigy, oval and other mounds on the Jacob Regula farm, on the north side of the Summit and Delafield road, S. W. ¼ Sec. 14 and S. E. ¼

Sec. 15. Some excavated by the relic hunters. About twelve mounds remain.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 38, part of group shown on map, pl. 30. Platted and discribed by A. V. Drown, Dec., 1904. Reported on by L. R. Whitney, 1902.

Indications of flint workshop near knoll on the same property. The trail to Oconomowoc and another trail crossed between these mounds.

Reported by C. E. Brown, Oct., 1905.

Several mounds formerly existed on the Chas. Walther's property on the east shore of Lake Otis, south of the foregoing group, N. E. ¼ Sec. 22 and N. W. ¼ Sec. 23.

Reported by A. V. Drown, Dec., 1904.

Indian camp existed in 1845 at the head of Crooked Lake, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 23, east of the above.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Oct., 1905.

*Group of effigy and other mounds on the L. Pfister and G. I. Robinson properties, N. W. ¼ Sec. 13 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, ¼ mile west of Lower Nashota lake.

Included is a peculiar "scissors shaped" earthwork surveyed by I. A. and Chas. Lapham in May, 1875, and a mound "resembling a swan" surveyed by Henry Lapham in Nov., 1875.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 7 (1885), p. 94, figs. 109, 110. The "Swan" mound described and figured, Oconomowoc Free Press, Jan. 21, 1905.

Group of two or three conical mounds on the south side of the Delafield road, between the Upper and Lower Nemahbin lakes, N. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

Group of mounds on the north bank of Bark River a short distance west of the foregoing, Sec. 23. Disturbed by relic hunters, human bones disinterred.

Reported by L. R. Whitney, Oct., 1905.

Camp site and flint workshop on the H. Bantke place, on the southeast side of Golden Lake, N. W. ¼ Sec. 31.

Reported by G. A. West, Oct., 1903.

Merton Township.

*Two conical mounds on a ridge just west of Merton, N. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

*Two similar mounds a short distance southwest of the foregoing.

*Group of two conical and two oval mounds a short distance south of Merton, N. E. ¼ Sec. 24.

*Two linear mounds east of the village near Fort Hill, N. E. ¼ Sec. 24.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 38–39, shown on pl. 31, no. 2.

*Group of seven linear, effigy and conical mounds on the Merton road near Hartland, S. E. ¼ Sec. 26, T. 8, R. 18 E. (Several still remain.)

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 38, pl. 31, no. 1.

Delafield Township.

Flint workshop on the Christiansen place at the north end of Nagowicka Lake, Sec. 5.

Reported by E. S. Thubauville, Aug., 1905.

Burial in gravel knoll on the N. Jacobson farm south of Bark River near Delafield, N. E. ¼ Sec. 19. Copper beads and perforated bears' teeth found with skeleton.

Reported by L. R. Whitney, 1903.

Camp site and flint workshop on the O. Bjorquist place on the north shore of Lake Pewaukee, S. E. ¼ Sec. 12.

Reported by Joseph Quin, 1902.

Mukwonago.

Pottawatomie village of Wau-be-kee-tschuk was located at Mukwonago.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Wauk. Co. (1880). Quoted by Rolland L. Porter, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), pp. 12–13.

Trail leading from Mukwonago east to Milwaukee crossed the Fox River about 80 rods south of the present Wis. Cent. Ry. bridge. Another trail led in a southerly direction to Potter's Lake, in Walworth County.

Mentioned by D. L. Camp, Waukesha Freeman, Feb. 15, 1906.

Nineteen conical mounds (several groups and scattered mounds) on the east shore of Mud (Mukwonago) Lake, S. E. ¼ Sec. 13 and N. E. ¼ Sec. 24. Several additional mounds. since located to the north of these. Most have been disturbed. Others to the east in Vernon Township. Camp site (hearths, etc.) in the lowland near the lake.

Described by Rolland L. Porter, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), pp. 8–11, figured.

Plate 11. Courtesy of F. M. Caldwell

STONE CHAMBER

In a Burial Mound at Buffalo Lake, Marquette County.

Lisbon Township.

Indian cemetery on knoll ½ mile east of Monches. Chief Monches buried there.

Reported by J. M. Le Count, Hist. Holy Hill (1891), p. 245.

*Bird effigy in the N. E. ¼ Sec. 19, east of Merton.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 39, pl. 31, nos. 2, 3.

Camp and workshop site on the creek, near Sussex.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1903.

Pewaukee Township.

Pottawatomie village located at Pewaukee, in 1834.

Reported in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Waukesha Co. (1880); also by J. A. Rice, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9 (1880–82), p. 131.

Cache of six blue hornstone implements found on the south shore of Pewaukee Lake, near the village of Pewaukee.

Reported by W. H. Ellsworth, 1902.

Traces of mounds at the east end of Pewaukee Lake, immediately north of the village. Injured by road building and the dam.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 31.

Turtle effigy and oval mound on a hill on the W. Clark place at the east end of Pewaukee Lake, S. W. ¼ Sec. 9.

Platted and described by A. R. Clifton, Oct., 1903.

*Group of effigy and oval mounds and intaglio east of Pewaukee Lake and 1½ miles southeast of Pewaukee, Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 19 E.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 30–31, pls. 23, 24 and pl. 9, fig. 6. Geol. and and Stat. Hist. Winnebago Co., p. 31. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am. (1898), p. 256, fig. 165.

*Group of mounds on the south shore of Pewaukee Lake, Sec. 18, T. 7 N., R. 19 E.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Am. Antiq., vol. 9 (1880), p. 39.

Effigy mound on the Solomon Horn place, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 16.

Description furnished by A. R. Clifton, Jan., 1904

Group of an effigy and conical mounds on the N. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 30.

Group consisting of four effigies and three conical mounds at the intersection of the Waukesha and old Madison roads, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26, 1½ miles north of Waukesha.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 30. Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 199.

Effigy mound (lizard) on the above road, S. E. ¼ Sec. 22. Nearly destroyed.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 30.

Waukesha Township.

Pottawatomie villages at Waukesha. Much of the ground was in 1836 covered with Indian cornhills. Chief Leatherstrap and his wives buried on the present site of Cutler Park.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 27. Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Hist. Atlas Wis. (1878), p. 245. West. Hist. Co., Hist. Wauk. Co. (1880),

*Group of eight conical, oval and effigy mounds on Bird (Sanitarium) Hill, above the Arcadian Spring. Traces of two conical mounds remain.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 27, pl. 18, pl. 20. no. 1 and pl. 22. Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 59, 198, figs. 57, 134. Briefly described by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

*Turtle effigy near the site of the Silurian spring, at Waukesha.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 18; S. D. Peet, Preh. Am. vol. 2 (1898), fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

*Group of seven conical, oval and effigy mounds on the site of the Court House and Catholic church, at the intersection of East Avenue and Main Street. The Catholic church is built upon the tail of the turtle effigy. Now obliterated. A trail to the river crossed through the group.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 26, 27 pl. 18, 19. S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), see fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

*Two conical mounds near the present site of Maynard's Livery and the Y. M. C. A. building. Obliterated.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 18. Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), see fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

*Series of eleven conical mounds extending in a general southwesterly direction from the site of Gaspar's store across

Cutler Park to the site of the old Congregational church in Waukesha. Some explored by Lapham. Three preserved in the park.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), pp. 27–29, see pl. 18. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 199, see fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906. Three mounds in Cutler Park described by Rolland L. Porter, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), pp. 41–42.

*Conical mound south of the above, on the present site of the Columbia block.

*Group of a conical, oblong and effigy mound at the junction of Main Street and West Avenue.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 18. Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), see fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

*Group of thirteen effigy, linear, oval and conical mounds on the Carroll College and adjoining properties at Waukesha. Six remain. Two skeletons found in one effigy on the college grounds levelled in April, 1906. Cornhills on the campus, which was also crossed by a trail to the Fox River.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 27, pls. 18, 21. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 197–199, figs. 134–136; also by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

Pottawatomie village extending for a mile along the ridge, south of the present location of Carroll College, in 1827.

Mentioned in West. Hist. Co., Hist. Wauk. Co. (1880), A. F. Pratt, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), p. 135.

*Group of five conical and an oblong mound a short distance east of the college, between Charles and James street and McCall and College Avenue.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 18. Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), see fig. 134. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

Group of oblong, conical and other mounds on the old Hanford place, a short distance south of the Waukesha city limits, N. E. ¼ Sec. 11. Three remain.

Reported by J. M. W. Pratt, Oct. 28, 1905.

*Group of mounds 1 mile west of Waukesha.

Reported by S. D. Peet.

*Group of two effigies and a linear mound on the bluff east

of the Waukesha city limits and near the residence of Mr. Geo. Harding.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 18. Mentioned by W. L. Rankin, Waukesha Freeman, May 31, 1906.

Vernon Township.

Two mounds on the F. W. Welch place, N. E. ¼ section 4.

Reported to Rolland L. Porter, Sept., 1905.

Seven conical mounds (two groups) on the W. Spence farm east of Mud (Mukwonago) Lake and north of the road to Mukwonago, Sec. 19.

Described by Rolland L. Porter, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), pp. 11–12, figured. Mentioned in Waukesha Freeman, Apl. 19, 1906.

Group of three conical and one linear mound on the Schuster place on the south bank of the Fox River, N. ½ Sec. 30.

Reported by Rolland L. Porter, May, 1906; Oct., 1906.

Two effigy mounds on the A. Brock place, N. E. ¼ Sec. 30.

Located by the Society, Sept. 30, 1901. Reported in Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), p. 26.

Cornfield on the Ed. Smith farm, W. ¼ Sec. 31.

Reported by Rolland L. Porter, 1904.

Village site on the F. Hart property north of the Fox River, N. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 20.

Reported by O. L. Hollister, 1904.

*Group of two oblong mounds in a grove on the A. N. Hollister place, S. E. ¼ Sec. 20.

Semi-circular inclosure on the bank of the Fox River, on the A. N. Hollister place, N. E. ¼ Sec. 29.

Two mounds on the Henry Oberne tract, at the terminus of the old B. & S. W. Ry. grade, N. W. ¼ Sec. 29.

Located by the Society, Sept. 30, 1901. Reported in Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), pp. 26. The oblong mounds are shown in pl. 15, Antiq. Wis.

Camp and workshop site on the I. Lartz place on the north bank of the Fox River, S. E. ¼ Sec. 21.

Reported by O. L. Hollister, 1904.

*"Dewey, or Crawfordville" group of effigy, conical and other mounds south of the Fox River, mostly on the N. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 25, pl. 16; pl. 17, figs. 1 and 2. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 205, figs. 137, 139.

*Group of oval and linear mounds just south of the foregoing, S. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 15.

Group of conical and three oblong mounds in woodland on the Mark L. Davis farm, W. ½ Sec. 33.

Long tapering mound at the top and near the end of a ridge, on the above tract, and about ¼ mile east of the foregoing.

Located by the Society, Sept. 30, 1901. Reported in Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), p. 26.

Group of mounds about 1 mile northwest of Big Bend, N. E. ¼ Sec. 23.

Mentioned by S D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 199, 203, see fig. 137.

*Two linear mounds south of the Fox River, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 15.

*Group of two linear and one effigy mound west of the Fox River and south of Big Bend, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1898), p. 26, pl. 15. and pl. 17, fig. 3; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 101, 203, see figs. 87, 137.

*Two conical mounds in the bottom land, north of the Fox River, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 26. Since disturbed, human bones found.

I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), see pl. 15. Noticed by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 203, see fig. 137.

Group of effigy and other mounds, inclosure and provision caches on elevated land just east of Big Bend, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), p. 199, see fig. 137, 138. Also reported by the Society, Sept., 1902.

*Extensive group of conical, effigy and oblong mounds and caches southeast of Big Bend and east of the Fox River, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ and S. W. ¼ Sec. 25.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 26, pl. 15, pl. 17, no. 4. Mentioned by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 85, 101, 199, 201–203, figs. 78, 87, 137 and 138.

*Group of four mounds on the prairie, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 34.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 26, pl. 15.

Menomonee Township.

Burials at Menomonee Falls, disturbed in 1873. Village and workshop site on the Menomonee River, near the same place.

Reported by F. S. Perkins, 1897.

Indications of village and workshop site near Fussville.

Reported to C. E. Brown, 1905.

Brookfield Township.

Conical mound on the A. Mitchell place on the road leading from Lannon to Blodgett, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 18. Cut in two by the road.

Indications of camp and workshop site on the Barker and Lee farms on the west bank of the Little Fox River, W. ½, W. ½ Sec. 17. Site of Indian camps.

Group of twelve conical mounds on the Showerman and other properties on east side of the Little Fox River, S. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

Located by the Society. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Milwaukee Sentinel, Sept. 23, 1903.

Flint workshop on the Siddle and Barber tract northwest of Brookfield, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 17.

Burials in gravel pit on the Jno. Cushing farm, near Brookfield.

Group of mounds on the T. Pilgrim place, on the S. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 15.

Reported to C. E. Brown, Sept., 1903.

Burials disturbed in gravel knoll on the farm of Henry Reinders, on the Calhoun road, N. W. ¼ Sec. 27.

Reported by C. E. Brown, July, 1905.

New Berlin Township.

Mounds formerly existed on the J. Elger farm at Calhoun, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 3.

Reported by C. D. Stanhope, July 1903.

Menomonee Indian village located in the Poplar Creek bottom, Sec. 9. Site abandoned in the early "fifties." Burials since unearthed in a gravel hill on the F. Stigler farm, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 9.

Reported to C. E. Brown, July, 1903.

Muskego Township.

Village site on the J. Kippers place at the north end of Little Muskego Lake, N. W. ¼ Sec. 4, and on the W. Carpenter place adjoining it on the south.

Also on the J. Conroy place on the east side, S. E. ¼ Sec. 4.
Reported to C. E. Brown, Milwaukee Sentinel, Oct. 6, 1903.

Pottawatomie village formerly located on Muskego Creek between Little and Big Muskego Lakes.

Cornhills, caches and cemetery formerly located on Ferguson, Claflin and Schmidt properties, S. E. ¼ Sec. 9. and N. E. ¼ Sec. 16. Cornfield also on the Wm. Elliot place, known as the "Planting Ground Eighty," west of the foregoing.
Reported by Peter J. Vieau and C. E. Brown, Nov., 1904.

*Group of conical and oblong mounds on Muskego Creek, N. E. ¼ Sec. 16, T. 5, R. 20. Now obliterated.
Described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 24, pl. 14, no. 1.
Reported on by C. E. Brown, Nov., 1904.

Group of three conical mounds on the J. Schmidt place on the north side of the old Waterford road, N. W. ¼ Sec. 15. Trace of one, cut in two by the road, still to be seen.

Conical mound on the Carl Kurtze place on the south side of the road, southwest of the foregoing. Levelled in 1869, large number of human bones found.

Group of two conical and an oval mound on the same property on the north shore of Big Muskego Lake. One mound, in cultivated field, nearly obliterated. Village and workshop site adjoining the mounds on the west.

Oval mound in grove on the F. Sobek place, northeast of the foregoing. Excavated by owner of property.

Group of three conical mounds on the Martin Bass place, on the north shore of Bass Bay, Muskego Lake, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 15. One excavated June, 1905, bone burial found.
Reported by C. E. Brown, Nov., 1904.

Camp site and graves on Latander's Point on the east side of Bass Bay, N. E. ¼ and S. E. ¼ Fract. Sec. 15.
Reported by C. E. Brown, June, 1905.

Camp and workshop site on the F. and W. Bischof places on the north shore of Big Muskego Lake on the center of Fract. Sec. 14. Burials on J. Schafer farm adjoining these on the east.

Cornfield existed in 1850 on the Louis Pellman place, S. E. ¼ Sec. 11.

Reported by C. E. Brown, Nov., 1905.

Pottawatomie cemetery at Camp Thomas on the Rudolph Holtz place on the northeast shore of Big Muskego Lake, N. ½, S. W. ¼ Fract. Sec. 13. Cornhills on the same property several hundred feet east of the graves. Burials disturbed in digging the foundation for the Holtz barn.

Indications of village and workshop site on various tracts mainly in the S. ½ Sec. 13.

Cemetery on the farm of Mrs. W. Russell on the south shore of Big Muskego Lake, S. E. ¼ Fract. Sec. 27.

Reported to C. E. Brown, June, 1905.

Pottawatomie village site on Dendon (Denoon) Lake.

Reported by P. J. Vieau, Oct., 1903.

59. WAUPACA COUNTY.

F. M. Benedict's "Map of Chain-O-Lakes" (1896) gives the location of the mounds, trails and other evidences in the southern portion of Farmington Township and the northern portion of Dayton Township.

Farmington Township.

Village site at the bend of the Waupaca River at Garde Corners, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 25.

Shown on Benedict's map.

Conical mound on the south shore of Duck Lake, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 25.

Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Village site (pits, fireplaces, refuse heaps, graves, etc.) on the F. M. Benedict farm (Aurenymphae), west of Otter Lake, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26.

Shown on Benedict's map.

"Mound Grove" group of thirty-six conical, linear and effigy mounds on the D. Taylor and adjoining properties on the east side of Clem (Clam) Lake and on both sides of the Waupaca Electric Railway, N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ and N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35. Some levelled.

Shown on Benedict's map. Briefly described by C. E. Brown, Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 14, 1903.

Group of six conical and effigy mounds on Xerxes Hill just southeast of the above, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 35.

Group of conical and three oval mounds on the Camp Ground on the north side of Clem Lake, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 35.

Several circular pits just east of the above.

Group of conical and other mounds on the grounds of the Wisconsin Veteran's Home, east of Rainbow Lake, E. ½, E. ½ Sec. 34. Now obliterated.

Refuse heaps formerly existed on the south side of Lake George, northeast of the foregoing.

Group of three conical mounds at Lake View on the north side of Hicks Lake, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 27.

Conical mound on the J. McCrossen property, near the southwest corner of McCrossen Lake, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 34.

Conical mound and village site on the north side of Columbian Lake, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 33.

Group of three conical mounds on the south shore of Lake Ottman, a short distance west of the foregoing.

Shown on Benedict's map. Mentioned by C. E. Brown., Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 14, 1903.

Mounds on the north side of Knight Lake.

Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Camp site at Amy Lake, on the north shore.

Mounds on the west side of Brundage Lake, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 29.

Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Mounds on Silver Lake. Village site on the north shore on the N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 28.

Reported by F. M. Benedict and W. W. Radley, Aug., 1903.

Village site and graves on the W. W. Benedict place on the Waupaca River, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 19.

Shown on Benedict's map.

Mounds and village site on the F. C. Fisher farm, 1 mile southeast of Sheridan.

Cornfields on the S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 17.

Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Dayton Township.

Conical mound on the north side of Beasley Brook and a short distance west of Black Bass Lake, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 5.

Group of four conical mounds and village site on the Ander-

son place on the north side of the road (School Street) and southwest of Emmons Lake, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 5.

Two conical mounds on the Emmons place and a short distance east of Emmons Creek, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 8.
Shown on Benedict's map.

Cornhills on Rural Hill, north of Rural.
Reported by W. W. Radley, Aug., 1903.

Group of three conical mounds on the north side of Junction Lake and southeast of Rural, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 10. Village site north of the mounds.
Shown on Benedict's map. Mentioned by C. E. Brown. Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 14, 1903.

Village site on the W. C. Barlow place on the south side of Junction Lake and the south branch of the Waupaca River.
Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Mounds on the south shore of Crystal Lake, on Sec. 28.
Reported by Allan Barrington, Aug., 1903.

Waupaca Township.

Menomonee village of Niyatawapomis located at the falls of the Waupaca River, near the site of the present waterworks, in Waupaca.
Indicated on Benedict's map. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 14, 1903.

Mounds are said to exist at the Falls of the Waupaca River.
mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq, Wis. (1855) p. 63.

Cache of two busycon shells found beneath an oak stump on the east side of the highway and west of Shadow Lake in Waupaca, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 30.
Shown on Benedict's map.

Lind Township.

Mounds on the shore of Spencer Lake.
Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Little Wolf Township.

Village site and shell heaps at Bear Lake.
Reported by P. V. Lawson, April, 1905.

Royalton Township.

Village site at Stanley's Landing on the Little Wolf River.
Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Plate 12. Courtesy of Prof. Paul Dietrichson.

TURTLE EFFIGY MOUND

On the South Shore of Silver Lake, Waukesha County.

Burial place in Sec. 16 disturbed in 1894 in road construction work. Five hundred quartzite and flint and several bone and copper implements accompanied the four skeletons disinterred.

Reported by H. P. Hamilton, 1905.

Mukwa Township.

Menomonee village of Tomah at New London when the first whites appeared. Mounds, graves and cornhills in the vicinity.

Mentioned by A. J. Lawson, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1857), p. 478; also by S. D. Peet, Preh. Am., vol. 2 (1898), pp. 134, 230–31.

Cache of ten large copper fishhooks found in 1901 near Phillip's mill, near the junction of the Wolf and Little Wolf Rivers.

Reported by H. P. Hamilton. Described by C. E. Brown, Wis. Archeo., vol. 3, no. 2 (1904), pp. 83–84; also in Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), pp. 90–91, fig. 7.

Matteson Township.

*Pits near the Embarrass River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 10, T. 25, R. 15 E.

Described by E. F. Breed, Sm. Rep., 1877, p. 250; also mentioned in Sm. Rep., 1872, p. 414.

60. WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Oasis Township.

*Group of four conical mounds on the eastern shore of a lake about 1½ miles east of Plainfield, N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 18, T. 20 N., R. 9 E.

Reported by H. L. Reynolds.

Group of mounds on the southwest side of Lake Huron, on the O. A. Crowell place, S. W. ¼ Sec. 18.

Reported by F. P. King, Sept., 1905.

Wautoma Township.

Cache of nine blue hornstone knives found near Wautoma.

Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

Springwater Township.

Group of conical and effigy mounds on the east shore of Pine Lake, on the J. W. Brooks farm, on Secs. 1, 2.

Mounds on the west shore of Twin Lake.

Reported by Allan Barrington, Aug., 1903.

Mounds on the southwest shore of Twin Lake.

Group of three conical mounds on the west shore of Gilbert Lake.

Group of thirty or more mounds on the north bank of Mud Lake.

Mounds on the west and northwest shores of Long Lake.
Reported by W. W. Radley, Aug., 1903.

Mounds on the north shore of Gilbert Lake, Sec. 10.
Reported by E. R. Humphrey, Sept., 1905.

Saxville Township.

Mounds on the south and southeast shores of Long Lake, Secs. 7, 8.
Reported by W. W. Radley, Aug., 1903.

Bloomfield Township.

Menomonee village at Tustin (1815-45).
Reported in Narrative of L. B. Porlier, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 445.

Cache of fifty leaf-shaped flint implements recovered in road construction work near Tustin.
Reported by P. V. Lawson. Mentioned by C. E. Brown, Records of the Past, vol. 4, pt. 3 (1905), p. 88.

Poysippi Township.

Village site on the Pine River at Poysippi.
Reported by F. M. Benedict, Aug., 1903.

Aurora Township.

Several groups of mounds on the north bank of the Fox River, in the southeast corner of the township.
Reported by H. H. G. Bradt, Apl., 1906.

61. WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

See Publius V. Lawson's Summary of the Archeology of Winnebago county, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), with map.

The Fox River trail entered the county at the head of Little Butte des Morts Lake, whose west shore it paralleled to opposite Menasha, and from thence followed a general southwesterly course across Neenah, Vinland and a part of Win-

neconne townships to Butte des Morts. From thence it paralleled the south bank of the Fox River to the west county boundary.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), pp. 44–45, shown on map opp. p. 40.

Wolf River Township.

"Tustin" group of sixteen conical and effigy mounds, ¼ mile north of Lake Poygan, N. W. ¼ Sec. 31. Now partly leveled.

Cornfield and indications of a village site near the above. (1903).

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), pp. 73–74.

Poygan Township.

Menomonee village and camps along the south shore of Lake Poygan (1836).

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), p. 74.

Rushford Township.

Menomonee village of Lapone on the north shore of the Fox River, opposite the old village of Delhi. Traces of cornfields and cemetery still to be seen. Village still in existence in 1849.

Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3, p. 74.

Burials in gravel knoll on the Daniel Sage farm, ½ mile north of the Fox River, W. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 15. Modern implements, stone beads and copper axe accompanying burials.

Reported by Chas. Stever, Sept., 1903.

"Delhi" group of six conical mounds on the south side of the Fox, on an open prairie near Delhi, Sec. 23. Human and animal bones disinterred from one. Several employed by early settlers as a house site, root cellar and burial place.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), p. 75. Additional data furnished by H. H. G. Bradt, Apl., 1906.

"Eureka" conical mound formerly stood on the edge of the highway in Eureka.

Cemetery near this village.

Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), p. 76.

Conical mound a short distance southeast of Waukau on the H. Fitzpatrick place, S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 31. This mound is now submerged in the millpond.

Reported by Chas. Stever, Sept., 1903.

Nepeuskun Township.

Cemetery on the John Luker place on the west shore of Rush Lake, Sec. 15.

Reported by Chas. Stever, Sept., 1903.

"Rush Lake" inclosure and conical mounds formerly located on the E. P. Foote place, at the head of Rush Lake, S. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 11.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), pp. 76–77, fig. 7.

"Hall" group of three conical mounds on the Will Hall farm, Fract. Sec. 14. Two explored, human and animal bones and various implements obtained.

Graves near the above.

Winnebago village located about the present outlet of Rush Lake, near the center of Sec. 13. Village continued up to 1846.

Cemetery on the David Lewellyn place on the south side of the highway and near the Outlet bridge.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), pp. 77–79.

"Anklam" group of three conical mounds south of the outlet of Rush Lake, on the H. Anklam place, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 13. Explored, human bones, potsherds and flint chips found.

Reported by Chas. Stever, Sept., 1903.

Camp site on Anklam point, N. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

"Eagle Point" mounds (two conical) on Eagle Point, N. E. ¼ Sec. 26. Graves there also.

"Radke" group of seven or eight conical mounds on the F. Radke place, N. W. ¼ Sec. 25. Traces of some still to be seen.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3 (1903), p. 80.

*Dutchman's Island Group No. 1 (Gleason Mounds) of sixteen conical mounds on the southern shore of Rush Lake, S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 27 and S. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26. Some explored.

*Dutchman's Island Group No. 2 of four conical mounds on M. Hintz property, S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 34. Explored.

Described by Thomas Armstrong, Sm. Rep., 1879, pp. 337–339. Additional information by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 80–85.

Winchester Township.

Village site (shell heaps, cemetery, etc.) on the Chas. Richter place, about 1 mile west of Richter's Landing, on Boom Bay, Lake Poygan, E. ½ Sec. 31.

"Clark's Point" group of a conical and an effigy mound, near the east shore of Lake Winneconne.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 68.

Cornfield on the S. J. Cross place, W. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 68–69.

Winneconne Township.

Shell heaps on the east shore of Lake Winneconne, N. W. ¼ Sec. 4.

Burials in gravel pit ¼ mile east of the above.

Village site (shell heaps, etc.) on the R. Lasley place on the east shore of Lake Winneconne, S. W. ¼ Sec. 10.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3, pp. 69–70. The shell heaps described by the same author in the Oshkosh Daily Northwestern, Jan. 7, 1899, and Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 1 (1902), pp. 6–8.

Menomonee villages were located on each side of the Wolf River, at Winneconne.

Mentioned in Narrative of L. B. Porlier, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 15 (1900), p. 445.

"Ball Prairie" group of conical mounds on the Cross property, E. ½, S. E. ¼ Sec. 1.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 2 (1903), p. 70.

*Sac and Fox and Menomonee villages located at Butte des Morts in early historic times. Cemeteries, embankment and conical mounds there.

There are numerous historical references to the locality in the Wisconsin Historical Collections and elsewhere, the accuracy of some of which is disputed. Tradition concerning the locality, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), pp. 88.92, and vol. 15 (1900), pp. 443–445. I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 63. Antiquities briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 71.

Omro Township.

Village site and burial place on the Catherine Dunn property near Omro, N. W. ¼ Sec. 18.

Cornhills on the C. E. King farm in the same quarter section.

Village site on the J. S. Bennett's place, near the Fox River, Sec. 17.

Reported by T. R. Fowler, Apl., 1903. Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 71–72.

Burials in gravel hill on the property of the Cook & Brown Lime Co.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Mar., 1902. Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 72.

Utica Township.

*"Spread Eagle" group of two effigy and two linear mounds on the land of E. B. Fiske, near Eight-mile Creek, N. W. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 17, R. 15 E.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 63, pl. 41, no. 3. Also by P. V. Lawson. Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 72.

"Hunter" group of thirty conical and a tapering mound on the Hunter and Robert's farms, Sec. 21.

"Pickett" conical mound, S. W. ¼ Sec. 20.

"Beans" group of two or three conical mounds on the E. Bean's property, S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 25.

"Thada" group of four or five conical mounds on the Jno. Thada farm, N. E. ¼, S. W. ¼ Sec. 19.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 72–73.

Vinland Township.

Cornfield about 1 mile north of Allenville, Sec. 6.

Another at the head of a creek about ½ mile south of the northern town line.

"Paine's Point" conical mound formerly situated near the shore of Lake Winnebago, 3 miles south of Neenah.

Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 59–60.

Oshkosh Township.

Winnebago village of Pe-sheu, or the Wild Cat, on Island Park (Garlic Island) in Lake Winnebago.

Mentioned in Augustin Grignon's Recollections, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 3 (1857), pp. 287–288; also mentioned in M. L. Martin's Narrative, vol. 11 (1888), p. 395. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 60–61.

Cairn at the southern extremity of the above island.

Mounds formerly existed about 1½ miles north of the Northern Hospital for the Insane. Destroyed in road building.

Graves on the shore of Lake Winnebago about 3 miles north of Oshkosh.

Cemetery at Sunset Point on the north shore, at the lower end of Big Butte des Morts Lake.

Mound on Plummer's Point, S. E. ¼ Sec. 30.

Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 61–62.

City of Oshkosh.

"Oshkosh" conical mound formerly located on the shore of Lake Winnebago on the east side of the city, between Washington and Merritt Streets.

Cemetery at Otter Street, in the city.

Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), 62–63.

Algoma Township.

Conical mounds on the Wm. Wright farm at Stony Beach, about 1 mile south of Oshkosh, Sec. 36.

Reported by J. G. Pickett, Apl., 1903. Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 63.

"Oakwood" group of six effigy mounds and two inclosures at Oakwood on the south shore of Big Butte des Morts Lake, Fract. Lot. 8. Partly obliterated.

Cornfield formerly near this place.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, no. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 64–65, fig. 6.

"Hammer" group of four conical mounds on the J. Hammer place about 2 miles west of Oakwood, Sec. 7.

Briefly described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 65.

Nekimi Township.

"Davis" conical mound on the Alvin Davis estate, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼ Sec. 30.

Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 67–68.

Menasha Township.

Village site on Stroebe's Island, N. ½ Sec. 3.

Village site at the mouth of a small creek flowing into Little Butte des Morts Lake, E. ½ Sec. 9.

Reported by J. H. Glazer, Apl., 1906.

*Two linear mounds at Menasha. Now obliterated.

*"Fourth Ward" group of four conical mounds in the Fourth Ward at Menasha One remains in the A. Winz Brewery garden.

Briefly described by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 61. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903). pp. 43–44, fig. 1.

Shell heaps (refuse heaps) at the mouth of Sill's Creek (Snail River), N. E. ¼ Sec. 3. Village site.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3, p. 45.

*"Little Butte des Morts" or the "Hill of the Dead," a large oval mound, located on the west side of Little Butte des Morts Lake, 360 feet west of the shore and 300 feet south of the east and west quarter line of section 16. Destroyed in 1863 in constructing the line of the C. & N. W. Ry. across the lake at this point.

Brief notice by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 60, fig. 25. Mentioned and tradition noticed by Chas. Whittlesey, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 1 (1855), pp. 73–74. Numerous other references to this mound occur in the Wisconsin Historical Collections and elsewhere. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 45–50, figs. 2, 3.

Mound, apparently artificial, ¼ mile west of the above.

Stone circles in the vicinity of the above.

Stockade embankment of the historic Fox Indian village, on the Henry Race farm, ¾ of a mile west of Little Butte des Morts Lake, S. E. ¼ Sec. 8.

Numerous references to this village, the expeditions sent against it and its destruction by the French in 1728 are scattered through the Wisconsin Historical Collections and elsewhere.

Embankment described and history briefly given by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 50, fig. 4; also in Milwaukee Sentinel, Sept. 10, 1899.

"Great Serpent" mounds about 1½ miles west of Little Butte des Morts Lake, Sec. 8. Now nearly obliterated.

One effigy described by P. V. Lawson, Oshkosh Northwestern, Sept. 3, 1898. Group fully described by him, Wis. Archeo., vol. 1, no. 2 (1902), pp. 35–36, figured; also mentioned, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 51–53.

Burial places in the gravel hills at various places in the southern portion of Menasha and extending into Neenah Township, on the west shore of Little Lake Butte des Morts.

Mentioned by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 53.

Doty Island.

Winnebago village of Hootschope or Four Legs located on the island. Site occupied up to 1832.

Mentioned in Augustin Grignon's Recollections, vol. 3 (1857), p. 288; also in vol. 11 (1888), p. 395. Other references. Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), p. 54.

Stockade embankment, group of effigy and conical mounds and cornhills on the island. Some of the mounds permanently preserved in Smith Park.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 53–58, fig. 5.

Neenah Township.

"Treaty Elm" or "Council Tree" was formerly located in Riverside Park, Neenah.

Cemetery at Mansers Bay, Lake Winnebago.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3 (1903), pp. 58–59.

Black Wolf Township.

Circular pits at La Belle or Randall's Point, on the west shore of Lake Winnebago, Fract. Sec. 16. Formerly many acres of cornhills there also.

Winnebago village of Black Wolf formerly located on Black Wolf Point, 7 miles south of Oshkosh, Sec. 21. Village continued to 1846.

Cornfield on the shore of Long Point Bay, Lake Winnebago, S. E. ¼ Sec. 33.

Manitou rock on the shore of Long Point Bay, on the Adolph Freiberg property, Sec. 33.

Described by P. V. Lawson, Wis. Archeo., vol. 2, nos. 2, 3, pp. 65–67. Village mentioned in Augustin Grignon's Recollections, Wis. Hist. Colls., vol 3 (1857), p. 288.

*Effigy mounds on the west side of Lake Winnebago between Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. (Not located, may be in Fond du Lac County.)

Reported by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 63.

ADDITIONS TO THE RECORD OF WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES.

CHAS. E. BROWN.

Since the manuscript for the foregoing catalogue was placed in the printer's hands the following additional records have been received. These it is desirable should be included in the present bulletin. Some others are for the present withheld. Reports from other co-workers are awaited.

Prof. A. B. Stout has since completed re-surveys of some of the mound groups about Madison, Dane County. This was highly desirable. With the assistance of Mr. H. L. Skavlem, he has also made a re-survey of all of the various groups and other archeological features in the Lake Koshkonong region, and collected considerable additional valuable information. A full report is in preparation.

Prof. H. C. Fish and Mr. G. H. Reynolds have begun the collection of data in Marathon and Wood counties. The continued activity of Dr. Louis Falge, Dr. A. Gerend, Mr. O. P. Olson and Mr. J. P. Schumacher is greatly appreciated. The valuable services rendered by others will be acknowledged.

1. BARRON COUNTY.

Rice Lake Township.

Rice threshing holes or basins about Rice Lake.

Mentioned by Schoolcraft, Thirty years with the Indian Tribes, p. 385.

Cedar Lake Township.

Ojibwa village at Red Cedar Lake.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897-98), p. 1041.

Chetek Township.

Prairie Lake has been the scene of several battles between the Dakota and Ojibwa.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno. pt. 2 (1897-98), p. 1042.

2. BUFFALO COUNTY.

Nelson Township.

Group of three mounds, one cut in two by the road, at Nelson.

Reported by W. H. Brown, 1904.

3. BURNETT COUNTY.

Marshland Township.

Mound on the north shore of Yellow Lake. (Probably included among those reported by Gerard Fowke.)

Description furnished by E. M. Griffith (State Forester), Oct., 1906.

4. CALUMET COUNTY.

Rantoul Township.

Birch bark covered Indian graves formerly located on the Riedel farm, S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 28, on a hill west of the house.

Corn hills existed on the G. Gilbertson farm, between the Forks group of mounds and the south fork of the Manitowoc River N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported by Louis Falge, Sept., 1906.

Group of twenty-one oblong and effigy mounds on the Frank Bartz place, north of the Manitowoc River, E. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 36. Corn hills, garden beds and wild plum orchard between the mounds and the river.

Reported by Louis Falge, Aug., 1906. Plat furnished.

Group of one conical and ten effigy mounds on the Emil Zahn place just east of the north fork of the Manitowoc River, W. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported by Louis Falge, Sept., 1906. Plat furnished.

5. DODGE COUNTY.

Fox Lake Township.

Conical mound near the south side of the Wooded Island, in Fox Lake. Excavated by relic hunters.

Reported by W. H. Ellsworth, Aug., 1906.

6. DOUGLAS COUNTY.

The invading Ojibwa planted a village on an island at the mouth of St. Louis River, at Fond du Lac.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897-98), p. 1040.

7. FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Eldorado Township.

Mounds formerly existed on the west branch of the Fond du Lac River, just east of Eldorado Mills. Some were effigies. Some excavated. A trail passed nearby.

Reported by Dr. J. R. Barnett, Sept., 1906.

Empire Township.

Mounds on the shore of Lake De Neven (Denevey).

Reported by A. Gerend, July, 1906.

Calumet Township.

Two conical mounds on the Ed. Loehr property, just south of Pipe Village, or Calumet Harbor, P. O., S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ Sec. 26.

Reported by A. Gerend, July, 1906.

Marshfield Township.

Group of seven mounds and corn hills on the property of John Klinzing, on the Sheboygan River, S. E. ¼ Sec. 26.

Village site on the opposite side of the stream.

Burial, accompanied by flint implements, in a gravel pit in S. E. ¼ Sec. 36.

Garden beds on the V. Bremer farm, on a branch of the Sheboygan River, S. E. ¼ Sec. 31.

Group of mounds near the former location of a hotel, on the east shore of Wolf Lake, S. E. ¼ Sec. 10.

Effigy and other mounds along the St. Cloud to Calvary road, N. E. ¼ Sec. 34.

Reported by A. Gerend, July, 1906.

Forest Township.

Group of mounds S. E. ¼ Sec. 10.

Reported by A. Gerend, Aug., 1906.

Osceola Township.

Mounds on the Franey farm, on the east shore of Long Lake.

Reported by A. Gerend, July, 1906.

8. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Sumner Township.

Holes or basins on the west shore of Lake Koshkonong, in which wild rice was threshed. Visible in 1895.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897-98), p. 1067.

Koshkonong Township.

Several small groups of three or four mounds each, at Fort Atkinson. Some large conical mounds ½ mile below the town. One explored.

Mentioned by I. A. Lapham, Antiq. Wis. (1855), p. 36.

9. LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Darlington Township.

Camp site on the north bank of the Pectonica River, S. W. ¼ Sec. 8.

Two linear mounds on Otter Creek. W. ½ Sec. 31. Camp site adjoining. in the N. E. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported and mapped by O. P. Olson, Sept., 1906.

Fayette Township.

Camp site on the north bank of the Yellowstone River, N. W. ¼ Sec. 34.

Reported and mapped by O. P. Olson, Sept., 1906.

Argyle Township.

Conical mound on the E. ½ Sec. 18. on the north side of Mud Branch.

Reported and mapped by O. P. Olson, Sept., 1906.

10. MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Gibson Township.

Cemetery on the Walter Kind place. near the Neshoto River, W. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 28. All have been disturbed.

Reported by Louis Falge, Oct., 1906.

11. MARATHON COUNTY.

Bergen Township.

Group of mounds on the south bank of Rice Lake. Sec. 28, T. 26 N., R. 5 E.

This point. called Smoky Hill. was a favorite Indian camping ground. It is reported to have been the scene of a battle between the Winnebago and Chippewa and French. about the year 1725.

Planting ground on Sec. 2. T. 26 N., R. 4 E., on the banks of the Big Eau Pleine River. north of Rozellville.

Reported by H. C. Fish. June. 1906; the battle described in the Marshfield News. Aug. 2. 1906.

12. PORTAGE COUNTY.

Amherst Township.

Two conical mounds on the F. B. Seymore place, on the south shore of Lake Emily, Sec. 18.

Two groups of conical and oval mounds on the County Poor Farm on the east shore, Sec. 18. Some under cultivation.

Group of five conical and oval mounds on the north shore, Secs. 13 and 18. Some others obliterated.

Reported on by J. P. Schumacher, Nov., 1906.

13. PRICE COUNTY.

Site of a battle between the Ojibwa and Dakota between Pike and Round lakes on the property of Rublee A. Cole.

Reported by W. H. Ellsworth, Aug., 1906.

14. SAWYER COUNTY.

First permanent settlement of the Ojibwa was on Ottawa Lake, the site of the present Lac Courte Oreilles reservation Other villages at length at Lake Chetac and elsewhere.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897-98), p. 1041.

15. SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Russell Township.

Mound on the Val. Conrad farm, S. E. ¼ Sec. 9.

Reported by A. Gerend, July, 1906.

Greenbush Township.

Group of mounds and village site formerly existed on the O'Brien farm, S. W. ¼ Sec. 27.

Village site on the Wm. Keller farm, on the bank of the Sheboygan Marsh, N. E. ¼ Sec. 30.

Group of mounds.

Reported by A. Gerend, July and Aug., 1906.

Lyndon Township.

Group of mounds on the Selmer Ford farm, N. W. ¼ Sec. 21.

Reported by A. Gerend, Aug., 1906.

Mounds formerly existed on the D. S. McIntyre place, near the Onion River, S. W. ¼ Sec. 24.

Reported by O. B. Joern, July, 1906.

Mounds on the shores of Lake Ellen, on Secs. 29 and 32. Some now obliterated through cultivation.

Reported by O. B. Joern and R. Kuehne, July, 1906.

Wilson Township.

Mounds on W. Krueger and C. Janko places on the west side of Black River, E. ½, S. W. ¼ Sec. 11.

Mounds on F. Martenze and H. A. and G. L. Wilson places, on the east side of Black River, N. E. ¼ and S. E. ¼ Sec. 11.

Reported by Rudolph Kuehne, Oct., 1906.

16. VILAS COUNTY.

Ojibwa village, Waus-Wag-im-ing (Torch Lake, Lac du Flambeau) established in very early times.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897–98), p. 1041.

17. WASHBURN COUNTY.

Spooner Township.

"Two Indian Spring" villages at Great Rice Place and Little Rice Place on the Namakgum (Nemacagon) River, a southern tributary of the St. Croix.

Schoolcraft, Thirty years with the Indian Tribes, p. 369. Quoted by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rept. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897–98), p. 1117.

Long Lake Township.

Ojibwa village at Long Lake.

Mentioned by A. E. Jenks, 19 Ann. Rep. Bu. Ethno., pt. 2 (1897-98), p. 1041.

18. WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Pewaukee Township.

An effigy and conical mound formerly located on the old R. A. Stewart farm, on the side of the Pewaukee and Waukesha

road, W. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 22. (The effigy probably identical with that noted by Lapham. See Record.)

Two effigy mounds formerly located on the east side of the above road, N. E. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 7 N., R. 19 E.

Conical and oval mound on the old John Hodgson place, on the north side of the old U. S. Military Road, S. E. ¼ Sec. 27. Probably now entirely obliterated.

Two mounds, one on either side of the road to Milwaukee, S. W. ¼ Sec. 26. Probably now obliterated.

Reported on by I. N. Stewart, Aug., 1906.

Menomonee Township.

Indications of village site on the J. E. Hyland place, S. W. ¼ Sec. 36.

Reported by C. E. Brown, Oct., 1906.

19. WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Wautoma Township.

Group of seven or eight mounds on the north side of Silver Crest Lake, 3 miles from Wautoma.

Reported by T. E. Thompson, Sept., 1906.

20. WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Menasha Township.

Linear mound on the south side of the fork of Mud Creek and just west of the C. & N. W. Ry. track, N. ½ Sec. 3. Corn hills between track and mound.

Reported by P. V. Lawson, Oct., 1906.

21. WOOD COUNTY.

Lincoln Township.

Chippewa and Pottawatomie village site and burial ground southwest of Marshfield, near Yellow River, Sec. 26, T. 25 N., R. 2 E.

Reported by H. C. Fish., Jun., 1906.

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Vol. 5. APRIL to OCTOBER, 1906. Nos. 3 and 4

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

And Transactions of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Incorporated by Authority of Law

By the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Milwaukee, Wis.

A RECORD
OF
WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES

MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1906.